THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

LABOR'S VERDICT ON PROHIBITION

LABOR-LEADERS KNOW THE VIEWS of the workers as well as politicians know the wishes of their constituents, possibly better, for unionized labor makes its wants known in no uncertain manner. Consequently, when THE LITERARY DIGEST wished to learn for its readers the attitude of the workingman regarding prohibition; its virtues or evils, according to the view-point; whether it is a benefit or a disadvantage to the workingman and his family; whether it has been an aid or an impediment to their happiness and well-being, we could not ask the individual union-worker because there are about four million of him, so we asked their duly elected officials. The question asked by letter was, "Has prohibition been a benefit to the workingmen and their families?" and the replies indicate that they have been made with great care and considerable circumspection in practically all cases. In fact, approximately 30 per cent. of the 526 replies of labor-leaders inform us that a poll was taken on the question at the regular meeting.

REPLIES OF 526 LABOR-LEADERS

Prohibition a benefit to the workingman	345
Prohibition not a benefit to the workingman . . .	143
Doubtful	31
Prohibition has not been given a fair trial	7
Total	526

Replies came from every State in the Union. In sparsely settled sections, perhaps a reply does not represent the opinion of more than a few hundreds, while another "yes" or "no" may represent from five to fifty thousand. Many are emphatic, yet some answer either "yes" or "no" with "reservations." A few—twenty-two to be exact—tell us that prohibition has been a benefit, but that the workingman thinks there should be a substitute for intoxicating liquors, such as beer and light wines. One replies to the effect that "seventy-five thousand workmen have lost their jobs through prohibition," but admits that the opinion does not represent the membership of his particular union; another states as his personal belief that prohibition will deter emigration to this country. Two say emphatically that prohibition is one of the main reasons for the prevalence of unrest in this country.

The majority, however, confine their answers to either "yes" or "no," altho hundreds add remarks in a space provided for that purpose. A total of 345 vote unreservedly that prohibition has been a benefit to the workingman and his family, while 143 are just as sure that it has not been. Thirty-one are doubtful of its benefits, or report that the vote in their union resulted in a 50-50 tie, and seven say prohibition has not yet been given a fair trial.

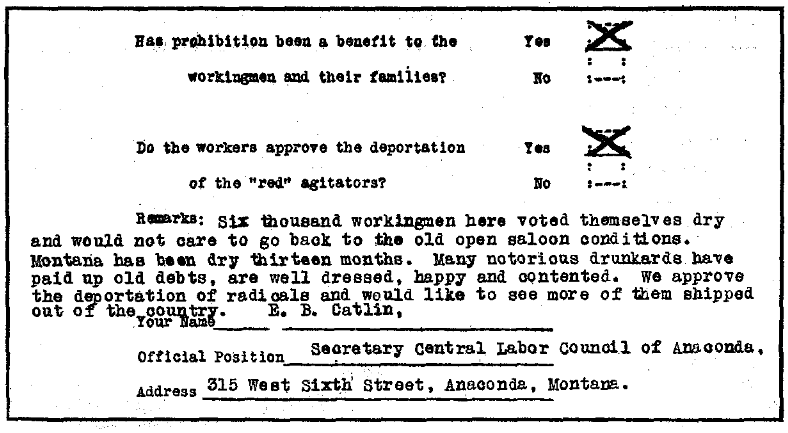
In eighteen instances where an oral vote was taken at the regular meeting, it was decided without a dissenting voice that prohibition "has been a benefit to the workingman and his family." Many organizations passed resolutions disapproving or favoring prohibition; twelve report in favor of prohibition "by unanimous vote," which, added to the eighteen above, totals thirty, and five unions voted unanimously against prohibition having been a benefit. Several organizations take the pains to assure us that their membership is "100 per cent. American."

REPLIES CRITICIZING OR OPPOSING PROHIBITION

A report from western Massachusetts states that 176 deaths from liquor substitutes have occurred in that section since prohibition went into effect, many of which were from the drinking of wood-alcohol. In Maine, they have another brand, "Pride of the Cemetery," which is even more deadly than "Wild Cat," one of Georgia's favorites, which has a kick like a mule's, we are told. "What is the difference between good whisky at two dollars a quart and 'moonshine' at sixteen dollars?" one labor-leader queries, and adds that the workingman who wants whisky "will get it anyway." A California union secretary writes that his organization has gone "on record time and time again against prohibition," and that machinists there are doing a huge business in the manufacturing of stills. Personally, says this man, he has never entered a saloon, yet has always had wine with his meals; now, of course, he can not even do that.

Eight "reservations" which appear in the replies contend that, while prohibition may be all right, it should have been left to a vote of the people, and that the elimination of the taxes paid by brewers, distillers, wholesalers, and retailers of liquors shifts this burden to the shoulders of the public. Twelve officials reply that, in forcing prohibition upon the people, the Government has abridged the liberties of the workers.

"Come around for an answer a year from now," suggests a Delaware secretary-treasurer, who thinks prohibition has not been tried out sufficiently, and another secretary from South Carolina offers to help suppress the manufacture of whisky if we will "give him good beer." "There is no such thing as prohibition," declares this official; "the man who wants liquor will get it anyway—mostly the worst kind." "How about all the deaths from wood-alcohol and other poisons?" another asks. "Prohibition is a financial help to the worker, but is causing great discontent," asserts a Colorado official, and his statement is borne out by half a dozen others who declare that it has even increased crime in this country. One humorously inclined union secretary from Pennsylvania says that "the workingman has little time to figure out the booze question, it keeps him busy figuring out the way to exist." "Besides," he adds, "we have good water here. Why don't you 'sick' the prohibitionists on the profiteers?"



Has prohibition been a benefit to the workingmen and their families? Yes ☒ No ☐

Do the workers approve the deportation of the "red" agitators? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks: Six thousand workingmen here voted themselves dry and would not care to go back to the old open saloon conditions. Montana has been dry thirteen months. Many notorious drunkards have paid up old debts, are well dressed, happy and contented. We approve the deportation of radicals and would like to see more of them shipped out of the country.

Your Name E. B. Catlin,

Official Position Secretary Central Labor Council of Anaconda,

Address 315 West Sixth Street, Anaconda, Montana.

A SAMPLE REPLY TO OUR INQUIRY

The replies on deportation of "reds" will be summarized next week.

An Ohio secretary-treasurer presents an interesting argument—the only one of its kind we have received:

> "Prohibition originated in the fertile brain of the Dollar Baron. He did not care the snap of his finger what his employees ate or drank until he discovered that the beverage depot—the saloon—provided a meeting-place for the workers—a place where they could exchange views and quite frequently arrive at decisions to imitate employers, get together, or organize and try to secure some of the things which were being denied to them.
>
> "The Dollar Barons supported the non-tax-paying religious institutions and commanded no doubt the leaders of these institutions to 'get busy' and show something for their keep. The Church Trust of America grabbed the Dry idea and worked it up; they realized that without the support of the Dollar Barons their own jobs would be jeopardized, and that they loved their jobs is evident from the battle they put up to retain them."

"No man has a right to dictate to another what he shall eat or drink except the doctor," asserts a Massachusetts labor secretary, and a Missouri union official contends that we should have local option. "Forcing prohibition upon the people is contrary to the laws of freedom," he declares. "Prohibition creates agitators," says an official of the Policemen's Union of Massachusetts—who should be in a position to know—and another labor official in the same State assures us that prohibition "injures the health and morals of the worker."

When the question was put to a secretary of a painters' local in Oklahoma he laconically replied: "Has prohibition been a benefit? Not in Oklahoma." A Michigan official thinks that government distribution of liquor or the well-regulated sale of that commodity would solve the problem. "Prohibition strictly enforced," he claims, "makes for as much misery and whisky-drinking as we had before prohibition went into effect." "If prohibition really prohibited it would be a good thing for everybody," declares a secretary from the State where "moonshiners" sell "wild-cat" at sixteen dollars a quart, "but any one knows that a man who wants whisky will always get it."

A New Hampshire labor secretary declares that the reason they are against prohibition is that there has not been any noticeable financial improvement in the workers since prohibition went into effect. "On the contrary," says another New Hampshire official, "there have been more deaths and murders in the period since prohibition went into effect than there were in the same period last year."

"Prohibition has taken away rights that belonged to us," avows a New Jersey secretary-treasurer, and a national official with headquarters in Brooklyn says that when the majority votes in favor of prohibition the workers will obey the law, but that "they strongly protest against having prohibition thrust upon them, and emphatically state that such procedure is wrong in principle." The same sentiments are contained in replies from two other Brooklyn union organizations. In New York City a national secretary declares that the membership of his particular union consider the present law "too drastic." A statement from Oklahoma agrees in the main with this, and adds that "whereas there were only seven saloons on Main Street before the enforcement of prohibition, now there are Choctaw 'blind pigs' in every other house, and you can get all the corn whisky you want for twenty dollars a quart. Every blacksmith in town knows how to make a still, and all the farmers in this country grow corn, so there are more drunks on the street than there ever were before."

From a coal-mining district of Pennsylvania we get the view of a union secretary of the coal-miners. "The coal-miner does not favor prohibition," says this official, "as it takes away from him his daily refreshing glass of beer, whisky, or gin, which he used to enjoy, and which he needs after a hard day's toil in the dark, damp, and dangerous underground workings." "It is a sin to take light wines and beer from the workingman," claims an official from Wisconsin, and a Maine secretary whose big red seal seems to give emphasis to his statement, declares that "prohibition in Maine has been a complete political farce. One organization at its last national convention even went on record as being absolutely opposed to prohibition, believing that it would not benefit the workingmen and their families.

REPLIES FAVORING PROHIBITION

Having permitted the minority to give its reasons why prohibition has not been a benefit to workingmen and their families, we now turn to the opposition, which claims for prohibition many virtues and benefits. As stated in the beginning, 345 of the 526 officials replying are in favor of prohibition. Some are merely in favor, while others are emphatically so. Some replies are sprinkled with such adjectives as "positively," "emphatically," "absolutely," "decidedly," and "unquestionably," and two officials say, "Why, of course, we are in favor of prohibition; what a ridiculous question!" One Washington union official declares that he has worked for prohibition in that State for twenty years and that his organization is unreservedly for prohibition. A Pennsylvania secretary claims that prohibition has been a great cause for clear thinking among the workers, and another Washington district organizer tells us that prohibition has developed independence in the worker.

An Illinois secretary says that he is not a "dry man," but that it is his honest conviction that "'booze' will ruin the best of men," and another Illinois union official from a coal-mining community gives as his interesting opinion the fact that in that vicinity they attribute the success of the coal-miners' negotiations to the fact that prohibition was the rule. "It kept men's brains clear and kept a little money in their pockets while the negotiations were going on," he adds. This statement is indorsed by another coal-mining representative in the southern part of Illinois.

A Kansas official tells us that his organization believes that prohibition has been a benefit to workingmen and their families, "yet they favor light wines and beer." Out in Montana, where "bad booze brings fifty cents a drink," a union secretary favors us with the following interesting news:

> "During the prohibition fight certain officials of labor-unions, at the instigation and in the pay of the 'wet' interests, campaigned the State in autos, proclaiming that they represented a certain number of union men and women, who were opposed to making Montana dry.
>
> "Other members of the same unions, in several instances, inserted advertisements in the daily papers to the effect that the campaigners were representing nothing but their own interests, and the interests of the persons who were financing the propaganda work."

From Texas comes the theory that "with booze gone and reason restored" the era of unrest will soon pass, while other union secretaries in New York and Michigan give identical statements to the effect that "since prohibition is in force, the workers are capable of clearer thinking and do more of it. Consequently the labor movement is sure to advance as private stocks and 'bootleggers' decrease." A Massachusetts secretary tells us that "money which formerly bought whisky is now buying happiness for the workingman's family."

"Prohibition now, henceforth, and forever!" is the slogan of a New Orleans union official, and a Florida secretary declares emphatically that prohibition has been a benefit to workingmen and their families, and thanks us for the opportunity of voting. From Iowa comes detailed reasons why the majority of the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor favors prohibition:

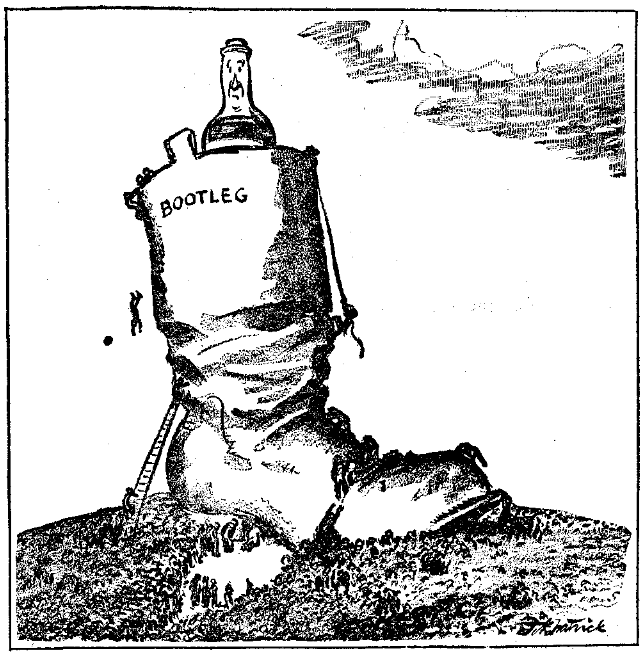
"Prohibition has been a benefit to organized laboring men and women. Trade-union activities are directed principally along two lines—the securing of better wages and working conditions, and legislation that will be beneficial to labor.

"If a union is to be successful in bettering the conditions under which its members work and increasing their wages, it is necessary that the membership give the organization their cooperation and support. This can be done in no better way than by attending the meetings and taking an interest in affairs. Practically all business of the union originates in the meetings. In the days when the union meeting was competing with the saloon for attendance it was usually the rule that the saloon was more attractive to some than the union meeting. This fact alone deprived the union of a number of men who would have been active workers and whose counsel would have been beneficial. Many of the best workers we have in the trade-union movement to-day were a few years ago taking little interest in union affairs. You ask about their families. I take the position—and it is not original—that anything that is of real benefit to the workingman is of equal benefit to his family. I believe that a dollar invested in the home or for food or clothing is better for the family than the same dollar invested in liquor would be.

"Before prohibition became effective the 'wet' and 'dry' issue entered into nearly every political campaign in the nation, State, county, and municipality. The result was that a great number of laboring men voted for a candidate who was 'wet' or 'dry' and paid little attention to his attitude on questions which were of vital interest to laboring men and women. It was a difficult matter to get laboring men to unite on a candidate who was fair with labor, as they were usually split by the injection of the 'wet' and 'dry' issue. We have now eliminated this question, and it will be easier to get our own membership alined with candidates for public office who are fair when labor legislation is being considered. I believe that the future elections will show this to be a fact."

"We are now building homes for families and children with the money which we used to spend for whisky, and our families are better fed and clothed," asserts a California union official, and a Colorado secretary echoes this sentiment.

"God bless our prohibition leaders!" cries a Louisiana union official; "prohibition is a blessing to the workingmen of America." A Maine secretary believes that prohibition "protects the weak man or boy not only from himself but from his friends; it is making new men out of derelicts every day," he adds. One secretary from Massachusetts who is for prohibition nevertheless protests against the "bitter hop-beers sold since 1914," and another Massachusetts union official "hankers for his beer," altho he admits that "prohibition is doing a lot of good." The desire for beer is echoed by many other officials in different States, altho each agrees that whisky and brandy should be under the prohibition ban. One secretary in Missouri who represents 225,000 members tells us that the majority are in favor of prohibition, and another Missouri Assistant Chief of Police declares that "the more the workingmen see of prohibition the better they like it."



THERE WAS AN OLD MAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE,
HE HAD SO MANY INSPECTORS HE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"Whisky has been a curse to the workingman," declares a New Jersey union official, and a New Hampshire secretary is glad that prohibition is being enforced and asserts that it will "improve the morals of the workingman and raise his standard of living." Another New Jersey secretary votes for prohibition "with reservations," and believes that our digest "will led to a better understanding of this important question, and that in handling it you will have accomplished a great work." Says this man, who tells us he represents the attitude of the majority of the thirty thousand workers in his organization:

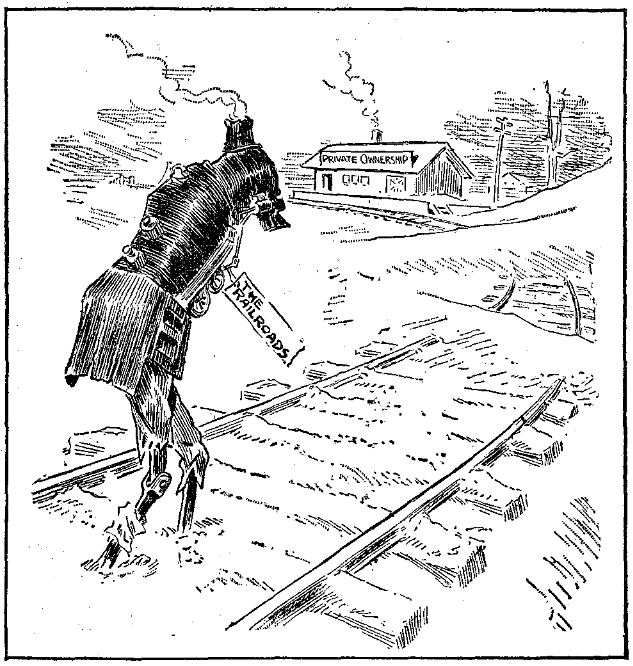
"There can be no question but that prohibition is beneficial to workingmen and their families. Still its enforcement appeals to our men as an infringement on their personal liberties. It also seriously affects thousands of workers who for years have made their living in breweries, saloons, and kindred places. Some of these men may be able to adjust themselves in new employments in many instances, while others will find it next to impossible to do so. We find that our men want prohibition for their children, but not for themselves."

"Prohibition means the salvation of union labor," we are told by a business agent of the Shipping Union of California, and a Montana secretary submits the interesting fact that six thousand workingmen in his State voted themselves "dry" and would not care to go back to the old conditions. "Many notorious drunkards have paid up their debts and are now well drest, happy, and contented," he adds. "The passing of the saloon is welcomed by all," agrees a New Jersey union official, and a New York secretary declares that its passing has meant to the laboring-man "better health, a happier home, and more comforts for his children."

We are told by a union secretary from New Jersey that "outside the Declaration of Independence, the Prohibition Amendment is the best thing that has happened to this glorious country." From Alabama, Illinois, Washington, and Massachusetts come statements to the effect that crime has decreased during the era of prohibition. A union official of Portland (Ore.) declares that while the organization of which he is the secretary is made up of Greeks, Italians, Turks, and negroes, "they are unanimously for prohibition." A Montana secretary tells us that 95 per cent. of the organized workers are benefited by prohibition, and a Washington secretary of an international union wishes to go on record as saying that "prohibition has been one of the greatest blessings to the workers, and that they are truly grateful for it." In conclusion, he adds, "in making this statement, I speak for the great majority."

WHAT TO HOPE FROM THE RAILROADS

NO MAGICAL TRANSFORMATION took place on March 1 when twenty billion dollars' worth of railroads which had been operating as one system under government control for twenty-six months "unscrambled" into 230 systems and proceeded to manage themselves. In the shifting of officials and the alteration of signs there was little to indicate anything that would matter much to the public one way or the other. Yet processes and policies are being set in motion which vitally concern them. Just how is the public to benefit from the shift back to private control? Putting this question by telegraph to some of the principal railroad executives, we learn that much is expected from greater initiative and better service under the spur of competition. The public, however, is cautioned not to expect too much, or anything too soon.



THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

In his telegram to THE LITERARY DIGEST answering this question, the President of the Union Pacific says that "the immediate benefit to be derived by the public from the return of the railroads to private operation will result from the fact that this vexed, much-discust, and controversial question is finally disposed of." There will come, continues the head of this great railroad system, the reestablishment of "those elements of individual attention to passengers and freight and personal service, which are not generally appreciated to have been an important feature of private operation." In the opinion of President Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio, the public may fairly hope "to receive, under private ownership and competitive conditions, better service than would be likely under government ownership and operation; and ultimately such service will be rendered to the public at a lower economic cost than would be the case under any other policy."

In answer to our query, President Rea, of the Pennsylvania, agrees that "the return of the railroads to their owners will bring back the spirit of initiative, efficiency, and progress arising out of the restoration of competition and of individual responsibility on the home ground for policy and results." But he adds this word of caution: "It would lead to disappointment to expect too much in the immediate future; no miracles can be performed." We get the same note of warning against impatience for sudden improvement in this message from President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna:

> "First, the public in its expectations of immediate benefits to be derived from the return of the railroads may be somewhat disappointed, as in the radical change in government control to private operation such benefits can not be felt immediately from any change of policy that may be adopted. Competition by different railroads as respects improved service and attention to the wants of the traveling and shipping public will undoubtedly soon result in more prompt and satisfactory handling of both passenger and freight traffic of the railroads.
>
> "The freight equipment of the individual roads is scattered all over the country, and it will take some time to return to the owners the cars which they have provided in many cases for the especial requirements of their patrons. The managements of the different companies undoubtedly will be most anxious to adopt policies and provide facilities as soon as possible that will insure the return of business that has been diverted from them. They will be able to obtain from their executives authority for what is required in the way of improved facilities much more quickly than has been possible from the authorities at Washington during Federal control. They will also be in position to deal with various questions that will be brought up by their employees and which formerly had to be passed upon at Washington.
>
> "It is to be hoped the public will not become impatient because of delay in providing some of the improvements they desire, as in many cases such delay will be due to inability to get labor and materials promptly to effect the necessary changes in equipment and facilities."

President Byram, of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, also touches upon the necessity of patience in his summing up of the benefits to be expected from the resumption of private control:

> "The public will benefit from the return of the railroads to private ownership, first, by closer contact with officers and employees through localization of authority with managements of various railroads without the intervention of a third party, and the quicker response to its needs and improved service produced by competitive conditions. But this improvement can not be brought about until the acute shortage of cars, locomotives, and other facilities existing at the present time is relieved. During the past two years no passenger-cars and only one hundred thousand freight-cars and twelve hundred locomotives have been provided, not enough to offset the annual retirements of worn-out equipment, altho the volume of traffic has increased over the prewar period in the neighborhood of 25 per cent. In order to catch up with the requirements, vast sums of capital will be necessary and the credit of the railroads must be restored. In order to secure it, patience with these necessary shortcomings will be required until the shortage is remedied.
>
> "Secondly, the public will benefit by the stability of labor conditions through the establishing of the Labor Board provided for in the new Railroad Bill. The establishment of this board, on which the public is represented and where differences between the railroads and their employees can be calmly considered and adjusted under the authority of the Government, should greatly improve this feature of the situation."

That the railroads can not provide the improved service the public expects until they have had a chance to get new equipment is asserted emphatically by President A. H. Smith, of the New York Central in the New York *World:*

> "The greatest difficulty that confronts us at the moment is the lack of equipment. Without sufficient equipment the railroads can not properly function; and the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the citizen will be adversely affected until this weakness is remedied. Poor goods are costly at any price, and poor railroad service, or the lack of equipment to meet the peak requirements of the country, is most expensive."

In a statement appearing in the same newspaper, President Walker, of the Chicago and Alton, declares that the roads must make good with things as they are as regards both credit and equipment. "We must do the best we can with what we've got." And—

> "Herein are both a threat and a challenge. If private operations be unsatisfactory, the threat of retaking by the Government, this time for good and all, will hang overhead. The challenge is for the ablest railroad minds and courageous financiers, under adverse conditions, to render such admirable service that government ownership talk will not be tolerated.

THE STEEL TRUST FINDS IT PAYS TO BE GOOD

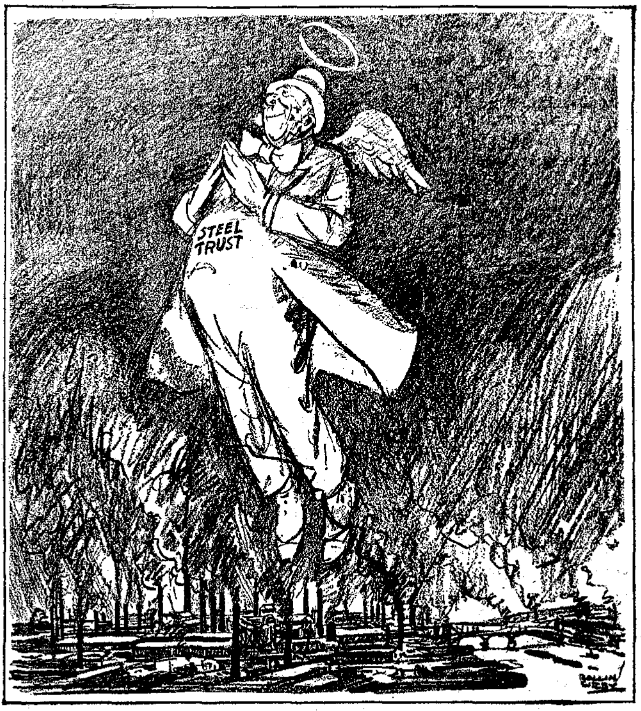
THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S famous distinction between "good trusts" and "bad trusts" seems to several editors to receive judicial sanction in the Supreme Court's decision giving the United States Steel Corporation a clean bill of health. As Mr. Justice McKenna said in reading the majority opinion, "the law does not make mere size" or "the existence of unexerted power" an offense; "it requires overt acts." This, says the New York *Evening Sun*, "brings us back to the wise discrimination made by Theodore Roosevelt," and even such an old critic of the Roosevelt trust policies as the New York *World* agrees that in taking this view the Supreme Court "does no more than apply to business in general the rules of justice that govern individuals." Up to this time, notes the Springfield *Republican*, the question has been left open, "whether a 'good' trust, which did not, in fact, use its economic power to monopolize trade, or to fix prices, or to compete unfairly, must be suppressed. Did the law grant indulgence to a potential monopoly that did not become an actual monopoly?" *The Republican* continues:

> "The Steel Trust, so called, has been run especially with this issue in the minds of its management. Mr. Gary has sought to keep the corporation's percentage of control of the entire steel industry below 50 per cent., and during the war it seems to have declined nearer to 40 per cent., owing to the great development of competitors such as Mr. Schwab's Bethlehem Company. For years also the United States Steel Corporation has carefully avoided former practises that suggested price-fixing 'agreements' with its smaller and weaker competitors. It has avoided also practises flavoring of unfair or cutthroat competition. The motive, of course, was to keep within the law while maintaining the corporation's size and power as the 'predominant interest' in the iron and steel trade.
>
> "The success of the policy is now established, in so far as the legality of the form of the Steel Corporation and its operations are concerned. That is to say, so long as this trust remains on its good behavior it will be tolerated; for the Court has dismissed the Government's suit 'without prejudice' which means that if the Corporation resorts to bad practises or attempts to use its economic power to the injury of competitors, the Government may sue again for its dissolution."

This new development of the "rule of reason" in trust cases pleases metropolitan dailies, which call attention to its probable good effect on business, and naturally wreathes with smiles the faces of everybody connected with the steel business. The New York *Journal of Commerce* explains why it thinks this outcome of the Steel Trust case will be favorably received: "While the present Administration has not been very active against large business enterprises under the Antitrust Law, and while the present suit was inherited from the Taft Administration, having been instituted in 1911, a decision which would have tended to break up or alter the form of the United States Steel Corporation might easily have been regarded as a blow on the part of the Government at business, and hence as foreshadowing fresh hostility to large-scale industrial enterprise."

But there are those representing other constituencies, like Senator Capper, of Kansas, who "do not think the United States will take very kindly to the decision." The Sherman Antitrust Law, in the Senator's opinion, "should be strengthened rather than weakened," and "if such corporations as the Steel Trust can not be dissolved under its present terms, those terms should be revised so that they can be dissolved." Another Senator, Mr. Borah, of Idaho, objects to the Court's assertion that a dissolution of the Steel Corporation would be against the public interest; he "had supposed that the only question the Court could determine was whether or not the law had been violated."

But the New York *Globe* highly approves a decision which it holds not only "legally sound," but "also economically sound." "The social advantage of integrated large-scale production, with a rapid turnover and a small profit, are already so great as to render dissolution, if it were possible, positively suicidal." It seems to the New York *Evening World* that the Steel Corporation "can not but feel that it owes its bill of health in large measure to present economic and industrial exigencies which make further disruptive action of any sort a thing to be avoided." Circumstances apparently alter even cases in the United States Supreme Court. The New York *Evening Post* calls attention to the change in surrounding circumstances from the time when the law was construed literally in the Northern Securities case in 1904 to the "rule of reason" in the 1911 cases, and to the present. As we read:



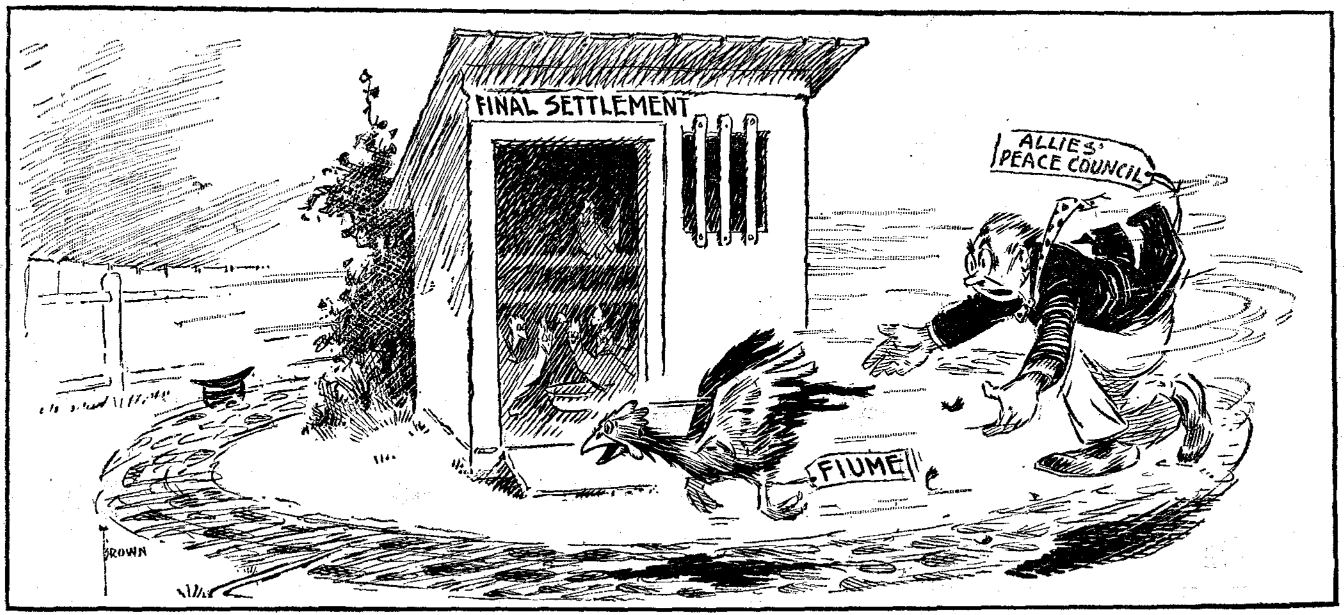
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

> "The Northern Securities Company was declared unlawful at a time when a very real and imminent peril had arisen because of the use of credit, in combining rival corporations, by ambitious managers and promoters. With that decision the peril largely disappeared. The enunciation of the 'rule of reason' in 1911 occurred when conflicting lower court decisions, sometimes extravagant in their scope, had apparently placed in jeopardy even necessary and useful contracts of ordinary trade. The present decision is handed down at a time when concentration of resources, in production for home and export trade, may be of vital consequence in the period of the world's economic reconstruction. But the majority decision is as plain as the minority in reasserting the fact that any attempt at actual monopoly or restraint of trade or prices will still incur the full prohibition and penalty of the law."

To a leading organ of the steel trade like *The Iron Age* it not unnaturally seems that the famous dissolution suit ended "in the way in which public opinion wanted to have it ended." The Sherman Act, it remarks, "continues in its baffling, Delphic rôle of more than thirty-five years, but as decision under it follows decision, it is made more clear that it is not to be used to hobble enterprise or to be suspended as a sword of Damocles over legitimate business." Speaking for the Steel Corporation itself, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Board, makes this statement:

> "There has never been any intention on our part to violate the Sherman Law.
>
> "The fact that a minority opinion indorsed by three able judges was filed in the case emphasizes the necessity on the part of industrial managers to observe the requirements of all statutory provisions and to keep constantly in mind the rights and interests of the public. I think from the beginning sentiment has generally been favorable to the corporation, and, if so, it is



CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

because we have taken pains to publish the facts concerning our management, our conditions, and our intentions.

Independent steel men are equally elated, according to *The Wall Street Journal,* which quotes Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, one of the "Trust's" strongest competitors, as saying:

> "The Steel Corporation was organized, not with any monopolistic or controlling tendencies, but for the purpose of effecting honesty in price and distribution, and it has always wisely and judiciously fulfilled its mission. I am greatly pleased with the decision, and feel that it will be of great economic and manufacturing benefit to the United States."

The case now settled has had a long history in the courts. The United States Steel Corporation was formed in 1901. In 1907 it took over the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, after President Roosevelt had been consulted. On October 26, 1911, the Department of Justice filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court in Trenton charging the corporation and its subsidiaries with being an unlawful combination in restraint of trade. The next year the Steel Corporation, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* recalls, filed an answer stating that it had cheapened steel, had extended the home market, had increased its foreign trade in steel from $8,000,000 to $60,000,000 in ten years, this being more than 90 per cent. of the total export trade of the country in steel, and that it had not suppress competition or restrained trade or effected a monopoly in any steel products or attempted to do so. On June 3, 1915, the Federal Court unanimously decided against the dissolution of the corporation. The case then went to the Supreme Court, was argued in March, 1917, and was put over from time to time, and then suspended because of war-conditions so that a decision was not handed down until last Monday. Justices Brandeis and McReynolds took no part in the decision because of their previous connections with the litigation. Justices Day, Pitney, and Clark dissented, and the prevailing decision was written by Mr. Justice McKenna, who was joined by Chief Justice White and Justices Holmes and Vandeventer.

Mr. Justice McKenna pointed out that the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases do not furnish a precedent. In those cases "the Court had to deal with a persistent and systematic lawbreaker masquerading under legal forms and which not only had to be stript of its disguises, but arrested in its illegality. A decree of dissolution was the manifest instrumentality and inevitable." The Steel Corporation, on the other hand, "resorted to none of the brutalities or tyrannies that the cases illustrate from other combinations." There was no monopoly; there was some persuasion of competitors "by pools, associations, trade meetings, and through the social form of dinners," possibly illegal, "but transient," and these methods were abandoned nine months before this suit was brought. Of the much-discust acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, Mr. Justice McKenna said in probably the final words on the subject:

> "It was submitted to President Roosevelt and he gave it his approval. His approval, of course, did not make it legal, but it gives assurance of its legality, as we know from his earnestness in the public welfare he would have approved of nothing that had even a tendency to its detriment. And he testified he was not deceived and that he believed that the Tennessee Coal and Iron people had a property which was almost worthless in their hands, nearly worthless to them, nearly worthless to the communities in which it was situated, and entirely worthless to any financial institution that had the securities the minute that any panic came, and that the only way to give value to it was to put it in the hands of people whose possession of it would be a guaranty that there was value to it.
>
> "Such being the emergency, it seems like an extreme accusation to say that the corporation which relieved it, and perhaps rescued the company and the communities dependent upon it from disaster, was urged by unworthy motives."

Since 1911 no act in violation of law can be established against the Steel Corporation, says Justice McKenna, "except its existence be such an act." He continues:

> "The corporation is undoubtedly of impressive size, and it takes an effort of resolution not to be affected by it or to exaggerate its influence. But we must adhere to the law, and the law does not make mere size an offense or the existence of unexerted power an offense. It, we repeat, requires overt acts and trusts to its prohibition of them and its power to repress or punish them. It does not compel competition or require all that is possible."

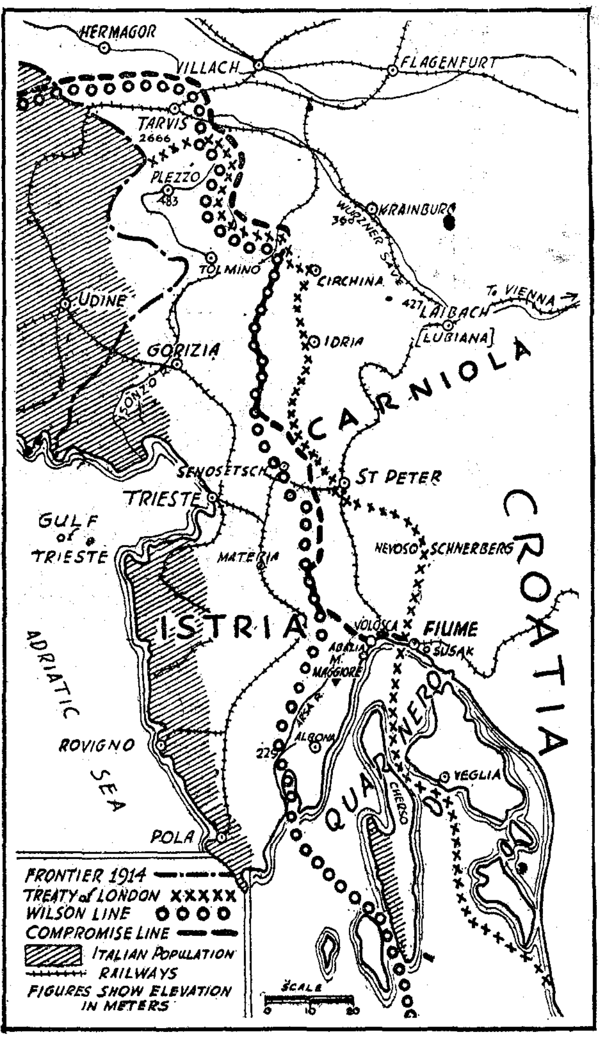
Finally, the Court declares itself "unable to see that the public interest will be served by yielding to the contention of the Government respecting the dissolution of the company or the separation from it of some of its subsidiaries; and we do see in a contrary conclusion a risk of injury to the public interest, including a material disturbance of, and it may be a serious detriment to, the foreign trade."

The nub of the minority opinion, read by Mr. Justice Day, is contained in this paragraph:

> "I know of no public policy which sanctions a violation of the law, nor of any inconvenience to trade, domestic or foreign, which should have the effect of placing combinations, which have been able thus to organize one of the greatest industries of the country in defiance of the law, in an impregnable position above the law forbidding such combinations. Such a conclusion does violence to the policy which the law was intended to enforce, runs counter to decisions of this Court, and necessarily results in a practical nullification of the act."

OUR STAKE IN THE ADRIATIC

"NONE OF OUR BUSINESS" is the curt phrase with which some newspaper and Senatorial critics would dismiss the whole perilous Adriatic controversy into the midst of which President Wilson has recently hurled himself with such dramatic effect after his five months' illness. "We had no business getting mixed up in the controversy in the beginning," declares the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.), which is sure that "nothing would suit the people of this country better than to have the United States cease to concern itself with European affairs." "As regards the American people, we imagine, the view prevails very largely that the Adriatic settlement is a European question first and last," says the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind. Rep.). The clashing interests of Italy and Jugo-Slavia in Fiume and other territory on the Adriatic are "not our concern," affirms the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.Dem.).



From the New York "Times."

THE DISPUTED ADRIATIC BOUNDARIES.

The map shows the Istria and Fiume area as partitioned according to the Treaty of London of April 26, 1915, the proposals of President Wilson of 1919, and the compromise measure of January 20, 1920, made without consultation with the President. The last, it will be observed, links up Italian territory with Fiume by means of the Fiume-Volosca highway, and expands the Wilson line to the east in the latitude of Trieste, giving additional strategic protection to this city. The shaded areas show where Italian majorities prevail; they also prevail in the cities of Trieste and Fiume. Under the Treaty of London Fiume was to go to the Jugo-Slavs, but Italy was to get a large part of Dalmatia, which is not shown on this map.

But an examination of the many papers which reach us reveals the fact that the great majority vigorously assail this view. "Five years ago it would have been understandable," says the Rochester *Times-Union* (Ind.), because then "we had no way of knowing that an obscure Balkan quarrel might broaden into a world-war that would send the mightiest armies America ever raised to a decisive conflict." Now, in the light of recent history, it continues, we can see that Fiume is "just as important as Bosnia, the cause of the clash between Austria and Serbia which brought on the world-war." "We want a stable peace in Europe, for Europe's good and for our own good," this paper adds, and, moreover, "we want to redeem our own great words." "Nowhere in the world is it more important to get a settlement tolerable to the peoples concerned than in the region of the eastern Adriatic," agrees the Des Moines *Register* (Ind. Rep.), "and if America is insisting on that it is because America does not want to create the same kind of situation in the same locality that brought on five years of war involving every nation of consequence." "Italy's aggressive policy in the Adriatic," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "prepares the ground for new wars." "One day the United States Government is asked to underwrite the peace of Europe and the next day it is asked to underwrite an Adriatic settlement that will inevitably result in another European war," remarks the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which adds: "The two demands can not be reconciled." "The Adriatic is not to become a hotbed of future wars if the President can prevent it, and he is adopting the only possible way that lies open to him," remarks the Jersey City *Journal* (Ind. Rep.). "The United States is destined to play an important part in the League of Nations—some day—and it would be very unwise to stand aloof and permit a permanent 'storm-center' to be erected in the Adriatic which would surely cause trouble sooner or later," says the Birmingham *Age Herald* (Dem.), which regards the Adriatic problem as a "test case" which "will never be settled until it is settled right." "President Wilson's position in this matter has been unwaveringly consistent and uncompromisingly righteous," declares the Newark *News* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

"The issue is clearly between principle and expediency; between those who have the courage to see the war through to the accomplishment of the objects for which it was fought and those who grow faint-hearted and would make a Lansdowne peace. The President spoke not for the American Government alone, but for the American people, when he said: 'Terms of the peace settlement must continue to be formulated upon the basis of the principles for which America entered the war.' That is the only peace to which this country can subscribe. It is the peace our associates in the war pledged themselves to make. They must be held to their bargain, which is more sacred and binding than all the nefarious treaties they negotiated in secret and which have been rendered morally obsolete by what has transpired since the spring of 1917."

The Adriatic dispute is part of the "irrepressible conflict" between the old and the new international ideals, remarks the Boston *Globe* (Ind.), which continues:

"Europe is now dependent on American economic and financial support. The question is whether, in return for that support, the Allied Governments are prepared to conduct international affairs a little more in harmony with principles which will prevent another European explosion.

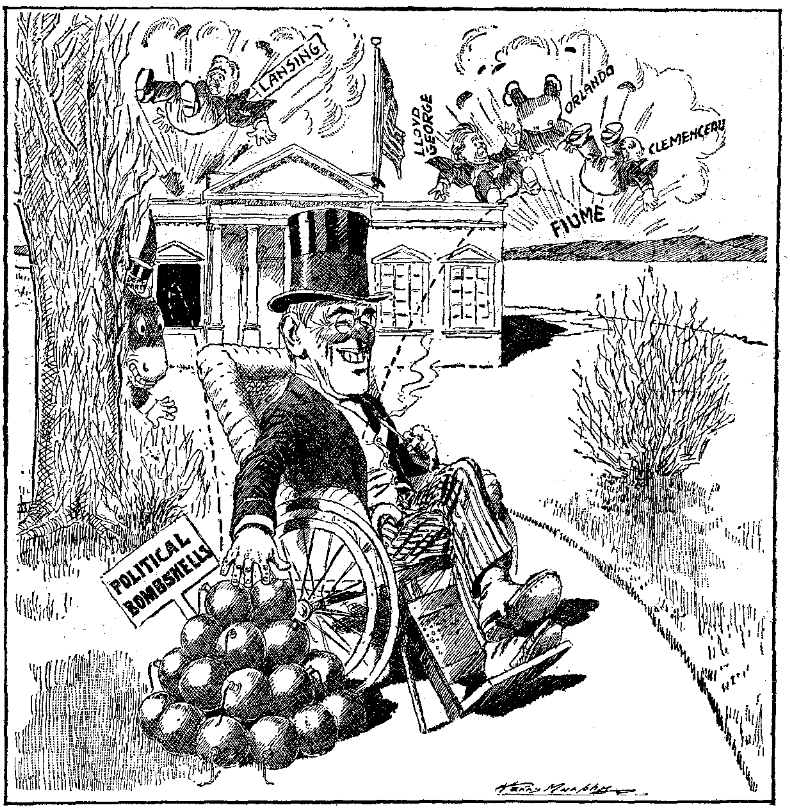
"This was the avowed object for winning the war. This was the supposed object of the Peace Conference. It remains the towering question as between the Old World and the New."

The Adriatic controversy, which in its earlier stages had caused the temporary withdrawal of the Italian delegates from the Peace Conference and later the spectacular seizure of Fiume for Italy by d'Annunzio, achieved another crisis in January, when Great Britain and France, acting without the United States, proposed a settlement which Italy accepted, but which Jugo-Slavia rejected. Then Britain and France served notice on the Jugo-Slavs that they must accept this or submit to seeing the Treaty of London of 1915 imposed, which meant their loss of all of Dalmatia. It was at this stage that President Wilson intervened, asking whether it was "the intention of the British and French governments in the future to dispose of the various questions pending in Europe and to communicate the results to the Government of the United States?" and reminding them that a proposed solution of the problem had been agreed upon by the British, French, and American governments in a memorandum of December 9. *The World* thus summarizes the ensuing correspondence:

"In their reply of January 23 the Allied Premiers disclaimed such intention, declaring every important point of the joint memorandum of December 9 remained untouched and that only two features had undergone alterations, and both of these to the advantage of Jugo-Slavia.

"President Wilson replied to this February 10, declaring he could not accept the statement that the original memorandum had been left untouched, and the fact that Italy had rejected the proposal of December 9 and had accepted that of January 14 was proof that Italy would receive 'very positive advantage.' That the agreement of January 14 'opens the way for Italian control of Fiume's foreign affairs.' That the new agreement 'partitions the Albanian people among three different Allied Powers,' while the original agreement preserved its unity 'in large measure.' That the American Government 'feels that it can not sacrifice the principles for which it entered the war to gratify the improper ambitions of one of its associates, or to purchase a temporary appearance of calm in the Adriatic at the price of a future world conflagration.'

"The note concludes by stating that if the maximum concessions made in the memorandum of December 9 could not be accepted 'the President desires to say that he must take under serious consideration the withdrawal of the Treaty with Germany and the agreement between the United States and France which are now before the Senate.'



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STIRRING THINGS UP.

—Murphy in the New York *American*.

"The Allied Premiers replied, February 17, that there was 'no foundation for the assumption' that the new settlement involves 'a capitulation to the Italian point of view as opposed to the Jugo-Slavs.' The proposal of December 9 has fallen to the ground, because nobody now 'desired consummation of the free state of Fiume.'

"President Wilson in his note of February 24 declared that he 'feels that in the present circumstances he has no choice but to maintain the position he has taken all along.'"

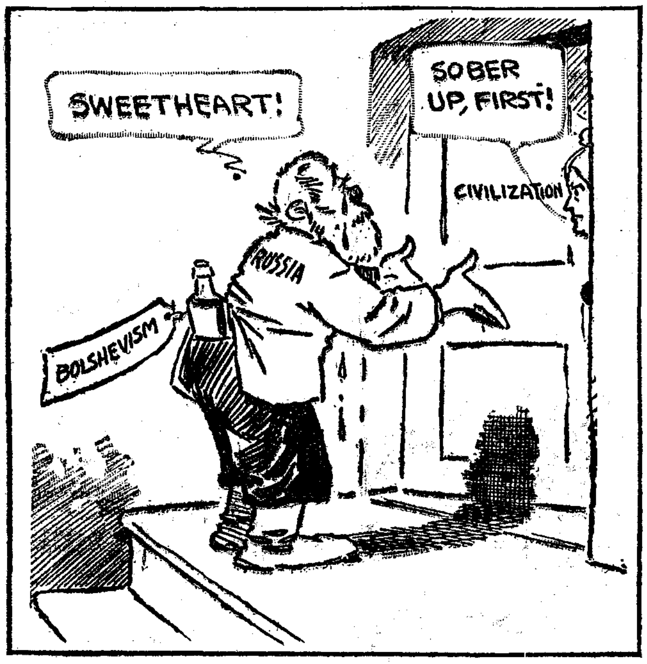
In his note of February 24, however, he explained that he "would, of course, make no objection to a settlement mutually agreeable to Italy and Jugo-Slavia regarding their common frontier in the Fiume region, provided that such an agreement is not made on the basis of compensations elsewhere at the expense of nationals of a third Power." And he restated the principle on which he makes his stand as follows:

"The President believes it to be the central principle fought for in the war that no government or group of governments has the right to dispose of the territory or to determine the political allegiance of any free people. The five great Powers, tho the Government of the United States constitutes one of them, have in his conviction no more right than had the Austrian Government to dispose of the free Jugo-Slavic peoples without the free consent and cooperation of those peoples. The President's position is that the Powers associated against Germany gave final and irrefutable proof of their sincerity in the war by writing into the Treaty of Versailles Article X. of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which constitutes an assurance that all the great Powers have done what they have compelled Germany to do—have foregone all territorial aggression and all interference with the free political self-determination of the peoples of the world. With this principle lived up to, permanent peace is secured and the supreme object of the recent conflict has been achieved. Justice and self-determination have been substituted for aggression and political dictation. Without it, there is no security for any nation that conscientiously adheres to a non-militaristic policy."

As we have already said, most of the editorial comment that has reached us supports the President in this dispute. "He has served notice that if robbery is to be committed America will not be a party to it," says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.). "The consensus of opinion in London seems to be that the President is right, but that Great Britain and France are under obligation to Italy and find it difficult to do right," remarks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.). But there are other editors who argue that, even if his idea of how the Adriatic problem should be solved is correct, he has no authority to interfere in the name of the United States. And still others, like the editor of the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), wonder "why the President chokes on Fiume when he was able to swallow Shantung." The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) thinks the President's attitude that of a "meddlesome Matty," and deplores his "insults to a noble sister nation." "Mr. Wilson, we think, is right in protesting against Italian plans and British and French adoption of them, but he is wrong when he tries to commit the United States to European decisions," remarks the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.); and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) affirms that he "is still under that delusion of grandeur which leads him to believe he is the whole of our Government." "In threatening to keep this country out of the League of Nations unless his program is adopted he is using the United States as a personal weapon," asserts the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.); and in *The Review*, an independent New York weekly, we read:

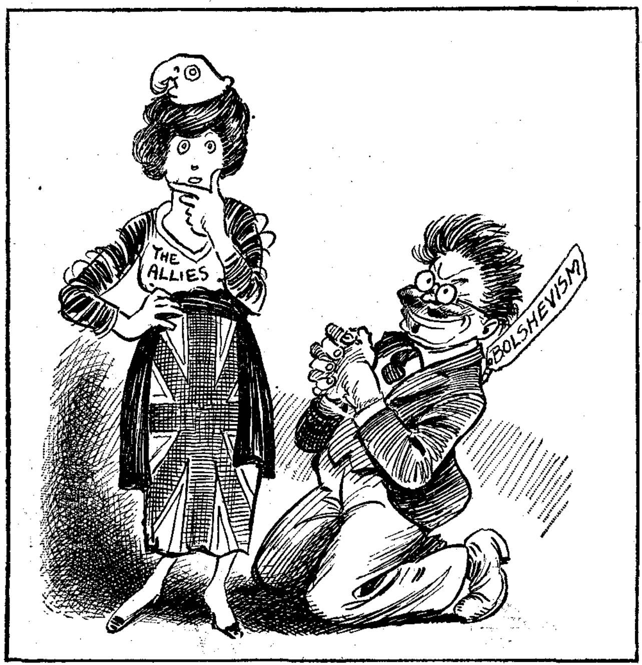
"Mr. Wilson's memorandum on the Dalmatian question chiefly raised the thought—Why of all outstanding issues is Italy's claim unfit to be compromised? The very terms of the Peace Treaty are constantly being readjusted. Compromise is possible with Germany—nay, with the unspeakable Turk. Why should self-determination with all its 'i's' dotted and 't's' crossed be reserved for Italy? Against Mr. Wilson's oddly inflexible devotion to that principle of self-determination which elsewhere he has yielded, we have to set certain common-sense facts. Italy has suffered frightfully through the war. Her deaths and casualties were proportionately as great as England's, her financial sacrifice far greater.

"She sees England and France dividing Arabia and Africa under mandates. She receives only what would have been allotted her had she preserved neutrality. Perhaps Italy ought to be satisfied with the sense of duty done, but so long as France, England, Japan, and recently hostile Croatia and Dalmatia, get every hearing and every concession from the Supreme Council, while she gets none, Italy is going to be discontented. And an alienated Italy means a crippled League of Nations. These are facts that should make Italy's claim seem negotiable. They look more impressive than a tardy and vehement assertion of the pure dogma of self-determination."



HE WANTS HER TO TAKE HIM BACK.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

"IF I WERE SURE HE HAD SOWED ALL HIS WILD OATS."

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

IN THE SPRING THE *SOVIET'S* FANCY LIGHTLY TURNS TO THOUGHTS OF LOVE.

LENINE'S PUZZLING PEACE OFFER

A FEAR OF POISON-IVY concealed among the leaves of the olive-branch seems to affect our editors as they scrutinize the peace terms offered by Russia's "Red" autocrat. "Twenty times has *Soviet* Russia requested the resumption of political and trade relations with the United States, and has been twenty times ignored," the Philadelphia *Press* tells us, but adds that "the twenty-first request comes, however, under greatly altered circumstances." Lincoln Eyre, the New York *World's* correspondent in Russia, gives us an idea of these circumstances when he declares, after a ten weeks' sojourn in *Soviet* Russia, that one basic conviction is: "Among the Russian people the period of destruction has reached its end, and the period of construction is at hand." In an interview with Lenine, who shares the dictatorship of Russia with Trotzky, he quotes Lenine as saying that "the world must come to us for wheat, flax, platinum, and other minerals in the end, Bolshevism or no Bolshevism." The overtures which Trotzky made to the United States were sent to other nations, great and small, couched in different terms by that military dictator, who declared to the correspondent that "notwithstanding the 'Red' Army's sweeping victories, we are ready to make peace to-day as we have ever been."

Russia's so-called peace proposals are received with considerable skepticism by a large portion of American newspapers, tho some would offer her a helping hand. Her amazing offer to call a Constituent Assembly, to pay sixty per cent. of her foreign debt and pay arrears of interest, giving as a guaranty for the fulfilment of these promises valuable mining concessions, leads many papers to believe that the peace overtures are made in good faith, and if acted upon by this country will help to bring order out of chaos in Russia. Russia's offer to call a Constituent Assembly creates still greater surprize because of her claim, made in the New York *Tribune*, that "the majority of Russian people are supporting the *Soviet* system," which is something vastly different. To the newly arisen little states that have come out of the Russian "earthquake" independence is offered; to some of the great nations, the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* cables, the offers are more tempting, and read something like this:

> "England hears tell of huge stocks of wheat, flax, and hides to be bought at bargain prices.
>
> "To France there comes the promise that the *Soviets* will reshoulder 14,000,000,000 francs of Czarist borrowing.
>
> "Japan gets a guaranty of the stoppage of revolutionary propaganda which is threatening to plunge her into chaos, and is dazzled by the offer of a 'sphere of influence' in Manchuria.
>
> "To disheartened Germany there is borne a whisper of trade cooperation and free access to sorely needed raw materials.
>
> "For America, there is a bait of rich concessions to add new billions to her wealth.
>
> "'All these things will I give thee,' says the Bolshevik tempter, 'if only thou wilt recognize me.'"

The Premiers of England, France, and Italy have decided in favor of complete commercial relations with Russia, without officially recognizing Lenine, the dispatches say, and many newspapers believe that full diplomatic recognition will follow. The St. Louis *Star* predicts that this will be brought about as the result of economic necessity. Says *The Star:*

> "The Allies are not coming to love the *Soviet*. They are merely realizing, at last, that they have more need of relations with Russia than Russia has of relations with them. Russia is self-sustaining The rest of Europe is not. That is the key to the gradual change of front. Lenine is a bitter dose, who has to be swallowed."

The Star's contemporary, *The Post-Dispatch*, believes that:

> "Reason has come to both camps. The reign of blood has ceased in Russia, because, having won complete political domination, the Russian dictators see the necessity of economic rehabilitation. They know they can not long survive the ravages of cold and hunger."

Political as well as economic relations between the rest of the world and Russia, which "is destined to play a large part in affairs under a democratic form of government," is to be desired, declares the New York *Mail*, and it goes on:

> "Having definitely reached the conclusion that their efforts to reorganize Russia's political life by pressure from outside have ended in complete failure, and having admitted that the economic rehabilitation of Russia is essential to the economic rehabilitation of the world, the logical course for the Allies now to pursue is to accept Russia's offer and enter into negotiations with the Moscow Government."

In view of the unprecedented amount of *Soviet* Russian news now appearing in the press of the country, the following dispatch from the Socialist New York *Call's* Washington correspondent is interesting:

> "The deluge of pro-*Soviet* 'news' now appearing in the metropolitan dailies is a diplomatic gas-attack as deliberate and insincere as the anti-*Soviet* hysteria which proceeded it during the past two years.
>
> "There is just one difference. The first attack was used to justify war against the Russian Republic and was composed of ninety-nine per cent. lies. The present attack is intended to justify peace with Russia and is composed of sixty per cent. truth.
>
> "President Wilson and the Allies declared they would never make peace with the present régime in Russia. And they won't. They will first destroy it—in the newspapers. With headlines, cartoons, editorials, and special articles they will wipe it from the face of the earth."

Storm-signals were quickly run up by many newspapers throughout the country when the news that Russia had made overtures to this country was disseminated. Officially the State Department will not even consider the note, it declares, as it considers it nothing more nor less than more "Red" propaganda. Many editorial writers see in the overture to this country a plot by Lenine. Frank H. Simonds, in the New York *Tribune*, says:

> "No one need now expect that, whatever the terms actually signed, the Russian Bolsheviki will change their feelings of hatred and resentment toward the Western nations. Their view that they have compelled France, Britain, and the United States to recognize them will not be inaccurate."

The most vitriolic attack upon the *Soviet* régime which we have seen, and the most urgent advice against accepting the peace overtures made by Russia, are contained in the Providence *Journal*, which declares:

> "The *Soviet* scheme of things is a menace as real and insidious as the German menace ever was, and the business of our Government is to strive with all its might against its vicious pretensions.
>
> "The *Soviet* leaders are aiming a deadly blow at the civilization of the world. These thugs and assassins are thugs and assassins still. With criminals of their type we can have nothing formally to do."

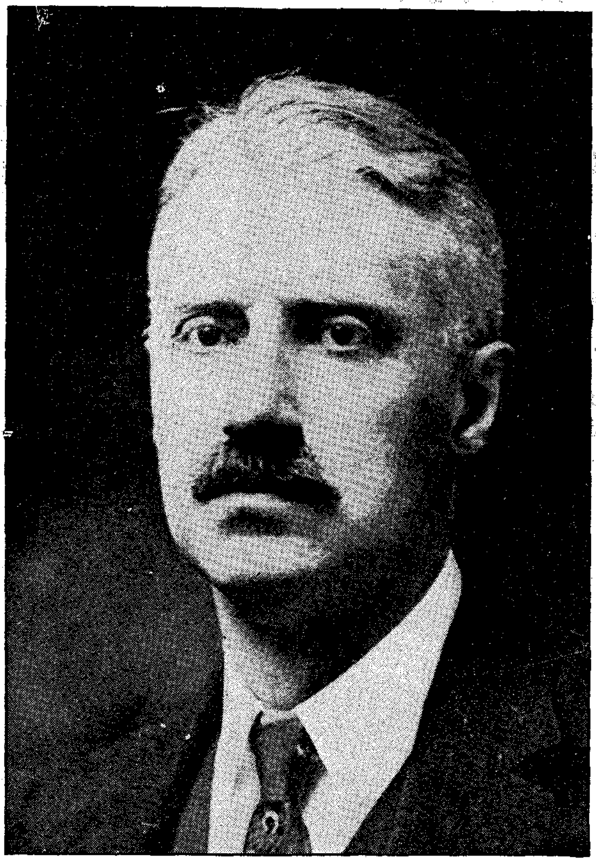
More tempered are the views of the El Paso *Times*, which thinks "Allied policy, or lack of policy, toward Russia has been a sad mixture of blunders and lack of vision." Now that a Russo-German alliance is "an ever-looming menace," the Allied statesmen have agreed that something must be done, declares this paper, and concludes:

> "No one is enthusiastic about recognizing Lenine and Trotzky. But Lenine and Trotzky are in the saddle. There is no use denying the fact.
>
> "Some persons have taken the attitude that Bolshevism is a contagious disease born of warped intellects, and have urged that it be isolated lest it become epidemic. A more recent opinion, however, is that it is a malady best combated by letting in light and air.
>
> "But whatever it is, it is a matter that concerns Russia, and the world is slowly getting around to the commonsense view that Russia should be permitted to work out her own destiny."

AN APPOINTMENT THAT DEFIES TRADITION

MR. COLBY IS A DECIDED DEMOCRAT, "but he only decided lately," remarks an observant editor, and apparently that is what is stirring up all the rumpus about his appointment as Secretary of State. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) and other papers tell us that the appointment caused almost as much excitement in Washington as the resignation of his predecessor, Mr. Lansing, and *The World* says editorially that "there could be no more complete defiance of custom and precedent" than the selection of Mr. Colby. That the appointment does not create the wildest enthusiasm among either Republicans or Democrats is indicated by many party papers. Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.):

> "Many a guess has been hazarded as to the motives which President Wilson had in mind when he selected Bainbridge Colby as Secretary of State. Colby was a lifelong Republican until 1912, when he bolted with Roosevelt. He was a fierce Roosevelt Progressive until four years ago, when he refused to follow his leader into the Hughes camp and entered energetically into the campaign for Wilson. Whether he considers himself a Democrat or a Progressive to-day no one can say with certainty, and perhaps he is not altogether sure himself. But he has been a sturdy supporter of Wilson, and that is quite enough for the President."



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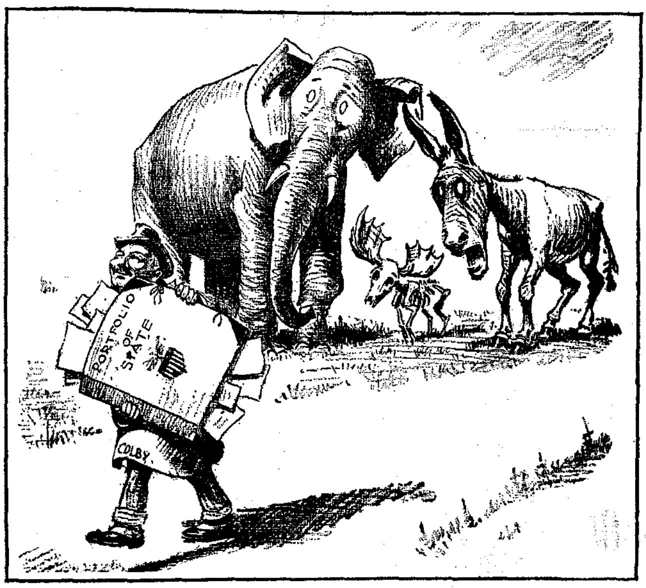
THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.

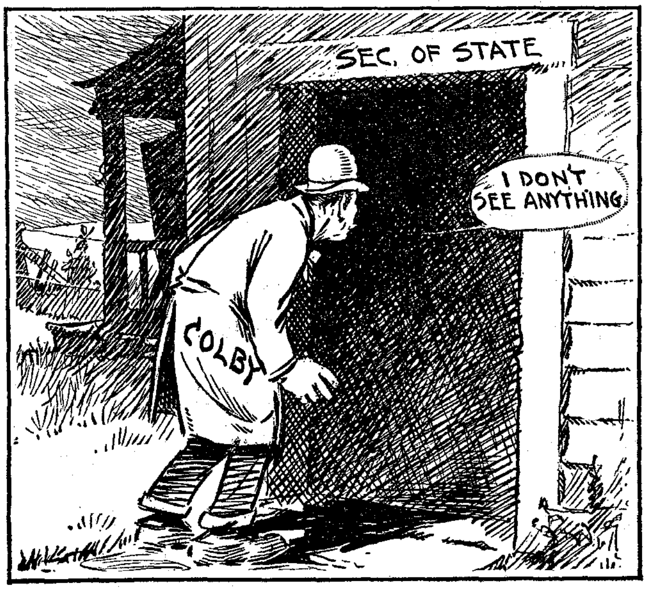
Bainbridge Colby, who has held office as a Republican, and who was one of the founders of the Progressive party, now becomes a Democratic party leader as head of President Wilson's Cabinet.

Mr. Colby's appointment is looked upon as "an experiment"; a "diplomatic error"; a "reward for campaigning"; and an attempt to secure some one "whose mind will more willingly go along" with the President's by some newspapers, while the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) believes Mr. Colby's record on the Shipping Board, where he served for two years, is "an excellent recommendation for wider services to the country." As to his inexperience, it is pointed out by one of his defenders that Richard Olney and Elihu Root had had little diplomatic experience when they were appointed to the same office. All agree that the position will be a difficult one, and while one or two papers wonder if the President has "caught a Tatar," many others profess to believe that the appointee is expected to be a "rubber stamp." In this connection the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) claims that "Mr. Wilson has searched, ever since he entered the Presidency, for men of the rubber-stamp order, and so he is only running true to form when he makes this choice of a successor to Mr. Lansing." A flat denial of this conclusion is made by the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), which declares that in appointing Mr. Colby the President "has set a precedent of permitting big jobs to seek big men, rather than turning big jobs over to little men who seek them," and the Pittsburg *Sun* (Dem.) says the appointment was made because "the President was actuated by a desire to obtain the cooperation of an able man unqualifiedly in sympathy with his international policies."



"WELL!" "WELL!!" "WELL!!!"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*



THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

CARTOONISTS WELCOME MR. COLBY TO PUBLIC LIFE.

That the whole country, particularly the Washington newspaper correspondents, political leaders, and Senators and Congressmen alike of both parties, were surprized by the President's decision is reflected in both news dispatches and editorials. At present the tenor of practically all editorials reaching this office is critical, altho many of the papers remind us that "only time will tell," and political leaders admit that the privilege of selecting the Secretary of State "is exclusively the President's." The New York *Sun* (Ind.), for instance, is sure that Mr. Colby is "temperamentally unsuited" for the position; the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) thinks the President "moves in mysterious ways his wonders to perform," and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), after asserting that he has "no special qualifications" for the office, declares that "if there was any political reason for choosing Mr. Colby, it was not a wise one." "Mr. Colby has been too strong a supporter of the League of Nations to be approved by its opponents," declares the Independent Newark *News.* "Under the circumstances," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "it must appear that the President is making an appeal to the Roosevelt element of the party for help in the coming election." The New York *Globe* (Rep.) believes that in this man who has been an "enthusiastic and regular Republican, Bull-Mooser, and Democrat—all in five years," the President has secured a Secretary of State of unusual "mental agility." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) says Mr. Colby "appears to have been born with a progressive brain and an independent tongue." "His ability is beyond question, his Americanism sturdy and uncompromising," declares the New York *Mail* (Ind.), and it adds that "the best wish we can offer him is that he may have the opportunity to use the qualities which he possesses, and which are greatly needed in the Administration."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Now we know why Colonel House kept so quiet.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

If prohibition has emptied the jails, fill 'em with profiteers.—*Detroit Journal.*

The slogan of borrowing European nations is, "See America First."—*New York Evening Mail.*

Russian Bolshevism in this country is a "going concern," starting from Ellis Island.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

If Holland interns Wilhelm on an island we may have a new Wild Man of Borneo.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

If that pack of wolves which invaded Duluth isn't careful, some enterprising profiteer will get it.—*Columbia Record.*

If that rocket ever reaches the moon it will probably find H. C. L. toying with the green cheese.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

It is proposed to have Congress pass upon the disability of the President, but who will pass upon the disability of Congress?—*Knoxville Sentinel.*

That association of Germans formed to pray for the ex-Kaiser is certainly submitting the power of prayer to the acid test.—*Columbia Record.*

There is one bright spot in Lucy Page Gaston's candidacy for President on an anti-tobacco platform. She won't hand out any campaign cigars. —*Detroit Journal.*

Having been last to get in the war, the Senate seems to be determined also to be last in peace and last in the hearts of its countrymen.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

We are glad to learn that the former Emperor Charles is not financially embarrassed. This is one European source from which we need not expect a touch.—*Denver Rocky Mountain News.*

A New York official comments on the desirability of elastic prices. All prices seem to be fairly elastic, judging from the terrific amount of stretching they are standing.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

In democratic countries like England strong objection is voiced to the King saying "my" government. Perhaps it would meet the difficulty if they changed his title from King to President.—*Kansas City Times.*

"Prices Soar."—Head-line. So are we.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Go on; go ahead, Mr. Burleson, and call a cabinet meeting!—*Detroit News.*

Mexico has had fifty-nine revolutions in sixty-three years, and needs another.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Mr. Colby might keep in mind the place where he hung his hat when he went in.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

All that a poor boy has to do to become famous nowadays is to remain on the farm.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

We doubt if the heart of the world is broken, but we are not sure that it's head isn't cracked.—*Columbia Record.*

Making Constantinople safe for the Turk is one of the proudest results of Christian Europe's war.—*Springfield Republican.*

We can't much blame Hoover for refusing to declare that he's a Democrat until he finds out just what a Democrat is.—*Columbia Record.*

Poland is about to institute a senate. Can't the new republics learn anything from the mistakes of the old ones?—*Terre Haute Tribune.*

Germany is reported rushing preparations for the trial of war-criminals, which may indicate that the medals will soon be ready.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

It cost Isabella $7,000 to discover America, and nobody knows how much it cost the ex-Kaiser, but in both instances it was worth the money. —*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Judging from what we read in the papers, neither of the aspirants in the recent Michigan Senatorial race was particularly interested in the salary involved.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

If The Literary Digest chose the four words most frequently printed in the newspapers of the United States and Canada in the last three months they would be: "Pay the teachers more."—*Saskatoon Star.*

The action of the New Jersey legislature in passing a bill to legalize the manufacture of beverages containing 3.50 per cent. alcohol may be the work of press-agents anxious to further the construction of bridges over the Delaware and Hudson.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

LABOR AWAKENING IN JAPAN

REBIRTH OF NATIONS in Europe as a result of the world-war is finding a sequel in the new order of political ideas in the Far East. The slogan, "Make the world safe for democracy," reached particularly responsive ears in Japan, where the most important of modern movements is the drive for universal manhood suffrage. This fight will last for five years, in the opinion of various Japanese informants, and will be won by the mass of the people, who, it is said, are forming their most strategic unit through the coalescence of the labor forces. The most enlightened and influential labor organization in Japan, where such bodies are a novelty, is the Yuai-kai, which is the first labor association to include universal manhood suffrage in its platform. The Yuai-kai's existence, as the Kobe *Japan Chronicle* notes, dates back no further than August, 1912, when it was organized by Mr. Suzuki Bunji, a bachelor of law of the Tokyo Imperial University. Then the Yuai-kai had thirty workers, while to-day it boasts a membership of thirty-five thousand, which is scattered all over the country and includes both sexes and all sorts of occupations. In giving an account of the Yuai-kai one of its former councilors, Professor Kitazawa, writes:

> "The society has nothing to do with Socialism, Syndicalism, Bolshevism, or any other ism. It is an independent body having no leanings on any political party. A branch may be established wherever there are thirty or more workers belonging to the society. On the members a monthly fee of fifteen sen (7½ cents) each is levied, of which five sen is kept for the use of the branches, while the balance of ten sen is forwarded to the Tokyo headquarters to cover the latter's expenses and those relating to the magazine, etc. In this way, the headquarters are furnished with a sum of about 2,500 yen ($1,250) a month, the membership above mentioned including two bodies in Yokohama and Kobe, which are financially independent."

The Japan Chronicle goes on to relate that of the seven managing directors five are bachelors of law or of engineering who are graduates of the Imperial University. An attempt was made to have a self-governing body of workers, we are told, but it was found necessary to recruit the brains of the association from among the intellectual class. Prior to its last general meeting in August of last year the platform of the society was vague and commonplace, in the judgment of *The Japan Chronicle*, but—

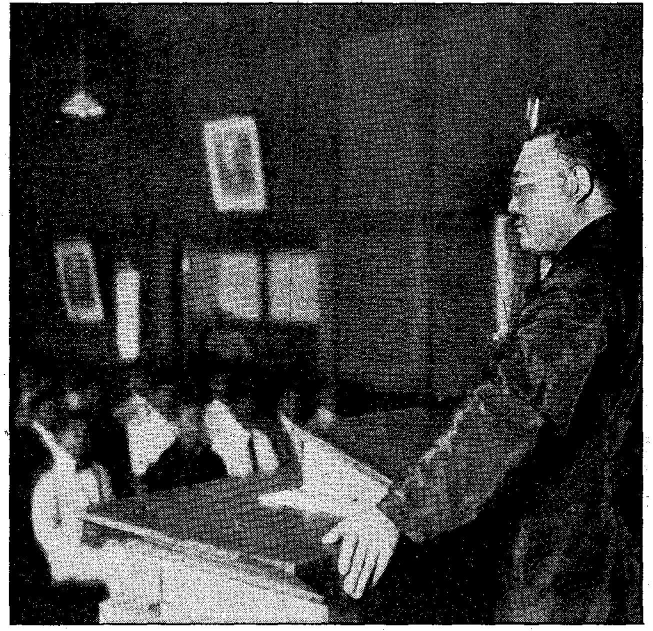


Photo Adachi.

"JAPAN'S SAM GOMPERS."

Mr. Suzuki, founder of Japan's greatest labor-union, having a membership of 35,000 of both sexes and all occupations. In 1912 the organization consisted of only thirty workers.

Photo Adachi.

SOMETHING UNHEARD OF IN JAPAN.

Strikers presenting their demands to Commandant Oka, of the government arsenal at Tokyo. Five years ago they would hardly have dared even to look at him.

> "At the last general meeting the aims of the association became more defined and its attitude more militant. Its name was changed from the plain Yuai-kai (Friendly Society) into the more ambitious Dai Nihon Rodo Sodomei Yuai-kai (the Yuai-kai, a General Federation of Labor in Great Japan)—a misnomer which may yet be pardonable in a labor association of the Yuai-kai's standing, considering that there are several similar associations with a membership of only two thousand or so and yet calling themselves by such high-sounding names as the Japan Labor-Union and the like. In place of the autocracy of the president, the management of the association was placed in the hands of a board of directors and it was resolved that branches should be organized in future with reference to workers of the same trade rather than of the same locality. Even prior to this the association had included an iron-workers' section and another of seamen. But the decision was intended to give an impetus to the already existing tendency to a radiation of the association into various craft unions. It was further decided that the membership of the association

might include brain-workers as well as manual workers, it evidently being the aim of the authorities of the organization to muster under its banner associations of authors, journalists, teachers, policemen, and other salaried men over and above its present rank and file composed of more sturdy and sinewy workers. Another resolution was that the association might cooperate with other labor organizations whose objects were not incompatible with its own. It is a well-known fact that the Yuai-kai has since entered into close alliance with the Shinyu-kai (a Tokyo printers' association) and others in their strenuous protest against the government's attitude with reference to the Washington Labor Conference. It was further decided that the women's section should become a separate entity, that a miners' section be established, that detached stations of the headquarters be established in Manchuria and Kyushu, that the seamen's section be placed on a semi-independent footing, and so on."

The general platform adopted by the Yuai-kai is described by Mr. Sakai, a well-known Socialist leader, as most advanced for an ordinary labor association, tho no mention is yet made of the nationalization of industries or joint management of industries by capital and labor. He considers universal manhood suffrage the most significant plank of the platform and hopes the suffrage movement is to find a valuable ally in the Yuai-kai. In the manifesto adopted on the same occasion when the aims of the organization were registered, remarks *The Japan Chronicle*, it was emphasized that the workers are persons and not machines, and that "for the development of personalities and the personification of the society they demand a social organization in which a complete education is insured to producers, security of living, and power of control over their own conditions and circumstances, and that they are prepared to fight like martyrs so that the workers in Japan may also live in the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations and its labor regulations, and peace, liberty, and equality may reign on the earth." The platform of the Yuai-kai as defined at the general meeting reads as follows:

1. Establishment of the principle that labor is not merchandise.
2. Free and unmolested organization of labor-unions.
3. Abolition of infant labor (under fourteen).
4. Establishment of a minimum wage-system.
5. Equal wages for males and females alike for work of the same quality.
6. One day's rest in a week.
7. An eight-hour day (forty-eight-hour week).
8. Abolition of work at night.
9. Appointment of special inspectors over female labor.
10. Enactment of a labor-insurance law.
11. Enactment of an arbitration law respecting labor disputes.
12. Arrangements for prevention of unemployment.
13. Equal treatment of native and alien labor.
14. Improvement of workers' dwellings at public expense.
15. Establishment of a labor-indemnity system.
16. Improvement of subsidiary work.
17. Abolition of contract work.
18. Universal suffrage.
19. Amendment of the Peace Police Law.
20. Democratization of the educational system.

Photo Adachi.

A WOMAN LABOR-LEADER.

Miss Tsuchino Nomura, who has long been "a voice crying in the wilderness" for higher pay and a higher living standard for Japan's factory-girls.

Criticism ascribing too great conservatism to Mr. Suzuki, the founder and president of the Yuai-kai, is heard in some quarters, tho it is agreed that he is a man of indefatigable energy and great eloquence. Some observers divide the Yuai-kai into two elements, one of which is extremely progressive, and the other so conservative that it is willing to join hands with Baron Shibusawa in the cause of capital and labor. Mr. Suzuki is classed with the latter element in the Socialist *Rodo Undo* (Labor Movement), which remarks:

> "Mr. Suzuki knows nothing of Socialism, Nihilism, Syndicalism, or Gild Socialism, but to echo unfavorable criticism thereof. This accounts for his popularity with workers, for even now many workers hate Socialism as much as the Government and capitalists do. Mr. Suzuki's merit consists in his endeavor to harmonize capital and labor by means of a union of workers. He did his best to unite the workers, and the authorities and capitalists supported his effort, as they thought it a capital preventive against Socialism. A certain American Unitarian missionary also approved of his work so far that he made it one of the operations of the mission, paying him a monthly salary of one hundred yen or so. Thus, his activities in those days may be described as those of a capitalistic labor-agitator."

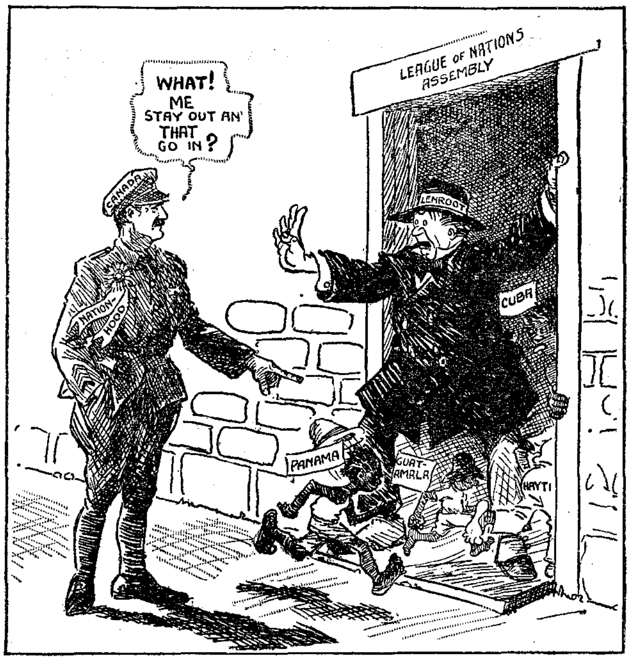
Photo Adachi.

WHO'S AFRAID?

Union-workers parade before Police Headquarters in Tokyo to show their independence.

CANADA'S VOICE IN THE LEAGUE

HER MASTER'S VOICE is Canada's own, and not the voice of the British Empire, say a host of Canadian editors who resent the inference of some American legislators and newspapers that Canada either should or would be merely a "dummy director" in the League of Nations voting Britain's will. Canadian ire is especially kindled by the proposed Lenroot reservation to the Peace Treaty in the American Senate, which provides that "the United States assumes no responsibility to be bound by any election or finding by the assembly of the League of Nations in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of the Empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote." This reservation strikes directly at Canada, declares the Toronto *Globe*, which holds that if it is adopted it will be an intimation that the United States "desires that Canada shall be denied membership in the League of Nations and shall be regarded in all international relations as a dependent colony of Great Britain, for whom the Motherland alone has authority to speak and to negotiate," and *The Globe* adds:



WHAT DO CANADIANS THINK ABOUT IT?

—*Free Press Evening Bulletin* (Winnipeg).

"Canadians refuse to be put in this humiliating position. The people of the Dominion have earned by their sacrifices the right to take part in the settlement of the terms of peace and in the deliberations of the League of Nations created to enforce the conclusions arrived at and prevent future wars. There are more Canadians than Americans lying in the cemeteries behind the battle-front in France and Flanders. The United States has more than twelve times the population of the Dominion, yet in Canada more families mourn their glorious dead than in the United States. We shall not break faith with them, nor will the men who drafted the Treaty of Versailles, no matter what the Senate of the United States may say in derogation of Canada's claims to national status in the League. The British dominions, however, could have no valid objection to increased representation of the United States in the League Assembly. Such an arrangement would not deprive them of the recognition which they claim."

As an official statement of the Canadian position, we have the words of the Honorable N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, who, during the absence of the Prime Minister, is Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs. In a speech at Ottawa the Canadian press report him as saying that Canada "can not and will not consent to any impairment of her status and voting rights under the Treaty. Therefore, when final action on the Treaty is taken by the Government of the United States, if the ratification can only become effective on Canada's assent thereto, the ratification can not go into effect so far as Canada is concerned, as Canada will not give that assent." Mr. Rowell is quoted as saying further:

"We fully recognize the right of the United States to lay down the conditions upon which she is willing to ratify the Treaty and enter the League of Nations; but if one of the conditions imposed is that Canada and the other dominions shall be denied their status and voting rights as members of the League, the United States will recognize that it is equally the right of Canada to oppose the acceptance of such a condition. Conditions in Europe and the Near East make a final direction as to what nations shall compose the League a matter of the most supreme importance. . . . Our position is that under no conditions will Canada accept or be a party to the acceptance of the first part of the Lenroot reservation, either in its original or modified form. Canada can not and will not assent to any impairment of her status or voting rights under the Treaty. . . . Canada has made her position perfectly clear to the proper authorities in London, and she has asked them to make her position clear to the authorities in Washington. We have done this in the interests of good understanding between the United States and Canada."

That the protests forwarded by the Dominion Cabinet to Great Britain have not been without effect, say Ottawa correspondents, is evident from the fact that in his speech opening the Parliament the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, exprest satisfaction that "the status of Canada as a member of the League of Nations has been definitely fixt." The Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* notes that many United States journals and public men have "shown themselves restive under the charge that the Senatorial attitude embodied in the Lenroot reservation is an insult and a slap in the face to Canada." They have been voluble in explaining that there is no such purpose in the minds of Mr. Lenroot and his associates, but *The Free Press* maintains that the resolution itself is a conclusive fact and means that Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India "are to have but one vote in the League of Nations—that is, one membership." Under such circumstances that membership would rightly be held by Great Britain, and so "all the British dominions would be automatically expelled from the League; no vote, no membership," and *The Free Press* proceeds:

"Apology is made for the United States Senators on the score that they do not understand the relationship existing between Great Britain and the self-governing dominions. That there is a vast amount of ignorance on this subject at Washington is apparent. One Senator seriously argued that if the British Empire had six votes in the League of Nations the United States ought to have forty-eight—one for each of the individual States of the Union. But that was months ago. Senators who undertake to deal with international questions involving the rights of other nations ought surely after six months of discussion, to know the elementary facts that ought to determine decisions. They ought to know that Canada's actual status in the world is that of a nation quite free from external control. Yet they persist in their demand that Canada—a kindred nation, their nearest neighbor and their best customer—should be degraded and put lower in the scale of countries than the half-caste, greaser republics of the West Indies and Central America, which are mostly, in point of fact, political and commercial dependencies of the United States.

"There are, of course, Americans who are thoroughly informed and who have raised their voices in an attempt to prevent persistence in a policy which is bound to have a most detrimental effect upon the relations between the two countries."

The Saskatoon *Daily Star* declares that:

"Reasonable reservations the British people and the Canadian people will accept to hasten the coming of peace throughout the world and to secure the additional strength the United States can give to the League of Nations, but if American ratification of the Peace Treaty is contingent upon the betrayal of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, nations that were in the war two years before the United States entered it, then the price is too great to be considered."

A "SOVIET" CONFESSION

THE BLESSINGS OF *SOVIET* RULE are so winning that the Bolshevik newspapers are now announcing with a great blare of trumpets that the "essential" struggle of the past year for the "conquest of the peasantry" has been successful. The story of the conversion of the Franks to Christianity by the simple method of giving each one his choice between baptism and decapitation has been frequently suggested by the accounts that have come out of Russia of the forcible conversions to Bolshevism that have been going on. Now, it seems, the peasantry are "converted." This is the first admission the Bolsheviki have made that the Russian people have hitherto been against them. Some even doubt if they are converted now, and the *Soviet* claim that they are is taken as part of the grand camouflage by which Lenine is trying to persuade the Allied governments to make peace. An escaped delegate of a Russian trade-union named Jandarmow is reported as saying that the Bolsheviki are "endeavoring to obtain temporary help from Allied capitalists on the plea of desiring peace, whereas what they really desire is to build up their armies to the point where they can wage war against the Allies with the Allies' own money." However reliable this statement may be, we have a testimony of the Moscow *Izvestya* on the fact that it is only now that the *Soviet* Government, which has been fighting the Cadets and the Mensheviki during the past year is able to announce the "end of the struggle." *Izvestya's* survey of the year's effort to whip all the Russian people into the line, where they were already supposed to be willingly ranked, is considered so full of enlightenment that the official organ of the Russian *Soviet* Government (printed here), *Soviet Russia*, publishes it for the instruction of American readers. That the peasantry has for the most part made its final choice between the *kulaks* (the rich peasants) and the proletariat, and has resolutely taken its stand by the side of the proletariat, is proved by many bits of evidence, according to *Izvestya*, which adds:

"The party of the Mensheviki and Social revolutionists—precisely those parties, in other words, who represent the *petit bourgeois* illusions of our middle peasantry, as to the possibility of avoiding a conflict, of attaining our goal without the waging of war—have changed their views and decided to join the side of the proletariat, and are now preaching war against Denikin, Kolchak, and Yudenich. This is the surest indication of the fact that the petty *bourgeoisie* and the middle peasantry are on our side. But a year or a year and a half ago the peasantry of the governments of Perm and Viatka, as well as in a portion of western Siberia, was on the side of Kolchak. Now the attitude of the peasants in all these districts has shifted absolutely in our favor. While in the previous year the peasants in the districts occupied by Kolchak were eagerly awaiting the 'Red' army, while in the districts occupied by us they were eagerly waiting for Kolchak, their hopes in all these places are now pinned to us alone. The civil war which we have been waging this year knows no parallel in history. There have been civil wars in North America, in revolutionary France during the great French Revolution, but only in a country so purely agricultural as Russia were the conditions such as to make it necessary for each of the belligerents to inaugurate compulsory enlistment of the neutral masses of the peasantry. But now the whole peasantry has voluntarily joined our ranks; it stands with serried ranks behind us, and this is the best indication that we are approaching the end of the civil war."

That the proletariat also stands as one man behind the *Soviet* Russian Government is plain from the results of the "Party Weeks" that have been held all over Russia in the view of this Moscow journal, which proceeds:

"In the course of the last half year there has been a complete shift in our favor among the peasantry and the proletariat, and we may therefore maintain that we are at the end of the civil war. There is no doubt that the White Guards are losing the social foundation under their feet, on which they were intending to build up their future. It is now sufficient if we can deliver a severe blow to Denikin, so as to destroy his army completely."

GERMANS WELCOME IN SOUTH AMERICA

GERMANS ARE WELCOME in South America because they are needed in the upbuilding of its vast states, notably Argentina and Brazil, but there are certain important conditions attached to this welcome. Every opportunity is allowed the Germans for full and free individual development, but there must be no upbuilding of a German state in any section of the country where they settle. This is the present attitude of the South-American republics, according to a Rio de Janeiro correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, who relates that the Germans and the Austrians are flocking to South America in droves, especially to Argentina. Every ship from Holland arriving at Rio de la Plata brings at least three hundred German immigrants, who are not of the lower order, but of the aristocracy and of the middle class. There are many former officers and civil engineers, accompanied by their families, who have sufficient personal capital to set themselves up in some agricultural or industrial enterprise. Also among the arrivals are men sent to study the lie of the land for the development of great German industrial activities. It would seem, says this informant, now the German colonies are no more, as if all the expansive energy of Germany were directed toward South America; and the present number of incoming Germans and Austrians is only the vanguard of the army yet to appear. These families will be settled in the region verging on the southern boundary of Brazil or in the Patagonian territory of Neuquen, which borders on Chile. We read then:

"While the preference of German and Austrian expatriates for South America is appreciated because they are industrious and well drilled as a people—in fact, perhaps, too well drilled—the South-American governments are not blind to the possible political consequences of a great influx of German nationals which will concentrate in particular sections. The revelations of states within the state, such as were shown in war-time by the nuclei of Germans in parts of the United States and of Canada, the known fact that the German element in South Brazil is even less assimilable in the midst of a Latin race—in a word, the lessons learned in the war, have put the governments of South America on their guard against the eventual dangers of this invasion at present so purely peaceful and industrious. The problem has not been neglected in conferences held by Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay on common measures of safety necessary not only against undesirable Russian Bolsheviki, Turks, and others, who have caused much trouble in the past at Buenos Aires, but also with reference to all foreign settlers."

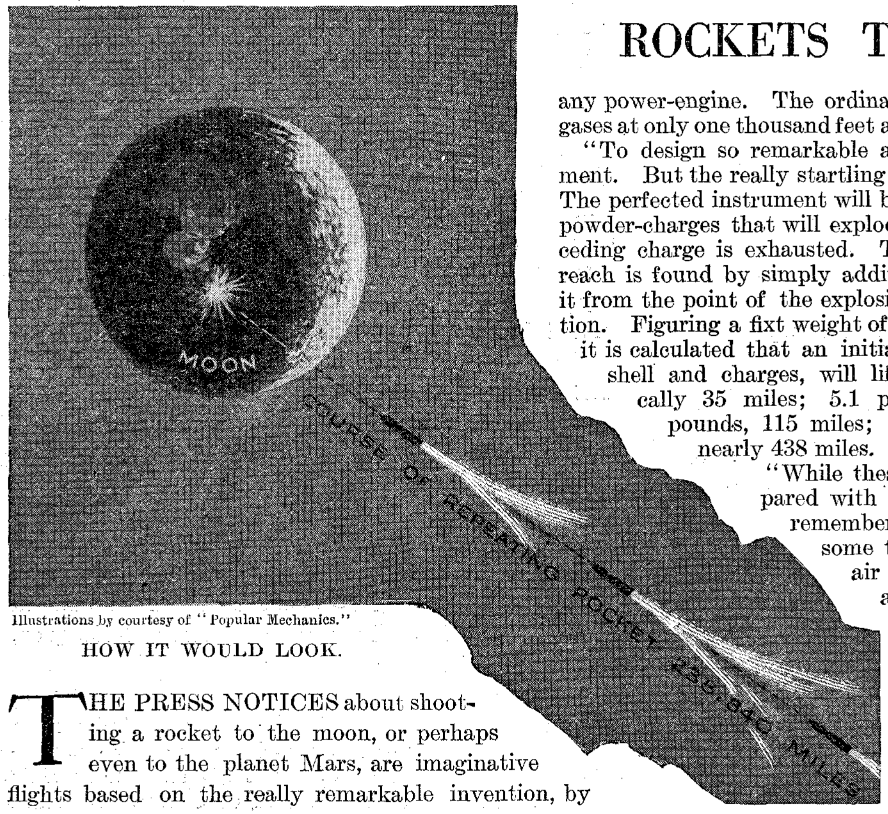
At the same time the vital question is the very settling of these vast lands, the *Temps* correspondent proceeds, and their governments must of necessity invite and welcome foreign labor. Even now Argentina is in rivalry with Brazil for German immigrants, and has actually invited to Argentinian soil German settlers already in the southern states of Brazil, and we are further told that—

"It is possible that these settlers may respond to Argentina's proposal because of certain measures adopted by the Brazilian Government. One of these provides that German schools which were closed during the war may be opened only on condition that there be taught in them the Portuguese language and the history and geography of Brazil.

"Experience has shown the Brazilians that they can no longer permit on their native soil such wholly German cities as Blumenau, Joinville, and others in the state of Santa Catharina. The municipal administration in these places was exclusively German and the pupils in the schools were totally ignorant of the language of the country and were growing up completely immersed in purely German thought and ideas. Brazil has no wish to turn aside German immigration, which is a live asset to her, but at the same time she refuses to permit such a foreign entity, unassimilated and always growing more powerful, to become a peril to the Brazilian nation. Moreover, the Argentine press warn the republics of La Plata against the same danger. Thus South America takes its precautions against the new German waves of migration which follow upon the defeat and poverty of Germany; but which, with the recovery of Germany, might menace these republics beyond the sea with the same redoubtable problems of before the war."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

ROCKETS TO EXPLORE SPACE


MOON
COURSE OF REPEATING ROCKET 238,840 MILES

Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Mechanics."

HOW IT WOULD LOOK.

THE PRESS NOTICES about shooting a rocket to the moon, or perhaps even to the planet Mars, are imaginative flights based on the really remarkable invention, by a Massachusetts scientist, of a new type of repeating rocket, capable of an initial speed eight times as great as any other yet devised and of renewing the impulse as often as desired, by supplementary explosions. Theoretically, these may be so arranged as to carry the rocket past the neutral point where the gravitational fields of earth and moon balance, in which case it would fall toward our satellite. As the inventor's plan involves the exploration of space by his rocket, which is to carry recording devices of various kinds and return to earth with its gathered information, it is difficult to see why he should care to have his data buried on our dead celestial neighbor. Says the writer of a descriptive illustrated article in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, March):

"Whether or not the time will ever come when man can travel as far straight up as he may go horizontally in a day's journey, is a question that has now become immaterial. All of the facts a traveler in that strange direction could gather have become suddenly available. The instruments for recording these facts may be sent up to the very point where air dissolves in space. They may go even farther than that, farther than the influence of gravitation extends, if there were any way of getting them back.

"The instrument by which this wonder is to be accomplished is nothing more mysterious than a rocket; a rocket scientifically designed, of course, extraordinarily efficient mechanically, but still intimately related to the familiar paper cartridge that swishes its cometlike tail of sparks through the night air of Independence day. Upon this simple mechanism, Prof. Robert H. Goddard, of Clark College, Worcester, Mass., has turned the engineering care that might be devoted to the design of a steam-turbine.

"Working under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, and conducting his experiments at Mount Wilson Observatory, in California, he has fitted a steel combustion chamber with a mathematically computed form of discharge-nozle that has produced extraordinary results. When the powder charge is ignited, the discharge gases issue from this special nozle at the tremendous velocity of nearly eight thousand feet a second, the highest speed ever attained by any tangible thing. With this performance goes a record, regarding the rocket as a heat-engine, of 64 per cent. efficiency, a figure yet to be attained by any power-engine. The ordinary ship-rocket, used for signaling, discharges its gases at only one thousand feet a second, and its efficiency is not over 2 per cent.

"To design so remarkable a machine is in itself a noteworthy accomplishment. But the really startling feature of the new rocket is still more ingenious. The perfected instrument will be a repeating rocket. It will contain a series of powder-charges that will explode in relay, each ignited in turn just as the preceding charge is exhausted. Then the height which the whole machine can reach is found by simply adding the altitudes to which each charge will carry it from the point of the explosion. There is no guesswork about this computation. Figuring a fixt weight of one pound for the recording instruments carried, it is calculated that an initial weight of only 3.6 pounds, including rocket-shell and charges, will lift the whole equipment to a height of practically 35 miles; 5.1 pounds would carry it up over 70 miles; 6.4 pounds, 115 miles; 9.8 pounds, over 230 miles; and 12.3 pounds, nearly 438 miles.

"While these distances may not seem extraordinary as compared with the surface and mass of the earth, it must be remembered that the atmosphere itself ceases to exist some two hundred miles up. Of course, the ocean of air has no definite surface; it merely becomes more and more attenuated until it disappears altogether in the mystery of space. It is apparent that one of the new rockets, weighing less than ten pounds with its recording equipment, will be able to explore the atmosphere to its extreme limits, while a 12-pound rocket will go far beyond, out into the ether. The 230-mile altitude is reached in less than six and one-half minutes, a speed of over thirty-five miles a minute.

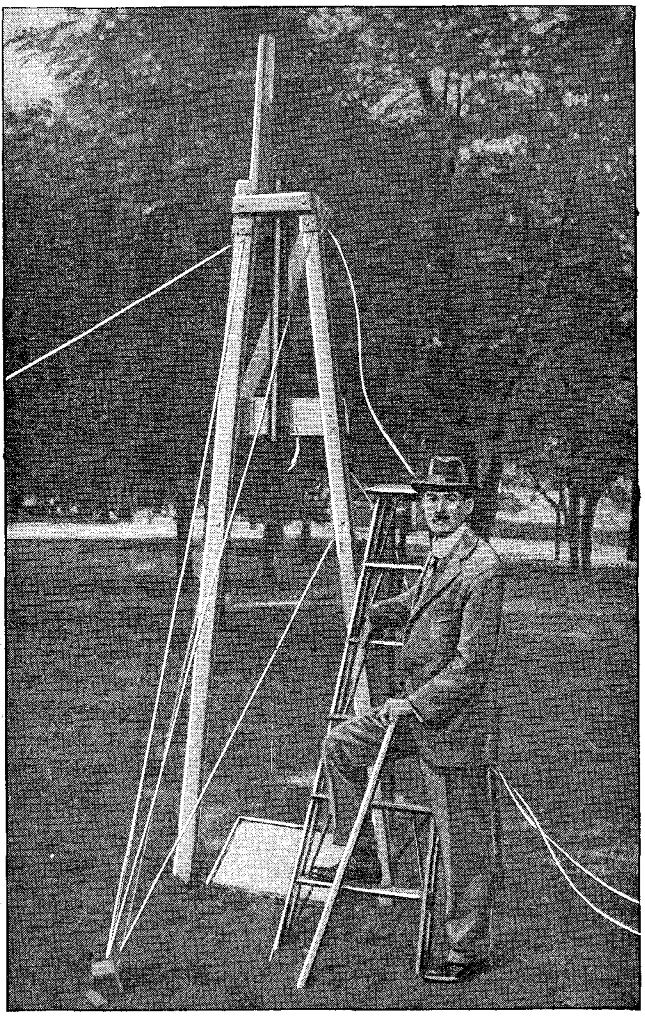
"There appears no scientific reason why any definite limit should be set on the possible range of such a mechanism. So far as figures go, it is already computed that a repeating rocket with an initial weight of 1,274 pounds would actually pass beyond the influence of earth's gravitation, whence it would journey on by its own momentum until it came within the influence of some other body. Aimed at the dark side of the moon, and provided with a heavy charge of flash-powder whose explosion could be observed through powerful telescopes, it might even serve to establish earth's first contact with its satellite. The only real value in that speculative suggestion, of course, is in emphasizing the enormous power of the relay rocket.

"The practical and very great value of the machine lies in its ability to bring back, from the upper atmosphere, all the information that science may desire of that region. Accurate measurements of temperature, electrical conditions, relative density, and chemical constituency at all levels will readily be obtained. Even photographic records may easily be made, and the whole apparatus, accurately aimed, will return within a reasonable distance of the point of its departure. That quality in itself gives it great advantage over the free-balloon system of observation now used. Control of the speed of descent calls for only a simple arrangement of tiny parachutes, adding practically nothing to the weight carried."

Tests of the mechanism so far developed are interesting. Trials of various forms of chamber and nozle were made, not only in air but in vacuum. The experiments were conducted with a chamber of nickel steel having a tensile strength of 115,000 pounds. The long, trumpet-shaped nozle was made separately and screwed in place, the whole test instrument being less than a foot in length. Charged with powder, the little rocket in this form was fixt by set-screws in the lower end of a vertical 2-inch pipe, 3½ feet long, weighted above the rocket with a length of steel bar. To quote further:

"As, in the explosion, the powder gases discharged at the bottom, the recoil was allowed to lift the mass of metal, recording its movement by tracing a pencil-point on a chart. Further tests were made by photographing the discharge as it crossed a graduated background. With the figures established by this means as a guide, the repeating mechanism for firing successive charges in relay is now being developed and tested. As regards the charges themselves, they will have to be calculated and graded carefully, since each consecutive one will have a lighter load to propel than the preceding one, as the weight of powder dissipates in gas.

"As already seen in the hypothetical bombardment of the moon, the new apparatus lends itself to speculation. The inventor himself has mentioned, merely as a distant possibility, its use for taking photographs in space, employing light-sensitive cells to actuate the shutter. But there is little need to invent future uses for the equipment, for its power to familiarize science with atmospheric conditions, not only in the remote altitudes but at all levels, high and low, is sufficiently important to place meteorology upon an entirely new footing."

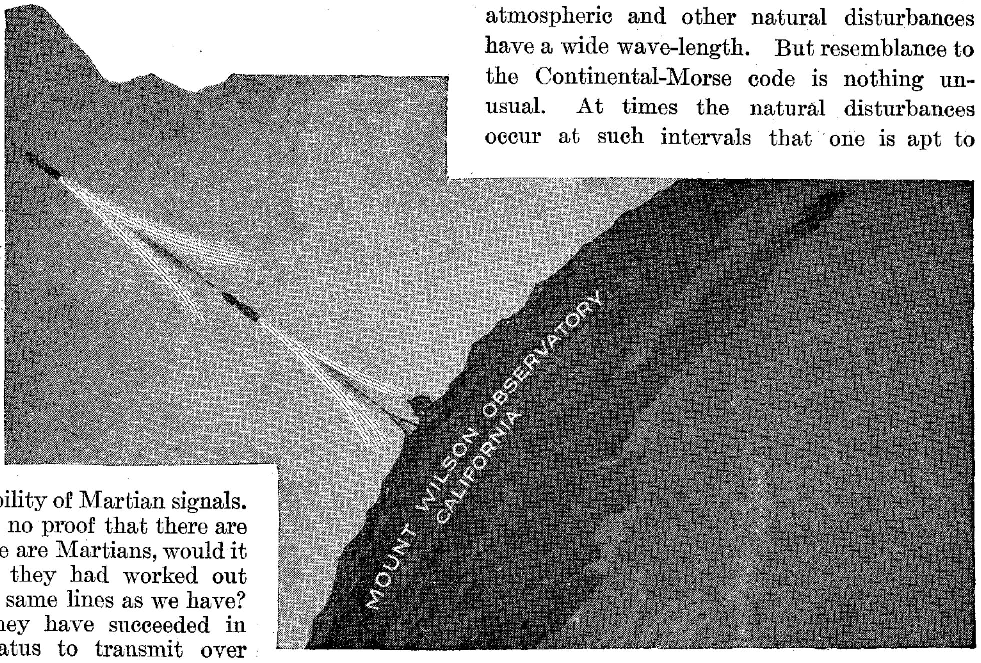

INVENTOR OF THE RELAY ROCKET.

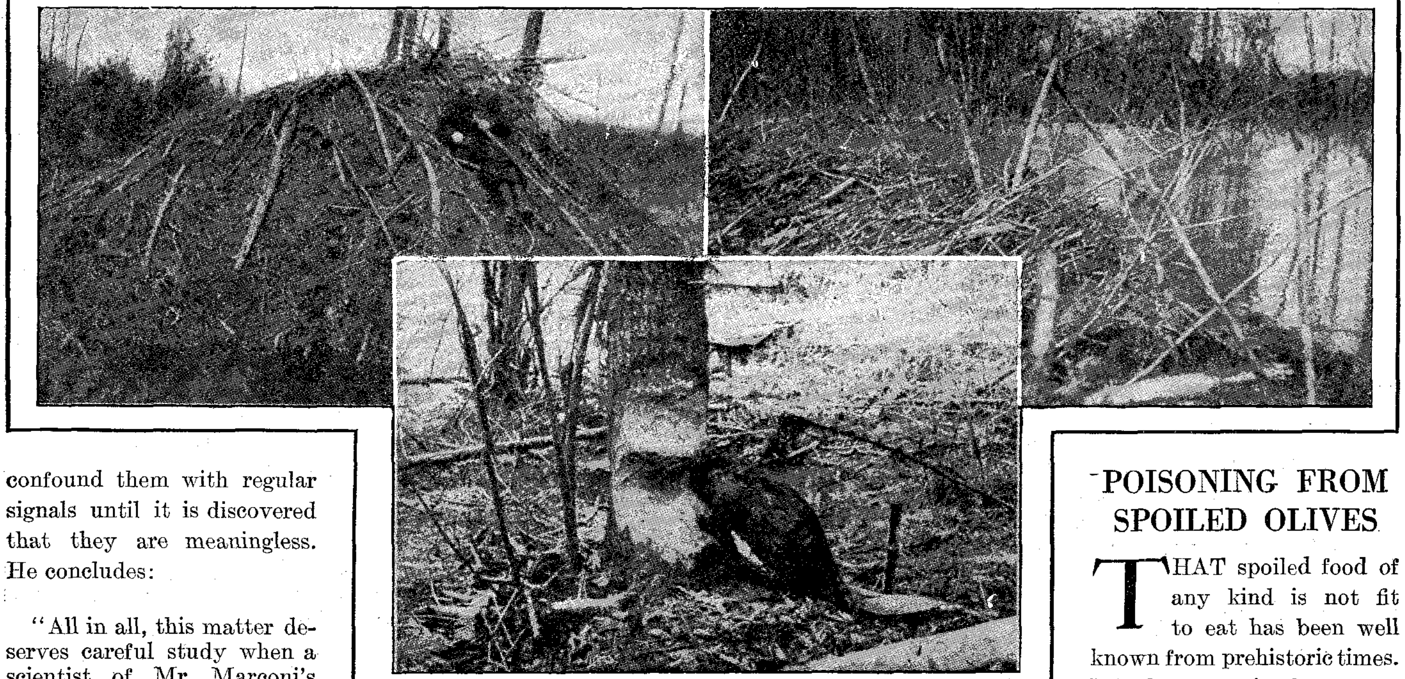
"SIGNALS" FROM MARS OR ELSEWHERE

MYSTERIOUS SIGNALS received on wireless outfits and credited by some to sources outside our world altogether have received interested attention recently by readers of the daily press. Reports that eminent scientific men, among them Marconi and Tesla, are ready to acknowledge the extra-terrestriality of these signals, and even the possibility that they may come from the planet Mars, have been eagerly absorbed. The facts in the case, and some of the possibilities, are well summed up in an editorial in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 14), which we quote below. The writer believes that there are numerous explanations that fit the facts without any resort to a theory of planetary messages. If the signals are from the Martians, these gentry must be particular friends of Signor Marconi; for hitherto the manifestations have appeared only at Marconi stations. If the disturbances are not natural, they may be due, the writer thinks, to some unreported high-power station, perhaps one built by the Japanese, or even by the Bolsheviki. We read:

> "Mars is again in the public eye. For several weeks past there has been almost no end to the opinions of the leading scientists and radio experts of this and other countries regarding the mysterious wireless signals received by Marconi, the inventor of practical wireless telegraphy, at several of his stations. Marconi has stated publicly that the signals, because of their exceptionally long and fixt wave-length, as well as their marked similarity to the Continental-Morse code, lead one to believe that they are perhaps generated from some point outside the earth, and if so, most likely Mars.
>
> "At this late date when so many dreams of yesterday have become stern realities, it would be foolhardy indeed to discredit Marconi's statement on the face of it; for, to be sure, there is no definite proof either way to show that he is right or wrong in his hypothesis. Examining the facts in the case, we learn that the signals are of an exceptionally long wave-length—a wave-length far in excess of those generally employed for long-distance work. Next, we learn that the wave-length is practically constant, which would naturally lead one to believe that the signals are artificially generated. Then we are told that the signals are received with equal strength at stations spaced several thousand miles apart, which is a truly remarkable fact, since, so far, any signals generated with our most powerful transmitters rapidly lose strength the farther they have to travel. Finally, the signals are said to simulate the Continental-Morse code, which is that almost universally used in radio work.
>
> "Turning to the other side of the case, we find ready explanations for these facts which soon weaken the possibility of Martian signals. In the first place, we have absolutely no proof that there are inhabitants on Mars. Secondly, if there are Martians, would it not be rather a strange coincidence if they had worked out radio-telegraphy and a code along the same lines as we have? And would it not be strange that they have succeeded in obtaining sufficient power and apparatus to transmit over the tremendous distance of fifty million miles? Then there is this striking flaw in Marconi's suggestion, namely, that the signals have been received only at his stations. The Eiffel Tower station at Paris, some of our Navy stations, and other radio stations equipped to receive exceptionally long-wave signals report that they have not heard the signals to which Marconi refers, altho they have searched for them."

That the signals are due to atmospheric disturbances or possibly sun-spots seems, to this writer, a most plausible explanation, altho the constancy of wave-length weakens it. Generally atmospheric and other natural disturbances have a wide wave-length. But resemblance to the Continental-Morse code is nothing unusual. At times the natural disturbances occur at such intervals that one is apt to





Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

Left: The beaver-house at the center of the dam, forty feet broad and sixteen feet high, with interior fourteen inches above the water-level, large enough for a tall man to lie down. *Right:* A section of the big dam, looking up-stream across the pond. *Below:* A beaver at work cutting down a large tree for the foundation of a dam.

THE LITTLE ENGINEER AND HIS MASTERPIECE.

confound them with regular signals until it is discovered that they are meaningless. He concludes:

> "All in all, this matter deserves careful study when a scientist of Mr. Marconi's standing takes it so seriously. With the facts so far in hand, most scientists and radio men lean toward the opinion that the signals are simply natural disturbances, or possibly some new radio station of extreme power in some far corner of the earth. Perhaps it may be the Japanese, who are known to be developing new radio systems with some success. Again it may be the Russian Bolsheviki, who have turned to radio as a convenient means of propagating their cause at home and abroad. But we must all await further and more definite information before passing judgment one way or the other in this interesting controversy."

A GIANT BEAVER-DAM

THE ENGINEERING FEATS of the beaver are a matter of familiar knowledge, says *The Scientific American* (New York, February 14), but it will surprize many of us to know that a single colony of these industrious animals is capable of constructing a dam twelve feet high and a quarter of a mile long. He goes on:

> "Such a dam was recently discovered by a State game-warden in a secluded spot along Taylor's Creek, Bayfield County, Wis. Even the beaver-house at the center of the dam is of elephantine proportions, being sixteen feet high and forty feet broad at the base. The sleeping-apartment inside the house is exceptionally spacious for a beaver home, being large enough for a tall man to lie down at full length. The floor was found to be covered with a dry substance and was as clean as a whistle. Evidently the beavers were looking for a long winter, as large quantities of food were found stored in the house for cold-weather use. Nine beavers, an exceptionally large family, were living comfortably in the house—the parent beavers and their children. Beavers are like some humble, primitive race of people of peaceful disposition and few wants, industrious, and practical in their affairs, and apparently depending more upon reason and less upon instinct than do any of the forest folk. Many of their habits reflect so much of intelligence that some writers credit them with possessing real intelligence, and many of their peculiar customs would seem to bear out this claim. But a careful study indicates that their acts, habits, and customs are all instinctive, as they have in no way improved or advanced from their original customs since the discovery of the species. They build their dams and lodges, provide their food-supply, and pursue the same course as they did thousands of years ago, while if they were possest of intelligence, they would certainly have made some advancement somewhere."

POISONING FROM SPOILED OLIVES

THAT spoiled food of any kind is not fit to eat has been well known from prehistoric times. Whether of animal or vegetable origin, it should be avoided. It is not always possible, however, in the case of some kinds of food, to tell whether it is spoiled or not. When it is known that food in cans, part of a definite consignment, has caused illness, the indiscriminate distribution of the rest would seem to border on criminality. That just this thing took place in the case of recent poisoning from canned ripe olives is charged, in an editorial, by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, February 21). The writer believes that the whole ripe-olive industry should be investigated and supervised. It would seem, also, that the arm of the law might be made to reach unscrupulous dealers who knowingly distribute spoiled foods. Says *The Journal:*

> "For the fourth time within a few months a highly fatal outbreak of botulism due to ripe olives is recorded in our columns. The article on an outbreak of botulism in New York this week follows close on the heels of the report of the Memphis outbreak last week. These added to the outbreaks at Canton, Ohio, and Detroit make a formidable showing.
>
> "Three of the four outbreaks appear to have been traced to one brand of olives, packed in southern California, a fact that we believe should be given wide publicity at this time, even if commercial interests suffer. It seems at all events as if all local health authorities should make systematic attempts to find out whether this particular brand of olives is being distributed within their jurisdiction. It is only the part of prudence and good common sense to make sure so far as possible that olives of this brand are not being 'salvaged' and perhaps distributed to scores of small groceries and delicatessen shops throughout the country.
>
> "Two particularly disturbing features characterize these later outbreaks, one being that the olives apparently responsible for the New York outbreak were not of the same brand as those causing botulism in Canton, Detroit, and Memphis. If it is true that more than one brand of olives is involved in the causation of botulism, the difficulties that public health authorities will have in coping with this menace are measurably increased. It is evident also that the whole ripe-olive industry should be subjected to investigation and supervision. Steps in this direction have already been taken, as is also noted in our news columns. Thus far green olives do not seem to have been implicated in the causation of botulism.
>
> "The second point about which concern may well be felt is the seeming willingness of unscrupulous dealers to sell olives and perhaps other foodstuffs that have been condemned. We are informed that the olives causing death in Memphis were obtained from a store of which the principal business is buying

and selling salvaged merchandise. In this case, olives found in a dish on the table at the house where they were served had a very objectionable and pronounced foul odor. In the New York outbreak, a distributing company in New York City refused to put the olives on the market under their label, but the jars were resold by the California olive company that packed them and were shifted about from place to place for some months. many being rejected during their circulation because they were obviously spoiled and unfit for sale. From the information available it does not seem clear that the olives that were eaten in New York had a definitely spoiled odor. The only evidence from those eating the olives came from one victim shortly before death, who stated that he noticed nothing wrong about the odor or taste, and from one nine-year-old child, who also noticed nothing disagreeable in taste or odor. Altho a half-bottle of ripe olives, probably the one that contained the toxin, was found in the home of the victims, no statement is made about the physical condition of these olives.

"It seems clear that immediate and drastic warning should be given to dealers regarding the sale of ripe olives showing any signs of spoiling. It is also true that at least until fuller information is available salvaged food, particularly olives, should be regarded with considerable suspicion by the general public."

TO DIVERT ENGINE-SMOKE IN TUNNELS—A simple but successful device to eliminate hardship to engine crews, incident to the operation of locomotives of the Santa Fé type through tunnels, has been adopted on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Line, and is described in *The Railway Review* (Chicago, February 14), which quotes *The Southern News Bulletin* as its authority. Says this magazine:

"The device consists of a smoke-duct which, as can be seen from the illustration, reaches from the rear of the smoke-stack to the extreme rear of the top of the cab. It is made of heavy sheet-iron and is rectangular in shape, about four feet wide and one foot high, except at the end nearest the smoke-stack, where it gradually conforms to a circular shape so as to connect with a movable hood when it is placed in closed position over the stack. The hood is operated by means of air, and slides backward on guides much the same as the cross-head of an engine. No bad effects have been experienced in the steaming of locomotives as the result of the use of this device. In fact, on the entire run between Danville and Oakdale, one hundred and thirty-eight miles, the hood is in closed position only about twelve minutes, the length of time in tunnels ranging from thirty seconds to four minutes. When the hood is moved from the smoke-stack, the locomotive performs as if there were no such attachment. By the use of this device the smoke and hot gases are carried entirely over and back of the crew on the engine. In addition the Santa Fé locomotives have been equipped with suction-fans on each side which draw cool air into the cab from the bottom of the tunnel. With the whole arrangement in operation, enginemen pass through the tunnels without even closing the cab windows."

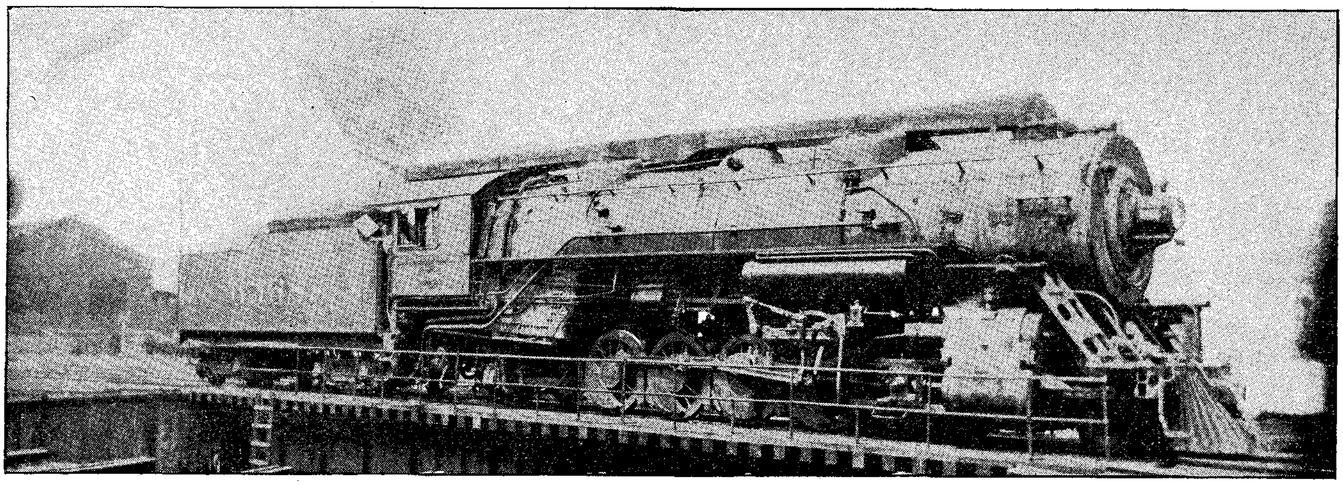
SIR OLIVER'S MISSION

WHEN ONE OF THE WORLD'S foremost experts on physical science visits this country and prefers to expound his ideas on spiritualism, one can hardly blame some critical souls for feeling a little as they might if Charles Darwin had insisted on giving us talks on the care of the teeth and nails, or if Dickens had occupied his American visit by lecturing on conic sections. This criticism is all wrong, we are told by an editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York, February 18). Sir Oliver, as a man of unusual intelligence and ability, is entitled, we are reminded, to his own conclusions on any subject on which he cares to have any. If he wishes to tell us about one set rather than another, whose affair is it? The public is surely satisfied, since it throngs his lecture-halls, and if his fellow scientific workers are disappointed at not hearing about some of the things in which they are interested, they should try to bear up, as blame is not rightly assignable to Sir Oliver. Says the editor:

"Sir Oliver Lodge is lecturing to capacity audiences with standing room only and applicants turned away. He has been made the subject of no little criticism from sources distinguished for scientific learning and research on the ground that he reveals nothing in physics or chemistry, hitherto unknown. Why, it is asked, does a man of his standing and achievement address himself to the elements of physics and then meander off into the imaginary field of ghosts and spooks? As a man of science, why does he not appeal to scientific men and either prove his case or quit?

"We are not in sympathy with these strictures, altho a diligent reading of his books and earnest attention at a number of his lectures have failed to persuade us of his conclusions. But as men of science it behooves us above all things to maintain catholic minds. We may have some curious ideas of our own perchance that would not find general acclaim if they were told to the world. Sir Oliver is one who in the ripeness of his years has suffered a great sorrow. His investigations into psychical research had already persuaded him that communication may be held with the spirits of the dead. It seems to us a strange and unprofitable notion, but it does not seem so to him, and he is a man of great intelligence as well as a keen observer. He is entitled to his own conclusions.

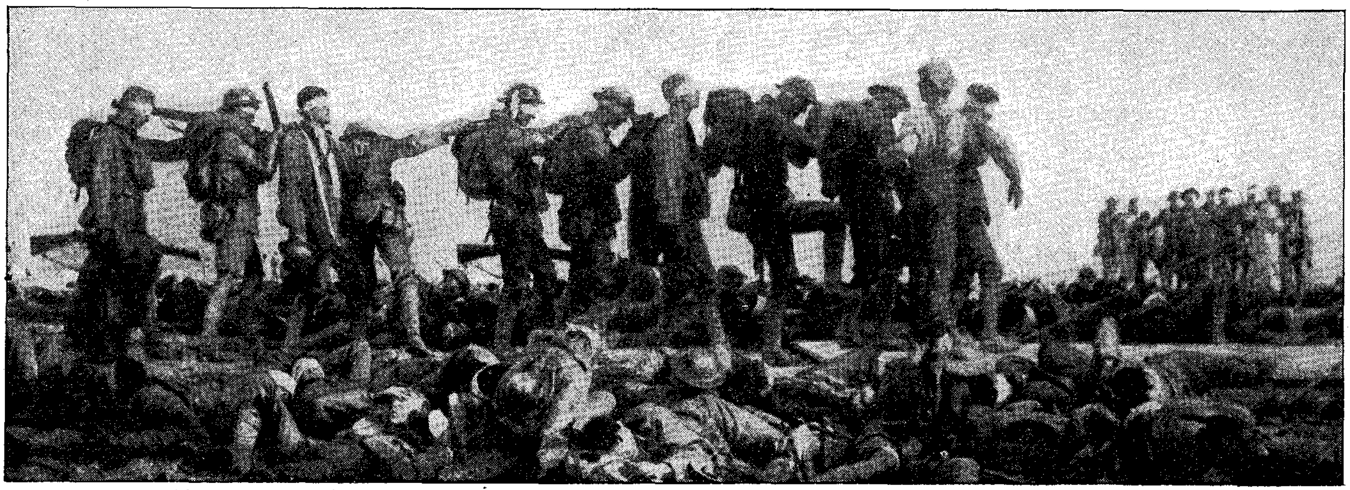
"Science is not a close corporation and its literature is not included in an *Index Expurgatorius*. Men of science are individuals, and they are entitled to any opinions they please to hold. Life would be dull indeed had they to march like a company of Prussian infantrymen. We have our friend Dr. Jácques Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute, who is the protagonist of the mechanistic theory of life, and now along comes Sir Oliver with a theory of vitalism that beats the biologists in opposition. That is as it should be. Let us keep our minds open, avoid censure, and hold our hearts ever young in the hope for more light."



AUXILIARY SMOKE-DUCT FOR LOCOMOTIVES PASSING THROUGH TUNNELS.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 123

LETTERS - AND - ART



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JOHN S. SARGENT'S GREAT WAR-PICTURE, "GASSED."

This picture of the new horror added to war by German science is shown in the British Royal Academy, while the announcement is made of the Nobel award to one of its inventors. How life goes on in spite of all, Sargent points in the football-players dimly seen in the rear at the left.

THE DUBIOUS NOBEL AWARD

IN GIVING A NOBEL PRIZE to one of the developers of poison-gas during the war, the world outside Germany and Sweden has been perturbed, if not shocked. France, naturally, has been most indignant in her protests, and expects the chemical societies of all the Entente nations to join her in this action. The New York *Sun* represents the French as holding Dr. M. Haber, the scientist in question, as "morally unfit for the honor and material benefits of a Nobel prize." Moreover, it also declares that there is "among many Frenchmen a strong antipathy toward Sweden, based on the belief that the Swedes were at least generous toward Germany in their neutrality." A communication from the Swedish legation in Washington points out that Dr. Haber was selected for the honor for his invention of "the synthesis of ammonia by direct way out of its constituent elements." His method, it is said, "is cheaper than any other so far known," and "the production of cheap nitric fertilizers is of a universal importance to the increase of food production, and that consequently the Haber invention was of the greatest value to the world at large." The letter in the New York *Times*, signed Hammarskjold, continues:

> "The Haber method was invented and published several years before the outbreak of the Great War. At the International Congress for Applied Chemistry held in Philadelphia in 1912, it was described by Professor Bernthsen. The method was consequently known to all nations before the war and available to them to the same extent. It seems to have been put into practise in the United States.
>
> "Ammonia, the product of the Haber method, must be converted into nitric acid in order to give rise to explosives or to corrosive gases. As a matter of fact, the Haber plants in Germany were erected with a view to producing agricultural fertilizers.
>
> "As far as I know, no gas-masks have ever been manufactured in Sweden. In all events, there existed in Sweden during the whole war an export prohibition on all sorts of war-material. That prohibition has been rigorously upheld.
>
> "The Nobel prizes are paid in one single post and not in monthly instalments."

While the statements of the above letter are not disputed, a later writer to *The Times* avers that "not all of the facts are stated, and there are besides some erroneous conclusions drawn." Mr. Jerome Alexander, the writer, admits that the invention amply warrants the award of the prize, but:

> "The production of ammonia is only a step; for the ammonia is mainly converted into nitric acid and nitrates by the Ostwald process. It is true that the Haber process will (ultimately) be of great value to the world at large, and supply cheap nitrate fertilizers; but the patents, secrets, experience and profits were in possession of Germany. Furthermore, the Haber process made Germany independent of Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate), not only for agricultural purposes, but also for the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, and, above all, explosives.
>
> "Professor Bernthsen gave an address in 1912 before the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, held in New York City (not Philadelphia), in which he gave much general information regarding the Haber process. This address proved to the world at large that Germany was independent of imported nitrates, and could conduct a war even if the British Navy cut off the Chile supply; but it did not disclose all of the essential details necessary to the successful manufacture of ammonia and of nitrates from ammonia. Like patent specifications, the statements in such addresses, altho correct, are usually as broad or misleading as the conditions and law will allow. During the war, one of our large American companies worked out the details of the Haber process in connection with the War Nitrates Board.
>
> "The statement that 'the Haber plants in Germany were erected with a view to producing agricultural fertilizers' is a half-truth; for tho this was an important object (since in war the army and the nation must be fed), even more vital was the necessity of having a supply of nitrates for explosives. No nitrates no explosives, and without the Haber process it is doubtful if Germany would have started the war, for which she carefully prepared. The dye and chemical factories which produced explosives and poison-gases during the war also depended largely upon nitrate for their peace-time operation. It is interesting and illuminating to compare Germany's organization of her industries against the probability of war with our own neglect of essential industries and our helter-skelter waste of millions under the pressure of war—our government nitrate plants, for example.
>
> "Altho Mr. Hammarskjold disclaims knowledge of the manufacture of gas-masks in Sweden it is probable that Germany got wood or charcoal from Sweden for gas-mask purposes, just as she got iron-ore. No criticism attaches to Sweden for this, and her fear of Russia and proximity to Germany across the Baltic

(a German lake) readily explain her attitude toward her powerful neighbor. The pro-German activities of certain Swedes and Swedish-Americans, and especially the abuse of Swedish diplomatic privileges by such Germans as Count Luxberg of *spurlos versenkt* fame, have naturally created among the Allied people an atmosphere of suspicion against Sweden; and since Professor Haber is understood to be one of those who advised and helped develop gas-warfare, it is easy to understand how many believe that the award of the Nobel prize to him is at this time ill advised."

Not so temperate is the reflection of the New York *Tribune:*

"It is an offense to the humanitarian spirit to honor a man who helped to introduce this illicit weapon—tried first, with horrifying effects, at the second battle of Ypres. The Nobel Prize Fund was established to encourage humane intellectual effort and to promote progress in the civilizing arts and sciences. It is being misused when it rewards a scientist, whatever his work in other branches of his profession, who has aided in spreading death and has contributed to the perfection of a weapon outlawed by international contracts.

"If the Nobel Fund directors can give Herr Haber a prize for distinguished scientific achievements, they may next be honoring Herr Rosenberger, the German artillery engineer, who had the largest share in the construction of the 'Big Berthas' which bombarded Paris from a distance of fifty miles or more and massacred the worshipers in a Paris church on Good Friday, 1918. Rosenberger's claim is as good as Haber's—perhaps better. For his secret is still a secret, while Haber's has been mastered by all the world and has set all the armed nations to manufacturing poison-gas as one of the requisites of the wars of the future.

"The decision of the Nobel Board is a scandal of world-wide proportions. The protest against it ought to be universal."

The incident indicates to the New York *Sun* that "the resumption of friendly relations between the scientists of the recently enemy countries is not going to be as speedily or as easily accomplished as has been believed by optimists." Going on:

"In the war certain famous possessors of academic titles in Germany aroused bitter resentment by their attitude, a fact which they now recognize and in some cases deplore. Yet it was hoped and by some believed that when hostilities ceased the republic of science would return immediately to a condition of peace, and that the hard feeling engendered by the war would pass more quickly from minds devoted to pure reason than from those devoted to trade and politics. That this will be the case now seems improbable, for the anti-German conduct of the French is sure to be deeply resented in Germany."

"STUPIDITY OF SINGERS"—Not since Savage Landor remarked that singers possest the brain of a nightingale and the heart of a lizard has this class of public servants had their mental shortcomings so passed upon as to-day. Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, a famous voice-teacher, declares in *Musical America* (New York) that the music student is "the worst educated individual in the world." They have, he goes on, "a smattering of foreign languages, never any real knowledge, never know anything at all about history, have only the most elemental notion of the drama and the shadiest possible idea of the literature even of their own nation." And "they are content to sit down and study vocalization and let everything else go." Mr. Henry T. Finck, of the New York *Evening Post,* seems ready to prove that their later years are no improvement on their student time.

"The programs of most of the singers now before the public are an accurate index of their mentality. These singers don't really know the difference between a good song and a mediocre or bad song: that's the worst of it. Mediocrity, the curse of art, loves mediocrity; birds of a feather flock together.

"The French barytone, Maurice Renaud, the greatest operatic artist of our time, correctly diagnosed the malady when he said that 'singers do not love mastersongs.' Mastersongs require long and careful study; they were composed for their own sake and not for the purpose of showing off the singers' voices. Hence the singers neglect them for empty things which do show off their best tones. Of course, this is an extremely stupid thing to do, for music lovers want interesting music as well as clever singing. But stupidity, as I have said, is the trade-mark of most singers."

WAGNER COME AGAIN

WAGNER WENT FROM AMONG US wrapt in the soft music of "Parsifal," and his return to end the banishment of German music was in the same strains. "While newsboys were screaming through the streets their extras making known the President's official announcement of a state of war with Germany," writes Mr. Henderson, of the New York *Sun-Herald,* "a great audience sat in the Metropolitan Opera-house listening reverently to the ineffably beautiful music with which Richard Wagner had hymned the holiness of Good Friday. For it was Good Friday, April 6, 1917, and when that audience passed out into the street it knew that the strains of Wagner's scores would be heard no more in the Metropolitan Opera-house till the arrogant tongue of Prussianism was still, and Europe might once more sleep in peace." Nothing of the old régime but the music came back, however. No German had a part in the performance; no word of the German tongue was used. One or two persons of the old day, as Mr. Henderson recalls, assisted at the revival:

"Artur Bodanzky conducted that performance, Mme. Margaret Matzenauer sang *Kundry,* and Clarence Whitehill was the *Amfortas.* Yesterday afternoon the music drama and these three returned to the Metropolitan stage, but with a difference. Because the ears of loyal Americans still shudder at the sound of the Teutonic tongue, the sacred festival drama was given in English in a new translation especially made for this production by Henry Edward Krehbiel.

"No Germans were concerned in the performance. Madame Matzenauer was an Austrian, but has been inoculated with American citizenship. Mr. Bodanzky is a Bohemian. At least nine of the singers were American-born. One was a Belgian, one a Pole. Only the music was German. Even the story which Wagner adapted from the epic of Wolfram von Eschenbach, the minnesinger, was originally Keltic, and subsequently, in part at least, English and still more French. We may soothe our souls by forgetting all about Wolfram and remembering Robert Boron and Chrestien de Troyes, who preceded him in the use of the legend."

The bridge that will carry across the stream of opposition, if we are to have any others of this master's music, is that of the language, and this ought to be as feasible for us as for Europeans who demand their own language in operas brought before them, tho Mr. Henderson thinks it was "easier to understand the text of 'Parsifal' when it was sung in German." Mr. Grenville Vernon writes in *The Tribune,* taking Mr. Krehbiel's place in this instance, since his is the new version used:

"Those doubters who have insisted that English is unsuited to opera, and who have pointed to the librettos of 'The Pipe of Desire,' of 'Shanewis,' and of 'Cleopatra's Night' in support of their contention, have only to listen to Mr. Krehbiel's English 'Parsifal' to realize that it has been not the language but the librettists who have failed.

"English in the hands of a master can be as superb in song as it is in poetry, and given singers who know how to enunciate it, can be made as clear and as telling as any other tongue. Of course, there are operas which do not bear translation into a tongue essentially alien in spirit—an English 'Carmen' or 'Manon,' for instance, is never a pleasing thought, any more than is a French 'Tristan' or 'Meistersinger.'

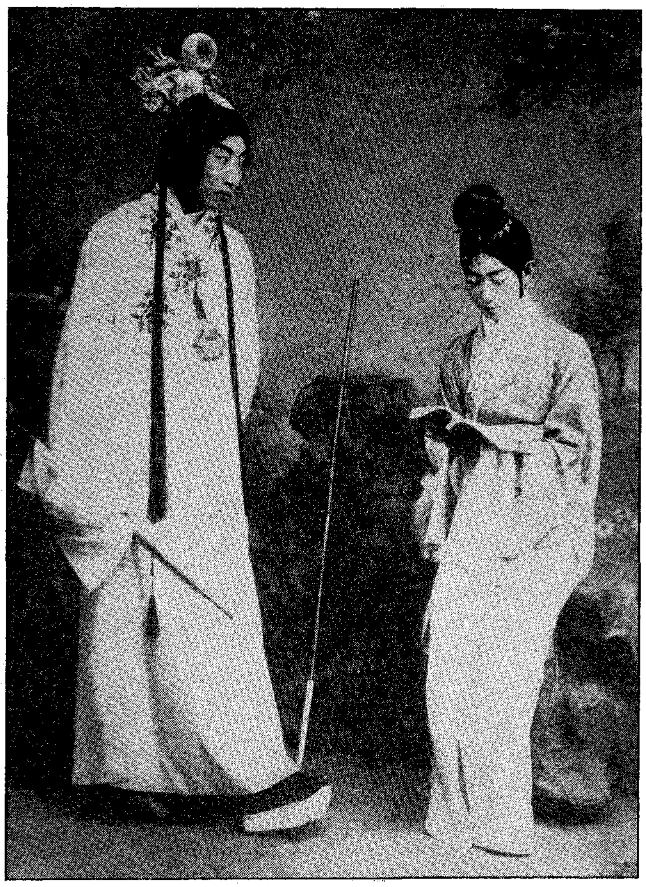
"But Wagner is eminently suited to the English language, and inasmuch as Wagner himself insisted on the necessity of an understanding of the libretto it is to be hoped that all future American performances of his works will be in our native tongue. It will be many years before American audiences are able to listen to the language of the burners of Louvain with any degree of equanimity, and when that time does come there will be fewer of us who will be able to understand the words of a work given in that language.

"The Germans pride themselves upon having adopted Shakespeare, but they give him in German; let us do likewise with Wagner. Let us give him in English and in such translations as Mr. Krehbiel's."

How difficult it may be to build that bridge Mr. Finck in the New York *Evening Post* gives some hint apropos of Wagner:

"How gigantic those only can realize who have read the volume containing Wagner's letters to his Bayreuth artists. He traveled all over Germany in search of the best possible artists for every part in each of the operas produced in his festival town. All of them were favored by special instruction, oral or by letter, at home or in Bayreuth. And even then the results sometimes fell short of reasonable expectations. It is a pathetic volume to read, but a perusal of it at this time inclines one to leniency in judging of the casts of 'Parsifal,' and of such other operas of Wagner as may be added to the Metropolitan's repertory in the coming seasons.

"Time may possibly overcome the objections to the German language and singers now prevailing. Until that time comes, if ever it does, will it be possible to provide casts of singers sufficiently versed in the Wagnerian style of vocalism to win back favor for the Wagner operas—or, rather, to maintain it; for these operas as such had never lost it. They simply suffered, like nearly everything in this world (except profiteers), from the sins of the greatest criminal this world has ever known. The German Kaiser never cared for Wagner's music; that is one of the chief arguments in favor of restoring it to our repertory."



CHINA'S GREATEST ACTOR,

Seated at the right, reading a book. He impersonates female parts and is said to have lifted theatrical art in China to a level unknown before.

None of the critics ventures to assert the unwisdom of the public feeling that drove Wagner from the stage of the opera-house, however many ironies, taking all the facts together, there were in the act. Mr. Gatti-Casazza sent to the newspapers a note which defined the positiveness of his future policy:

"Let me say, in no uncertain tone, that no war, no human stupidity, no contumacy, can obscure the fact that Richard Wagner created a new musical world which no force ever can destroy or depreciate—a world which exists for the enjoyment of lovers of the theater and for the life of the theater itself which draws its nourishment above all from that great renewing force—variety. If one considers the combination of gifts with which he was endowed, and the result which he succeeded in achieving, beyond all doubt Wagner was the greatest man that the theater ever produced."

Mr. Huneker in the New York *World* gives vent to something that seems like exasperation:

"Richard Wagner, the composer of 'Parsifal,' was born in Saxony. He fled from Dresden during the insurrection of 1849. He was a revolutionist. If he were alive to-day and in America probably he would be deported in one of the anarchists' arks. We mention this to show the maudlin 'patriotism' that made demonstrations against this radical thinker, who, no doubt, would have been imprisoned by the 'liberal' Hohenzollerns, who disliked his music more than his politics.

"But the imbecile agitation has subsided. The high cost of dying is paramount, and Manager Gatti-Casazza felt emboldened to make a reproduction of 'Parsifal' as a musical dove from the Noah's ark on Broadway, a feeler of the public pulse and weather. He was justified in his courage on this occasion, for the auditorium was crowded to the doors with a Caruso, a Zaza, audience in size, tho more reverential."

CHINESE PLAYS, REAL AND FALSE

IN DEFIANCE OF KIPLING, one of our most successful plays has been impressing the notion that "East is West." The long run of a play by that title may even seem to imply that the public has set its approval upon the maxim. The opposite view, however, is taken by a Chinese gentleman, Mr. J. S. Tow, resident in New York, who declares that our playwrights "do not understand or know the real life and customs" of the Chinese people, and our plays are "usually ridiculous and insulting in the eyes of the Chinese themselves." Mr. Tow, besides furnishing some comments upon our pseudo-Chinese plays, gives an account of the real drama of China and also of the most famous actor of the Flowery Kingdom, or Flowery Republic—May Lang Fong. His facts relating to the highly considered histrion are "digested" from a book entitled "May Lang Fong," written by "a famous literate of China" and designed "to satisfy those who are desirous of seeing May, but are not so fortunate as he is." The book tells the story of his life, describes his favorite plays, and adds "a number of poems and complimentary songs inscribed to May by well-known poets, literates, and authors." One of these reveals the particular field of his art—one not taken seriously by the Western theater since the days of Shakespeare: "The world smiles as *she* smiles; the world weeps as *she* weeps. With the beauty and sweet voices of famous belles of long ago absorbed into one body stands out May Lang Fong among all the stages of to-day." It will be seen, then, that May Lang Fong is a man, and Mr. Tow sets his place where the humblest movie-fan may understand:

"May's popularity in China can possibly equal that of Mary Pickford in this country. Indeed, one may say, she must be the prettiest girl, the most wonderful actress, the belle singer in China. Yes, May Lang Fong is, but only on the stage! Beyond the stage, May is prettier, more wonderful, better singer than the prettiest girl, the most wonderful actress, the belle singer, because May is a man! In fact, there is no actor in China, whose popularity is wide enough to compete with him.

"May Lang Fong's success was rapid and surprizing. Ten years ago he was scarcely heard of among the well-known actors, tho he had already taken important parts of plays. At the same time he was so dissatisfied with his knowledge of theatrical art that he decided for himself to pursue higher and deeper study of the lines in which he was chiefly interested. He found two tutors in Peking, who were famous actors and singers. Meantime he practised on the stage. In a few years he succeeded so fast that his fame outran his tutors; as a Chinese proverb says, 'Green abstracts from blue, but is prettier than blue.' It has been said that his success was not entirely due to his tutors. It was due to his natural gift that he could acquire the secrets of theatrical art so rapidly. His natural voice of a soprano, his fair countenance, his cleverness of imitating the feminine characteristics, and his diligence in study made him bound to succeed quickly.

"Now the reader will ask, what is the characteristic of May Lang Fong? It is very difficult to describe. In general it may be said that his characteristic is, as Mr. David Belasco's characteristic in producing plays, thoroughness and exactness. When he acts, he transforms his spirit into that of the one whom he imitates. Even a little bit of motion he may make on the stage fits with the character and nature of the one he impersonates.

He never commits himself in the smallest degree to unfit and unnatural actions which ordinary actors and actresses often do. His music, tho ordinary in its form as each classical play accompanies its own music, has special taste, as having been so modified by him as to express the more exact feelings according to his interpretation of the play. The verses for the music are mostly revised by well-known poets for his exclusive uses, and therefore add to the value of his plays."

May Lang Fong has about twenty plays, the "most refined and beautiful in character and plot," in which he assumes a female part. His favorites among them are "Burying Flowers" and "The Volunteer." We read:

"The 'Burying Flowers' is reproduced from a chapter of a very famous and popular novel called 'The Dream of the Red Chamber,' which contains twenty-four volumes, or one hundred and twenty chapters. It was written some two hundred years ago by an unknown author. It has been considered one of the best novels in China. The story of the 'Burying Flowers' is quite sensational. *Tai Yu*, who is the principal girl in the novel, being affected by her unusual sensibility of a girl's fateful life in giving affection to the one whom she loves, that is, *Pao Yu*, and also by the sorrow of the falling autumn, comes to bury the flowers that have faded and fallen on the ground. The best part of the play is the feeling that she expresses through acting and singing while burying them. The song is something like this:

Flowers fade and fly,
And flying fill the sky;
Their bloom departs, their perfume gone,
Yet who stands pitying by?

"'The Volunteer' is a girl by the name of *Moo Lan*, who disguised herself and volunteered to fight the Tatars in the Han dynasty, over two thousand years ago. It was when the Tatars invaded the borders, and the Han Government, being unprepared, lost many regular armies. A contingent was called. *Moo Lan*, stirred by her patriotic feelings and filled with the desire to do the son's duty, as she had no brother, drest in her father's armor and took his spear and offered herself to the contingent. Her disguise was not discovered. Due to her wisdom and diligence, she was rapidly promoted from one rank to another. After twelve years of fearful experiences, she returned with overwhelming victory and found herself a general. She begged the Emperor to spare her from being rewarded, and when her retirement was granted, she returned home at once and then revealed her real self."

This play reminds Mr. Tow of "The Son-daughter," now being presented at the Belasco Theater. "The nature of the two heroines is much the same, but *Moo Lan* was a practical Joan of Arc, while *Lin Hwa* is a brave and patriotic girl at home. To those who do not know the Chinese people, *Lin Hwa*, the Son-daughter, may be considered too heroic, patriotic, and sensible a girl for the Chinese race. But who in this country knows that over two thousand years ago there could be in China a still more heroic, patriotic, and sensible girl, *Moo Lan?*" Mr. Tow continues:

"The Chinese plays are mostly reproduced from history, legends, and classical novels. Only recently the modern play has been introduced to China, but it is not successful. It is true that the modern play is not so interesting and instructive, either in plot or literature, as the classical ones. Even in America, one who has seen Shakespearian plays can hardly admire the popular modern plays, unless his interpretation of theatrical plays is different from that which ought to be.

"A play is created not only to amuse and entertain the public. There is a deeper purpose in it. It is to promote the education and morality of society. A play without this purpose is worthless to the public and even possibly harmful. The Chinese people are so accustomed to such plays that they can not bear those which show the weakness of human minds and the defects of human actions, unless they find a reason, besides money-making, to present these features. They resent those that ridicule other peoples, exaggerate facts, and make unfair criticism. I venture to say that this is the fruit of Confucius's teaching, 'Do not what you like not others do to you.' One wishes to protect his own good name; why should he put slur and mockery on others. A play like 'East is West' can never exist in China. It is not only because it creates ill feeling between the American and Chinese peoples that it can not exist, but because it does not suit the taste of the Chinese Republic.

"I had never heard that theatrical plays were utilized for other purpose than benefiting society. Nowadays they have wider scope, namely, political and international purposes. A few weeks ago I read an announcement in the New York *Evening Sun* which surprized me greatly. It read: 'Feeling that England has no definite Chinese policy, it is planned to produce "East is West" in London about March next in order to give the House of Lords a real chance to find out everything that they should know about the land of rice and revolution.' It must astonish both the Chinese and American publics that this is the reason why 'East is West' is to be produced in London. The reason why it has been and is played here for so long is yet to be discovered.

ANOTHER CHINESE "FEMALE" ACTOR.

Perhaps nowhere except in China is the assumption of female rôles by men accepted as serious art. Since Shakespeare's day it has been tolerated by Western art only as burlesque.

"The Chinese good actors and actresses never dare or care to take part in a play which is generally considered to be not high class. It is not that they are afraid to lose their fame, but they do not want to lower their personal integrity in acting a bad character. In this country I find actors and actresses do not care what they do in the plays. That is perhaps why there can exist so many worthless and harmful plays. In China, if a theater firm ever asks a well-known actor to take the part of a less decent play, he would consider it an insult. Here the actors and actresses are much more broad-minded in this respect, but more stringent in money considerations. This does not mean that the Chinese actors and actresses do not care about their remunerations, but they care more what they act than what they take as compensation. Their psychology is that they can not be bought to do something that would reflect upon their character.

"May Lang Fong must be given credit for creating this practise. He was aware that there was a general prejudice against and contempt for actors and actresses in China. To crush this prejudice and contempt, he built up his own high character and morality as a model for others. His mission is, besides, to promote the Chinese theatrical arts, to manifest in the public the feeling that actors and actresses are as high in morality and education as any other people. To-day this general prejudice and contempt are gradually diminishing throughout the country due to his character and leadership."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

EUROPE'S NEED OF SPIRITUAL REBIRTH

A "REMARKABLE REBUKE and exhortation to Europe to gain a real freedom," as *Public Opinion* (London) describes it, has been made by Father Nicholas Velimirovic, now Bishop of Cacak, the oldest diocese of Serbia. No one has done more to interpret to the rest of the world "the soul of Serbia and the spirit of the Orthodox Church" than has this Bishop, declares *The New Europe*, which prints his article entitled "Freedom's Reality and Illusions," an article which has been widely commented on in the British press. More than a year has now passed, says the Bishop, "since the enslaved nations of Europe got their freedom. Are they not happy now?" Some observers might say that the peoples newly liberated from age-long tyrannies are happy, but, continues the Bishop, who is in an exceptional position to know whereof he speaks,

> "The frightful increase in the number of suicides in the liberated countries during the past year is the loudest proof of the contrary. And besides suicides, there have been endless troubles rooted in deep dissatisfaction. Those who before were dissatisfied with their oppressors are now dissatisfied with their own people and with themselves."

"Why? Why did not freedom bring the expected happiness?" Of course such explanations as economic dislocation, the loss of friends and relatives, hunger, and sickness have been put forward. Yet none of these explanations seems to this writer "sufficient and all-inclusive." There are very good historical reasons, we are told, why freedom should have its discontents as well as slavery:

> "It seems easier to bear slavery than to bear freedom. Therefore there have always been in history more brave and heroic men among the slaves than among the really free.
>
> "For a tyrannized man, a brave slave, has got a simpler duty, namely, to fight for right. But a free man has got a double duty: to treasure his own rights and to respect other people's rights.
>
> "A long-tyrannized slave has in the long run learned one lesson well, to fight to secure his rights. But when freed, he has to learn a new and harder lesson which he could not have learned from his tyrants—namely, to respect the rights of his neighbors. For it is easier for a man to see what is wrong than to define what is right.
>
> "The fatal misconception of the opprest is that the oppressors are free men. Consequently when they themselves get freedom they are inclined to imitate their former oppressors.
>
> "In their long experience under oppression they have learned to know two kinds of people: the opprest and the oppressors. The opprest they have named unfree men, and the oppressors they have named free men. Unfortunately they have not learned to know that both of them are equally unfree—yea, equally slaves.
>
> "When the newly freed are ashamed to use exactly the same oppressive methods as their former oppressors, they use them in a disguised form by accumulating wealth and by organizing cliques, parties, secret societies, banks, newspapers. So that instead of suffering under *one* open oppressor the so-called free nations are suffering from a hundred oppressors, milder perhaps when taken separately, but when put all together weighing upon their shoulders with just the same weight."

This keen student of religion and culture points out that the lesser nations of Europe follow naturally not Anglo-Saxon ways but "Continental Franco-German civilization," which is essentially one of "divorce."

> "Not only of the divorce of man and woman—no, this is merely a true symbol of its principal feature of that civilization—but of the divorce of all the great and creative agencies of human thought and action. Divorced is religion from science, science from ethics, ethics from art. And behold! emancipation of the sexes, emancipation of the classes, emancipation of the professions—divorce, divorce, and divorce."

The new nations, indeed, have achieved one kind of freedom; but, the Bishop contends, there are three kinds of freedom: "freedom from the brute forces of nature, freedom from oppressive men, and freedom from oneself. The first freedom is achieved through science and force, the second through politics and force, the third through religion without force." Now, we are told, these European peoples, altho free, are not happy, because—

> "The last kind of freedom is yet to be achieved. It is the freedom from oneself. Very few have climbed to this freedom; and yet this is the only freedom which makes one definitely free and happy, and which does not disappoint nor lead to suicide. . . . . .
>
> "Real freedom is not a thing to be made or constructed by external means, but it is a thing to be slowly cultivated and painfully grown.
>
> "This real inner freedom, which alone is lasting and unchangeable, which can not be represt, which brings peace and happiness—this freedom is called in the Christian religion 'the New Birth,' and in the two great Indian religions it is called 'The Change of Karma.'
>
> "Of course this inner freedom can be conquered only by those who can rely upon the higher spiritual powers in themselves and in the Cosmos. He who has no window open to the Kingdom of God and his angels is in prison, and must naturally rely upon himself and upon other prisoners and the stones around him; and he must cry all his life long for freedom, and behave as a prisoner or a slave.
>
> "The true freedom, which is not delusive, and which does not lead to suicide, can be acquired only by religious methods, which have been known to the world for thousands of years, and which are more sure both in their heroic premises and their heroic results than the methods of positive science. For these religious methods are The Science, the oldest, the surest, and the most profitable of all sciences.
>
> "This science is supernatural, supernational, supereconomic, superpolitical, superartistic; but it illumines nature, makes nationalism nobler, settles easily economic strife, gives solidity to politics, and sweetness and harmony to art.
>
> "A few have gained this glorious freedom, a very few in Europe (for religion seems not to be a special gift of Europe), and a few in Asia. They may be called spiritual heroes, but certainly they have been free men."

So, concludes the Serbian Bishop, the new nations of Europe, if they are to be truly free, if they are to be happy, if they are to help form a truly new Europe, must have a spiritual as well as a political rebirth, must use religious as well as political and economic weapons. As we read·

> "If Europe means indeed to be a new Europe, she must learn to know her spiritual heroes as well as what their inner and real freedom was, and what are the religious methods of gaining this great treasure, the very foundation of every kind of freedom. A reborn Europe will be a really new Europe. But a Europe merely set free geographically, politically, and economically, without a spiritual rebirth, will be a technical delusion, a castle in the air, as she was before. Freedom has been a sacred notion, closely connected with religion and mysticism, in every civilization but the modern European. This sacred word has been the very watchword of the highest religions, of the hardest spiritual training. If religion be put aside, what then is freedom but a mirage, a tyranny in disguise? Materialism in science, Epicureanism in conduct and—freedom, these three can not be blended into one—no, by no alchemy in all the universe. And yet this is the hopeless undertaking of the continent which guides mankind and means to guide it!"

RUSSIANS "STANDARDIZE" RELIGION

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RUSSIAN NUNS AT MEAL-TIME IN AN ARCHANGEL CONVENT.

Have they survived the massacres which, according to refugees, followed the recent capture of Archangel by the Bolshevik forces?

THE RUSSIAN *SOVIET* GOVERNMENT, apparently experiencing some difficulty in extinguishing the centuries-old faith of the Orthodox Church, instead of destroying it immediately by legal formula, is, according to the Berlin correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, following the policy of persuasion and education. During this process religion's claws, so to speak, will be drawn, and religion will be diverted as much as possible into the service of the Communist state. Meanwhile, the masses are being educated away from certain portions of their creed by the exhumation of the bones of reputed saints, to prove that the healing properties supposed to be invested in these relics are but inventions of priests and monks. Recently the *Soviet* Government issued a decree authorizing the district *Soviets* to enforce a standardized hymn upon all religious institutions, under which common denominator fall churches and monasteries, and to provide before Easter, which is a particularly great Orthodox festival, a "scheme of revision" for the all-night service. The *Morning Post* correspondent quotes the Russian newspaper *Rabotchi Galos* as saying: "The small (Bolshevik) peasants, who, naturally enough, have not yet forsworn superstitions which our cultivated *bourgcois* themselves believed, are going to be shown that they have no reason to fear for their creed, a creed which even the most hopeful Communists know can only be eradicated by a generation of rational education in *Soviet* schools." The correspondent notes:

"There are real indications that Bolshevism has taken into its service religion as well as capitalism, bureaucracy, ethics (Zinovieff's new University in Petrograd, tho it has no firewood, has a chair of moral instruction), and the other conventional elements of civilization. Most striking of these indications is that Commissary Trotzky, who, as Bronstein, has no hardened prejudices in favor of the Christians' God, has publicly reprimanded blasphemy in the army. The newspaper cited (November 17) quotes the commissary's decree to the third 'and two other armies' condemning the singing of ribald songs, and in particular a song which is sung everywhere, but is an especial favorite of the soldiers facing Kolchak, '*Dali otstavku mui Bogu!*'—'We have sent God into retirement'—is the first verse and the refrain of this song; and it proceeds to proclaim that, after such an exploit, there ought to be no trouble in sending into retirement Kolchak, the Entente Imperialists, the counter-revolutionary emigrants, and the Japanese apes.

"The immediate cause of Trotzky's pious admonitions was a sound, practical cause. The conscripted muzhik 'Reds' and the volunteer Lettish 'Reds' stationed at Nijni-Ufaleisk, just west of the Urals, fought a pitched battle (twenty-three dead) because the Letts defiled the local church. As a result, all over East Russia spread an anti-Lettish ferment, which seriously threatened the solidarity of the 'Red' forces. Noteworthy, as showing the measure in which Bolshevism is obliged to rely upon non-Russian elements, is the fact that in this matter the *Soviet* press mostly took sides with the Letts, and strongly criticized the Moscow Government's policy, declaring that while state patronizing of superstition would never succeed in winning over the, at heart, counter-revolutionary muzhiks, it might dangerously incense those enlightened Lettish elements which are genuinely and stalwartly Bolshevik. The Government, as usual, got its way; a Lettish officer was degraded; the central authorities began to discourage fanaticism; and even the local *Soviet* magnates, who are usually much less politic, set themselves to regulating instead of attacking their subjects' faith.

"And so out comes a decree from avowed atheists prescribing to pious citizens how they shall pray and adore, all in the best spirit of the late Constantin Pobiedonostseff, who transformed Orthodoxy under the Romanofs into a handful of dry bones."

However, the *Soviet* arm is not as long as it would be, and occasional outbreaks occur against the new state religion by those who see in it a backsliding toward counter-revolutionism. The Government resorts to the motion-picture in its educational campaign against creed. We read:

"All over *Soviet* Russia are being shown filmed representations of the opening by *Soviet* officials of the coffins of reputed saints, the aim being to prove that the relics to which pious citizens ascribed healing virtues were inventions of priests and monks. The best-advertised films show the opening of the coffins of St. Serge Radonezh in the Trinity-Sergieyeff Monastery, north of Moscow, and of St. Tichon Zadonsk. In order to prove the impartiality of these inquiries, monks, doctors, and archeologists are forced to attend and be filmed. The exhumations represent the educative side of the antireligious campaign which is to continue until all Russians are converted into unbelievers.

"Meantime, the believers are, according to the new principle, to be wisely regulated and guided, and occasionally, according to the old practise, to be beaten, tortured, or shot."

A slightly different view of the new *Soviet* attitude toward religion in Russia is presented by a writer in *L'Humanité* (Paris). He calls attention to a distinct change of attitude both on the part of the Government and in the Church. There is a new group among the clergy, he tells us, who have adopted a program of cooperation with the *Soviet* power and are organizing a campaign against the old traditions of the reactionary clergy. The writer in the French Socialist paper concludes with this statement of what he understands to be the present *Soviet* policy toward the Orthodox Church:

> "At first the clergy were molested by the *Soviet* Government, but the time of persecution has passed. The Bolsheviki, who have to do with an extremely credulous populace, are not foolish enough to persevere in an antireligious policy which would make them most unpopular. They are content to pursue a strictly lay policy. They are keeping up their harsh treatment of the parish priests, who are generally hated by the muzhik, but they respect freedom of worship, and Moscow remains as ever the city of churches."

WHY ZION WAITS IN PALESTINE

IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT OF ZIONISM in Palestine is not to be expected, according to one recent investigator, who finds that conditions are not much improved after two years of occupation by the British, and who is also imprest with the belief that the fault lies partly with the Jews themselves. A resident Jewish writer is, on the other hand, more optimistic, and looks to work as the means to salvation for "Palestina Redempta." In an article appearing in *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston), and found to be of sufficient interest to be reproduced on the front page of *The American Israelite*, it is stated that "the cost of living is from five to seven times what it was—in part due, to be sure, to world-wide conditions, but also due to restricted import and taxation." The water supply is inadequate, roads need improving, and wood can not be cut or transported. There are no horses to be had; there are few carriages and donkeys, and the rolling stock is out of date. Further, "it can not be denied that the decision of the British Government in the matter of Zionism has also had a bad effect upon the public mood." This observer of conditions in the Holy Land continues:

> "You will remember that Britain made certain promises to France, to Faisal, and to the Zionists—each in an hour of need—which have been found to be, in their execution, mutally exclusive. That is one of the reasons for watchful waiting. A move in any direction brought a crowd from two others. She could not afford to offend France, the Ally. She could not afford to offend the Zionists. Yet why not? That is a mystery. Her promises to them were couched in such vague terms as to mean anything almost, short of excluding Jews from Palestine. Altho powerful and, for different reasons, often pro-German or anti-Russian during the conflict, their resentment would be nothing compared with that of offended Islam. At this very moment the bad feeling among Syrian Christians, Moslems, and Druses—the two latter traditionally pro-British—because Palestine is now surely to be 'given to the Jews,' is a factor not to be neglected. The Jews are hated, as all Orientals are hated by other Orientals who wear a different coat. And they are feared by the less clever people of the soil, as all foreign capitalists are feared. Finally, they are a worry to the pious for an apparently opposite reason—the alleged radical tendencies of certain of their number.
>
> "The truth is, there are among the Jews in Palestine at least eight parties. There are the anti-Zionists, pious people who do not want to interfere with God's own plans of restoration. Then the neutrals. Then supporters of the central Zionist organization, mostly Russian. Fourthly, the Mizrahi, or religious Zionist party. Fifthly, the rather comfortable and lukewarm *bourgeois* party, too comfortable to yearn for residence on barren hillsides or under moldy arches in an atmosphere of sewer-gas, and therefore small in number, and transient. Sixthly, the international socialists. Seventhly, Bolsheviki. Eighthly, the Palestinian party, which is in part a separate entity and in part a tendency throughout the other parties. They are individuals who, as speakers of somewhat better Hebrew, believe that they should have a very large share of influence in the direction of events and shaping of policies. The Jews, of whom there are many, who would abolish Zionism because a menace to their present citizenship, do not, of course, come to Palestine.
>
> "The question now is: In what guise is the 'establishment of a Jewish home in Palestine' to be effected? And the whole land cries out: 'How long? Do something.'"

But a different note, resulting, perhaps, from a closer appraisal, comes from A. D. Gordoon, a Palestinian workman, excerpts from whose letters appear in *The Maccabean*, a Zionist organ. His message is "plain home-talk," for everything in Palestine wears "the same homely work-a-day physiognomy as anywhere else," and "you will find here the same trivialities, the same meannesses, if you like—as anywhere else." This tiller of the soil sees salvation in work, and he urges:

> "Congregation upon our own soil means the end of intellectual parasitism upon an alien body politic. For better or worse, we must have our homeland, our own work. There is no tie between men so strong as common work. Nothing but common work can regenerate us—not debates or researches on formulas of compromise. The Jews of every land have their local tasks, but there is only one universal Jewish task: to prepare a corner of the earth for our own national life. With the end of the war we may begin now. Part of the ground is plowed and waiting."

GEOGRAPHY'S DEBT TO THE MISSIONARY

GEOGRAPHY'S SHARE in the general debt of civilization to missionaries has been nearly forgotten, points out a writer in the religious press, who recalls that the advance agents of Christianity have greatly extended our knowledge of the globe and have been noteworthy as map-makers. They have replaced much in the "guess maps" of the Middle Ages by exact and accurate descriptions of regional geography, and their explorations, as notably in the case of Livingstone, have added large store to our knowledge of strange peoples and lands. Much of the earlier information concerning our own country was gained at first hand by the Spanish missionaries who preceded the gold-hunters and colonists. How deeply indebted to the early missionaries is the science of geography is told by *The Church Missionary Review* (London), whose article is thus summarized by *The Churchman* (New York):

> "To the Jesuits and the Franciscans belongs the credit for defining many of the routes between China and India. It was a Jesuit, Gerbillon, who in the seventeenth century brought back information in regard to the Altai Mountains, the Kerulen River, and the Baikal Lake, who fixt their positions by sound observations and outlined a large field of new geography. Another member of the same band, Régis, surveyed Manchuria for the first time. Finally the revision of ancient Chinese maps was entrusted entirely to the Jesuits. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries it was the Jesuits who brought back the information in regard to Tibet which made exact maps possible, and as late as 1906–07 one of the agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society made plane table notes of a part of the Szechwan Province of western China, which before was almost entirely unknown. In Africa also it was Jesuit missionaries who brought back the first reliable information of the jungles and rivers of the interior. Of the debt geography owes the Protestant missionaries of the nineteenth century most people are more aware. Livingstone, it is said, 'was the greatest exponent of the art and purpose of geographical exploration, and exercised the most profound influence on the extension of this branch of human knowledge of any man of his country.' . . . . . .
>
> "In Madagascar, in the Kongo basin, on the Gold Coast, in New Guinea, missionary geographers have made valuable researches. In America those familiar with the missions in southern California and Texas realize something of the contribution Spanish missionaries made to the opening up of our own country. South America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was actually better known than Africa, due largely to the geographical research of the Jesuit missionaries, and the Amazon, the Paraná basin, and other great districts were first visited by pioneers of the Catholic Church.
>
> "The missionaries no longer have the field of geographical exploration to themselves, but they still from time to time make valuable contributions to our knowledge of regional geography. Few of us will forget the thrill of pride that churchmen felt when it was announced that Archdeacon Stuck and his party from our Alaskan mission were the first to scale the snowy heights of Mt. Denali."

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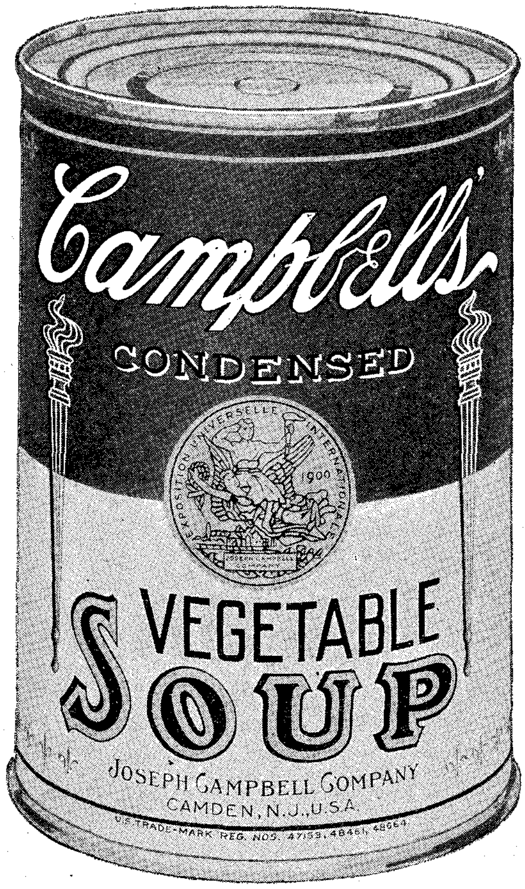
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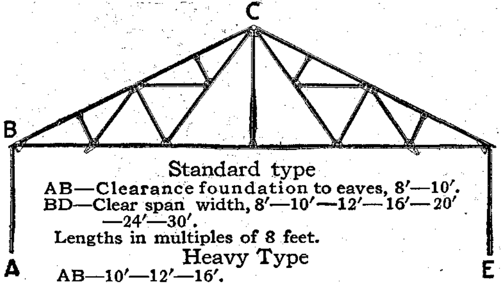
STEEL FABRICATING CORP. TRADE STEFCO MARK CHICAGO ILL.

Made by the mile *Sold by the foot*

Clear Span Building

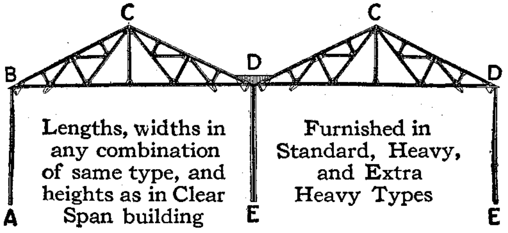


Standard type
AB—Clearance foundation to eaves, 8'—10'.
BD—Clear span width, 8'—10'—12'—16'—20'—24'—30'.
Lengths in multiples of 8 feet.

Heavy Type
AB—10'—12'—16'.
BD—16—20'—24'—30'—32'—36'—40'.
Lengths in multiples of 8 feet.

Extra Heavy Type
AB—8'—10'—12'—16'—20'—24'.
BD—50'.
Lengths in multiples of 16 feet.
Monitors can be furnished on all types.

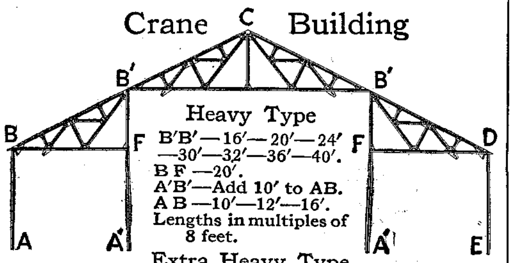
Valley Building



Lengths, widths in any combination of same type, and heights as in Clear Span building

Furnished in Standard, Heavy, and Extra Heavy Types

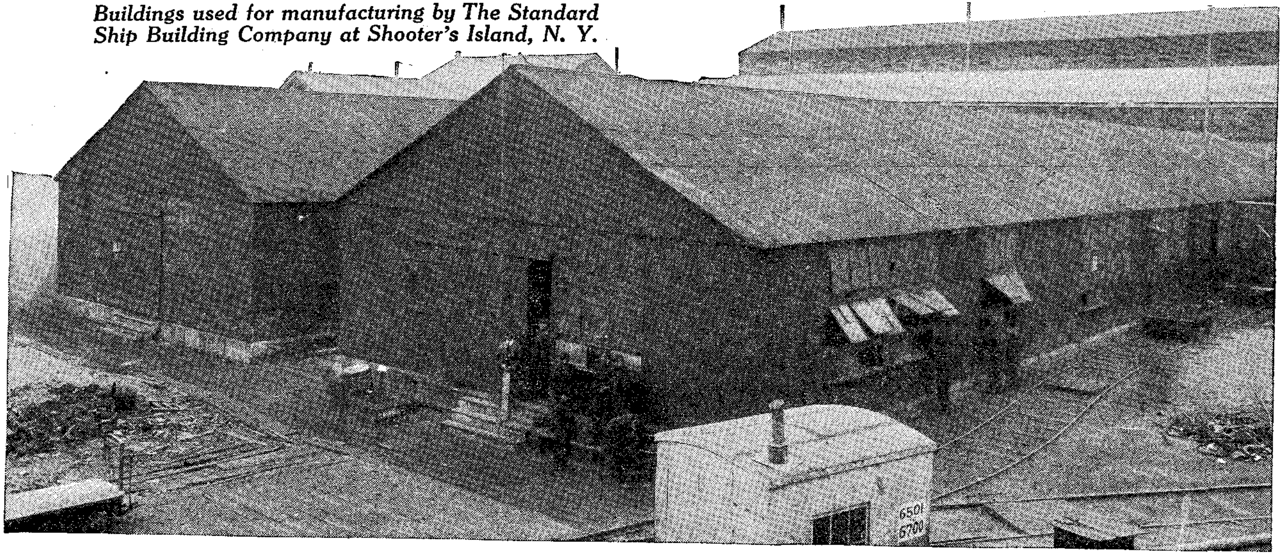
Crane Building



Heavy Type
B'B'—16'—20'—24'—30'—32'—36'—40'.
B F—20'.
A'B'—Add 10' to AB.
A B—10'—12'—16'.
Lengths in multiples of 8 feet.

Extra Heavy Type
B'B'—50 feet. A'B'—Add 12' 6" to AB.
B F—25 feet. A B—8'—10'—12'—16'—20'.

Two STEFCO Standardized Sectional Steel Buildings used for manufacturing by The Standard Ship Building Company at Shooter's Island, N. Y.



CURRENT - POETRY

To read a "new" poem by George Gissing is a literary event tho delayed. This one, expressing in a wistful way the general pessimistic view of life of this late Victorian, appears in the January *English Review* (London) with a note saying it was "sent to Mrs. Frederic Harrison at the time [1883] and has not been printed before." Gissing about this period was acting as tutor to her son, Austin Harrison, now editor of *The English Review:*

THE DEATH OF THE CHILDREN

(BURNED IN A WORKHOUSE FIRE, CHRISTMAS, 1883)

By George Gissing

O children, Death in kindness bade you rise,
  And quit the game, while life was yet but play;
  Tho sad to us the closing winter day
That quench'd the gleam of laughter in your eyes.
What tho the anguish of the dread surprize
  Marr'd the young faces when at rest they lay?
  One moment summ'd the sorrow-laden way
We weary o'er in growing old and wise.

Mourn not the children. If we needs must mourn,
  Be it for those their loss leaves desolate,
  While death withholds his oft-entreated boon.
And should *they* sorrow that, by toil unworn,
  Their dear ones rest so early, and kind fate
  Spares them the heat and burden of the noon?

The eternal duel between man and nature sometimes turns to the advantage of the latter, and the zest of this poet's presentation of nature's inning shows where he stands as the applausive audience. *McClure's* for January contains this:

THE PANTHER

By Edwin Markham

The moon shears up on Tahoe now:
The panther leaps to the tamarack bough,
She crouches, hugging the crooked limb:
She hears the nearing steps of him
Who sent the little puff of smoke
That stretched her mate beneath the oak.

Her eyes burn beryl, two yellow balls,
As Fate counts out his last footfalls.
A sudden spring, a demon cry,
Carnivorous laughter to the sky.
Her teeth are fastened in his throat
(The moon rides in her silver boat.)
And now one scream of long delight
Across the caverns of the night!

The mystical suggestion, the smooth, rhythmic flow are things that contend together to recommend this out of the February *Harper's*. The literature of trees, particularly in verse, is growing:

THE TREES

By Alice Brown

The bare white birch, like a bather, bends over
    the river,
  As still as a dream.
Not a twig of the tree in air is astir, not a quiver
  O'er-ripples the stream.

The roots of the tree in the air and the tree in the
    water
  Are met, and entwine.
One stem is a scion of the earth and one is the
    daughter
  Of that stillness divine.

Yet when the dusk falls or ever a wanton wind
    bloweth,
  One sighs and is gone.
And which was the tree and which was the image
    none knoweth,
  For both were as one.

In various departments in this weekly the question of bringing home the dead from France has been treated, the last time in our issue for February 7, where the matter was presented pro and con without bias on our part. The side which favors the return of our dead may have been given poetic expression, but such has not come under our notice. This one in the New York *Herald* recommends no removal and may furnish a comforting thought even to those who ardently desire to have their loved ones brought home:

THEIR MORE PERFECT DAY

By Anna May Dudley

Why bring your hero dead from France?
They are not there!
The outer garments of their birth
Lie scattered with the dust of earth,
Nay, they are not there,
But freed from bonds of human care
Still mingle with the living everywhere.
'Tis but a veil divides them from the view;
Our finite senses ne'er can enter through
Save in the quiet of the midnight deep,
When life withdraws its mantle from our sleep.
In that dim borderland where time doth cease,
The spirits of your loved have found release.

Why bring your hero dead from France?
They are not there!
The sight of grief o'er mortal clay
But saddens their more perfect day.
Nay, let them lie,
And lift your gaze unto the sunset sky,
Where trails the glory of its rays on high,
Or, where the dome of heaven's starry light
Unfolds its splendor to our earthly sight,
Where sphere on sphere in calm array
A down the ages hold eternal sway,
Or gleams the light of some bright star.
Through time and space reflected from afar—
There with Eternity your loved ones stand,
Held safely in the "Hollow of His Hand."

War or peace as the ideal state of man is still debated, tho the five years, it would be thought, gave us enough of experience to frame a decision. Among some of the later books of war-verse is "Ducks, and Other Verses," by F. W. Harvey (Sidgwick & Jackson, London), containing a sonnet where it seems to be pleaded that victory to be achieved, even through the miseries and wrongs of war, is worth the cost:

GOODNESS

By F. W. Harvey

Dream not that anything more strong can be
Than simple goodness, but consider well
The nature of the thing, how in a hell
Of blazing wickedness and misery
It shines more fierce than fierce iniquity.
Oh, heed you not those lying mouths which tell
God's burning zeal of love most terrible
To lie in pools of passive piety,
For goodness is a passion in the soul
More fierce than earthly passion, and its peace
Is pinnacled on violence. Desire
Burns there in blossom of white ecstasies.
Mighty as thunder hear God's message roll:
"Whoso is near to Me is near the fire."

An occasional poem as felicitous as the one we quote below from the *Irish Statesman* (Dublin), and a delightfully ironic book on George Moore, are all that we have seen of the present writer, who lives in Dublin, and has been a lifelong friend of the Yeats family. Her talent is unmistakable:

THE ARROWS OF LIGHT

By Susan L. Mitchell

One set the doorway of my house ajar
That I might hear life trilling from afar.
I feared her singing armies, feared to ride
Amid her hurrying hosts, altho a tide
Of music in my being echoed all
The sweetness and persuasion of her call.
I shut my door, I bolted it with fears,
I closed my ears, myself I closed my ears.
They will not open now for any tears.

One rained His brightness downward through my
    clay
And bid me waken to His high noonday.
My being did her myriad eyes unclose
And deemed His watching legions were her foes
Aiming to wound her with the wounds of light,
The cruel arrows of the infinite.
To all my windows fear, the traitor, flies,
Bids shut mine eyes. Oh, shall I shut mine eyes
To open them no more to any cries?

Old age has its claims, seldom allowed perhaps, and even less often demanded, but Thomas Hardy has the courage of his years, and perhaps also of his disillusion. When it is so beautifully exprest as this from *The Fortnightly Review* (London), it is surely worthy of literary consideration:

BY MELLSTOCK CROSS AT THE YEAR'S END

By Thomas Hardy, O.M.

  Why go the east road now? . . .
That way a youth went on a morrow
After mirth, and he brought back sorrow
  Painted upon his brow:
  Why go the east road now?

  Why go the north road now?
Torn, leaf-strewn, as if scoured by foemen—
Once edging fiefs of my forefolk yeomen—
  Stalwart peers of the plow:
  Why go the north road now?

  Why go the west road now?
Thence to us came she, bosom-burning,
Welcome with joyousness returning. . . .
  She sleeps under the bough:
  Why go the west road now?

  Why go the south road now?
That way marched they some are forgetting,
Stark to the moon left, past regretting
  Loves who have falsed their vow. . . .
  Why go the south road now?

  Why go any road now?
White stands the handpost for brisk onbearers,
"Halt!" is the word for wan-cheeked farers
  Musing on Whither and How. . . .
  Why go any road now?

  Such are for new feet now;
Hark there to chit-chat, kisses, laughter;
Yea, there be plenty to go hereafter
  By these ways, I trow! . . .
  They are for new feet now.

LESSONS - IN - AMERICAN - CITIZENSHIP

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

PATHS TO THE PRESIDENCY—II

FROM McKINLEY TO HARRISON

RECAPITULATION—In the previous article we traced the public career of President Wilson, of ex-President Taft, and of the late President Roosevelt. The pursuits of President Wilson were in the field of education and of letters, it was shown, until he suddenly loomed in politics with his nomination for the Governorship of New Jersey in 1910. President Wilson was then in his fifty-fourth year, and as an educator had reached the high rank of president of Princeton University. The high road of ex-President Taft's career was in the realm of law, from which his exceptional abilities and the course of events inevitably turned him to political life. But the late President Roosevelt, it will be recalled, joined the Republican party as soon as he had terminated his post-graduate course in law at Columbia University in order to devote himself to politics as a career. In the present paper we proceed still further backward in the line of Presidential succession, citing the New International Encyclopedia as authority for the data here presented.

WILLIAM McKINLEY (1843–1901)—The twenty-fifth President of the United States was born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was early engaged, as had been his father and grandfather before him, in the iron industry. He secured, however, some education at the Poland Academy, and later entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., altho he soon withdrew and engaged in teaching school. He was thus occupied at the outbreak of the Civil War, and early enlisted, being mustered into the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers on June 11, 1861.

As Major McKinley he was mustered out of the volunteer service on July 25, 1865, and immediately took up the study of law in the office of Judge Glidden, completing his preparation by a course at the Albany Law School. Being admitted to the bar in 1867, he established himself at Canton, Ohio, his home, for the remainder of his life, and altho Stark County was Democratic, he, a Republican, was elected its prosecuting attorney in 1869. In 1875, when the Republican candidate for Governor was Colonel Hayes, McKinley took an active part in the campaign and began to attract national attention by his speeches in favor of the resumption of specie payments. He was himself elected to Congress in the year following, and served in the Lower House for seven consecutive terms in spite of repeated attempts of the Democrats to gerrymander him home. When Garfield was transferred to the Senate, McKinley succeeded him as a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. In the same term he spoke vigorously against the repeal of the Federal Election Law, and his speech on the subject was used as a campaign document in 1880. In that campaign he served as a member of the Republican National Committee, was chairman of the Ohio State Convention, and was himself reelected to Congress.

In the next national campaign also he took an active part, drafting the tariff plank in the Republican platform. In the succeeding administration he became a leader in opposition to the Mills Bill and to President Cleveland's plan of tariff reform. Again in the campaign of 1888 he prepared the tariff plank of the Republican platform, being chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. He was one of the managers of the campaign of John Sherman, altho at one time it seemed that the convention would be turned to himself. He prevented that contingency, however, by a vigorous speech. By this time he was recognized as a distinctively national leader, and altho Thomas B. Reed secured the speakership of the House, McKinley was made chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and in that position framed and carried through Congress the highly protectionist tariff which bears his name. In the election of 1890 he was defeated. Ending his congressional service in 1891, he was in the same year elected Governor of Ohio by a plurality of more than 21,000 over Campbell, who in 1890 carried the State by 11,000, and the success was emphasized in 1893, when McKinley was reelected by about 81,000 plurality. His administrations as Governor were in general such as to enhance his reputation outside of his State, and to mark him still more plainly as a national leader.

He was thus the natural and the leading candidate before the St. Louis Convention in 1896, where on the first ballot he received 661½ votes out of a total of 906. Coming out now strongly for the gold standard, in accordance with his party's platform, he quieted the fears aroused by his earlier course and even by his support of the Sherman Bill so late as 1890, and took a vigorous lead in the work against the free-silver campaign of Bryan. His personal campaign was unusual in that he remained at Canton throughout, making, however, some 300 speeches from his own porch and there addressing in the aggregate probably 1,000,000 persons. Altho he received in the popular vote a plurality of only about 600,000 votes in a total of more than 14,000,000 votes, he nevertheless received 271 electoral votes as against 176 cast for Bryan. In 1900 he was again nominated, and received 292 electoral votes, while Bryan, again his competitor, received only 155. In the full swing of triumph following his second inauguraton and incident to a general recognition of the success of his work in the country's new possessions, the President was mortally stricken by an assassin, Czolgosz, while holding a public reception at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo on September 6, 1901.

GROVER CLEVELAND (1837-1908)—He was the twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States, and was born at Caldwell, N. J., on March 18, 1837, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman. The family moved from Caldwell to New York State, and it was in Fayetteville, near Syracuse, and in Clinton that young Cleveland received a somewhat elementary education. Upon the death of his father in 1853, he became a teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, but presently was induced by his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, to make his home in Buffalo, where he studied law and was in 1859 admitted to the bar. Four years later he became Assistant District Attorney of Erie County, but was defeated as a Democratic candidate for District Attorney in 1865. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of the county and held the position for three years. He then resumed the practise of law and acquired a local reputation for firmness and integrity. By November, 1881, he had so impress his fellow citizens that men of all parties joined in electing him as Mayor of Buffalo, in the belief that he would suppress the political and social corruption that was making that city notorious. Cleveland more than met the expectations of his followers and showed himself so unflinchingly courageous and so indifferent to all insidious influences as to work

(*Continued on page 85*)

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A day seldom passes without affording beneficial uses for Listerine

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Bacteria cause tooth decay. And bacteria develop rapidly under the loose margins of the gums and between the teeth, unless effectively checked.

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WORLD-WIDE · TRADE · FACTS

WORLD'S PAPER CURRENCY NOW SEVEN TIMES THE AMOUNT IN 1914

(*The Americas*)

PAPER CIRCULATION AND GOLD RESERVE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN 1914, 1918 AND 1919 TRANSFORMFD TO UNITED STATES DOLLARS AT NORMAL (PRE-WAR) VALUES OF THE CURRENCIES OF THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES

(In millions of dollars)

	JULY, 1914			NOVEMBER, 1918			DECEMBER, 1919		
Belligerents:	*Gold*	*Notes*	*Per cent. of Gold to Notes*	*Gold*	*Notes*	*Per cent. of Gold to Notes*	*Gold*	*Notes*	*Per cent. of Gold to Notes*
Austria-Hungary	$254	$464	54.8	$53	$7,206	.7	$52	$10,099	.5
Australia	29	48	60.4	85	255	33.3	86	260	33.1
Belgium	65[1]	180	36.7	no data	no data	no data	69[1]	909	7.5
Brazil	125[12]	175	71.4	38	560	6.8	44	582	7.6
Bulgaria	27[2]	32	83.3	12	342	3.6	9	476	2.0
Canada	94	162	58.2	no data	no data	no data	123	300	40.9
Egypt	8	13	60.1	no data	no data	no data	17	301	5.2
Finland	7	24	28.3	8	213	3.9	8	205	4.0
France	806	1,301	62.0[11]	665[9]	5,951	11.2	710[10]	7,286	9.6
Germany	298	692	43.2	621	4,127	15.0	266	7,561	3.5
Great Britain[3]	195	140	134.6	521	2,049	25.6	594	2,132	22.9
Greece	47	39	120.0	277	221	125.5	347	266	130.3
India	124	220	56.2	174	330	52.7	no data	no data	no data
Italy	236[1]	337	70.0	160	1,621	9.8	157	2,085	7.5
Japan	106	159	66.8	330	401	82.3	389	532	73.1
New Zealand	30	10	300.0	40	30	130.0	39	36	112.0
Portugal	6	83	7.3	9	265	3.5	10	400	2.6
Roumania	43[4]	147	28.9	34[4]	457	7.3	35[4]	721	4.8
Russia	777[5]	795	98.3	628[5]	8,936	7.0	336	9,456[6]	3.5
Siam	4	12	33.7	6	24	27.3	no data	no data	no data
South Africa	38	11	340.1	43	23	188.2	no data	no data	no data
Turkey	16	9	177.7	no data	630	no data	no data	704	no data
United States	1,023	1,056	99.6	2,199	3,643	63.2	2,107	4,051	52.3
Total (Belligerents)	$4,358	$6,109	71.3	$5,903[7]	$37,284	15.8	$5,398[8]	$48,362	11.2
Principal Neutrals:									
Argentina	$235	$428	54.8	$379	$494	76.6	$394	$513	76.8
Denmark	20	42	47.2	51	115	44.4	52	130	39.8
Holland	66	126	52.1	282	439	64.2	256	420	61.1
Java	12	47	25.8	43	80	55.2	65	116	55.7
Norway	14	33	43.8	33	110	29.7	40	115	34.5
Sweden	28	60	46.2	75	211	35.5	81	194	41.8
Spain	106	378	28.1	434	627	68.6	471	749	62.9
Switzerland	35	52	67.2	74	185	39.7	92	183	50.5
Total (Principal Neutrals)	$516	$1,166	44.3	$1,371	$2,261	60.6	$1,451	$2,421	59.9
Grand Total	$4,874	$7,275	70.0	$7,274	$39,545	18.4	$6,849	$50,783	13.7
RECAPITULATION									
Allies	$3,763	$4,912	76.6	$5,217	$24,979	20.9	$5,071	$29,591	17.1
Central Powers	595	1,197	49.7	686	12,305	5.5	327	18,771	1.7
Total (Belligerents)	$4,358	$6,109	71.3	$5,903	$37,284	15.8	$5,398	$48,362	11.2
Total (Principal Neutrals)	516	1,166	44.3	1,371	2,261	60.6	1,451	2,421	59.9
Grand Total	$4,874	$7,275	70.0	$7,274	$39,545	18.4	$6,849	$50,783	13.7

European figures are those of great government banks, and do not include those of other banks of issue.

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[1] Gold and silver.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Includes Bank of England and "currency notes account."
[4] "Cash."
[5] Excluding gold held abroad.
[6] October 29, 1917; does not include Bolshevik currency, estimated at $34,000,000,000 at end of 1919.
[7] Exclusive of Turkey, not available.
[8] Exclusive of Turkey and Russia, not available.
[9] Exclusive of gold held abroad, stated at $396,100,000.
[10] Exclusive of gold held abroad, stated at $384,900,000.
[11] Includes holdings abroad, not separately stated.
[12] Based on reports of U. S. Director of Mint.

FACTS ABOUT CHINESE TRADE

(Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

Chinese imports from Japan increased 714 per cent. between 1904 and 1918, from the United States 244 per cent., and from England 49 per cent., according to a commercial handbook on China issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The publication of this volume is attributed to the keen interest of American exporters in Chinese markets.

In Shantung, says the handbook, the trade of Tsingtau has nearly doubled since the Japanese occupied the port. The Japanese administration at Dairen, in Manchuria, has been active in trade promotion, and the commerce there has increased, in eleven years, from $22,000,000 to $198,000,000. The United States has made substantial progress in selling merchandise to China, shipping $117,000,000 worth in the fiscal year 1919 as against $57,000,000 in 1914, just before the beginning of the war. In one notable item, however, a great decrease has occurred; our sales of cotton goods to China have fallen off from nearly $30,000,000 in 1906 to $1,200,000 in 1918.

China's foreign trade, the new book shows, is five times as great to-day as it was thirty years ago. When the per capita foreign trade is equivalent to that of Australasia, the total will be $65,000,000,000 instead of the present $1,200,000,000, and Commercial Attaché Arnold believes that this figure may eventually be attained, basing his opinion on the country's vast wealth in coal and basic metals, in vegetable and animal products, and the industrious, adaptable character of its population. Taking the single item of coal, it appears that China has enough to supply the world with a billion tons a year for a period of a thousand years. Hundreds of millions of tons of iron ore are available. All the prerequisites of industrial development are present, and even now cotton-mills in Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin are paying dividends as high as 25 per cent.

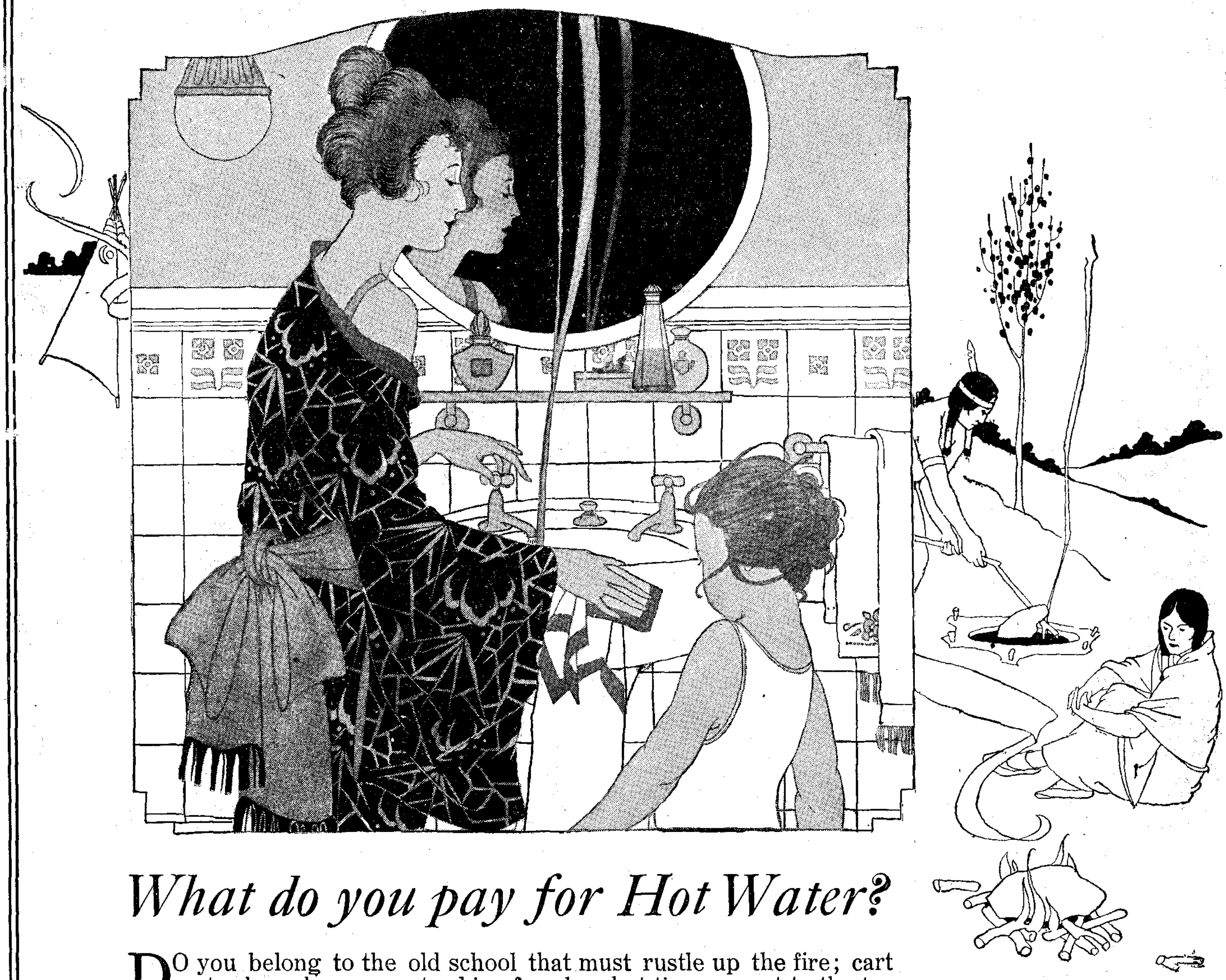
NEW ENTERPRISES

Following are comparative figures, specially compiled by *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, of companies incorporated in the principal States during the last three years with an authorized capital of $100,000 or more:

	1919	*1918*	*1917*
January	$492,079,400	$287,641,000	$312,481,000
February	323,635,000	182,183,000	350,509,500
March	370,871,000	197,071,000	420,567,000
April	515,665,300	255,701,000	439,492,000
May	748,683,500	309,322,500	484,683,600
June	1,255,427,500	227,243,000	423,224,000
July	1,419,539,700	185,726,500	492,965,800
August	822,746,000	144,786,000	462,061,900
September	1,946,954,500	214,820,600	257,432,000
October	2,363,635,200	134,224,000	381,145,700
November	1,341,447,500	131,080,000	371,928,400
December	1,077,545,000	129,951,000	221,403,200
Total	$12,677,229,600	$2,599,753,600	$4,607,894,100

PROPERTY VALUATION IN NEW YORK STATE

The total assest value of real and personal property in New York State is $13,155,677,813, according to the report of the State Tax Commission submitted to the legislature. The real property was assessed at $12,703,024,301, and the personal property other than bank stock $452,653,512.



The Indians obtained hot water by first heating stones, then putting them in the water.

What do you pay for Hot Water?

DO you belong to the old school that must rustle up the fire; cart out ashes; keep an extra bin of coal and at times resort to the tea kettle to obtain the household necessity—*hot water?*

If you do, *listen:* You are no longer saving money by this inconvenience. You pay in time and labor, and you pay in dollars-and-cents.

The Pittsburg Automatic Water Heater spares your purse and patience. With a Pittsburg you have steaming hot water at the faucet the minute you want it. And best of all, it delivers that hot water ten gallons for ONE CENT. *Think of it*—one penny for a luxurious bath, a day's dishes or a goodly wash. The Pittsburg is guardian of your gas meter. It never burns a bit of gas except when you want hot water. Then it burns only enough to maintain the temperature.

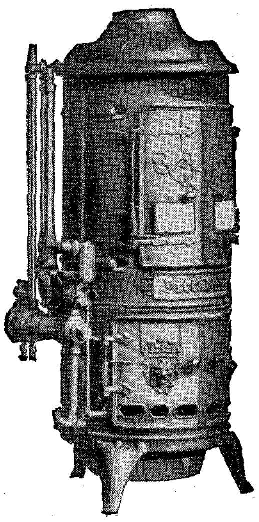
The hot water from a Pittsburg is fresh from the main. No rusty water to spoil the clothes or make your bath uninviting.

Once installed, the Pittsburg takes care of itself and will still be pleasing you after fifteen years of service. Your gas company or plumber will install a Pittsburg Automatic in your home without dirt or disturbance. You can pay for it in ten monthly payments if you prefer.

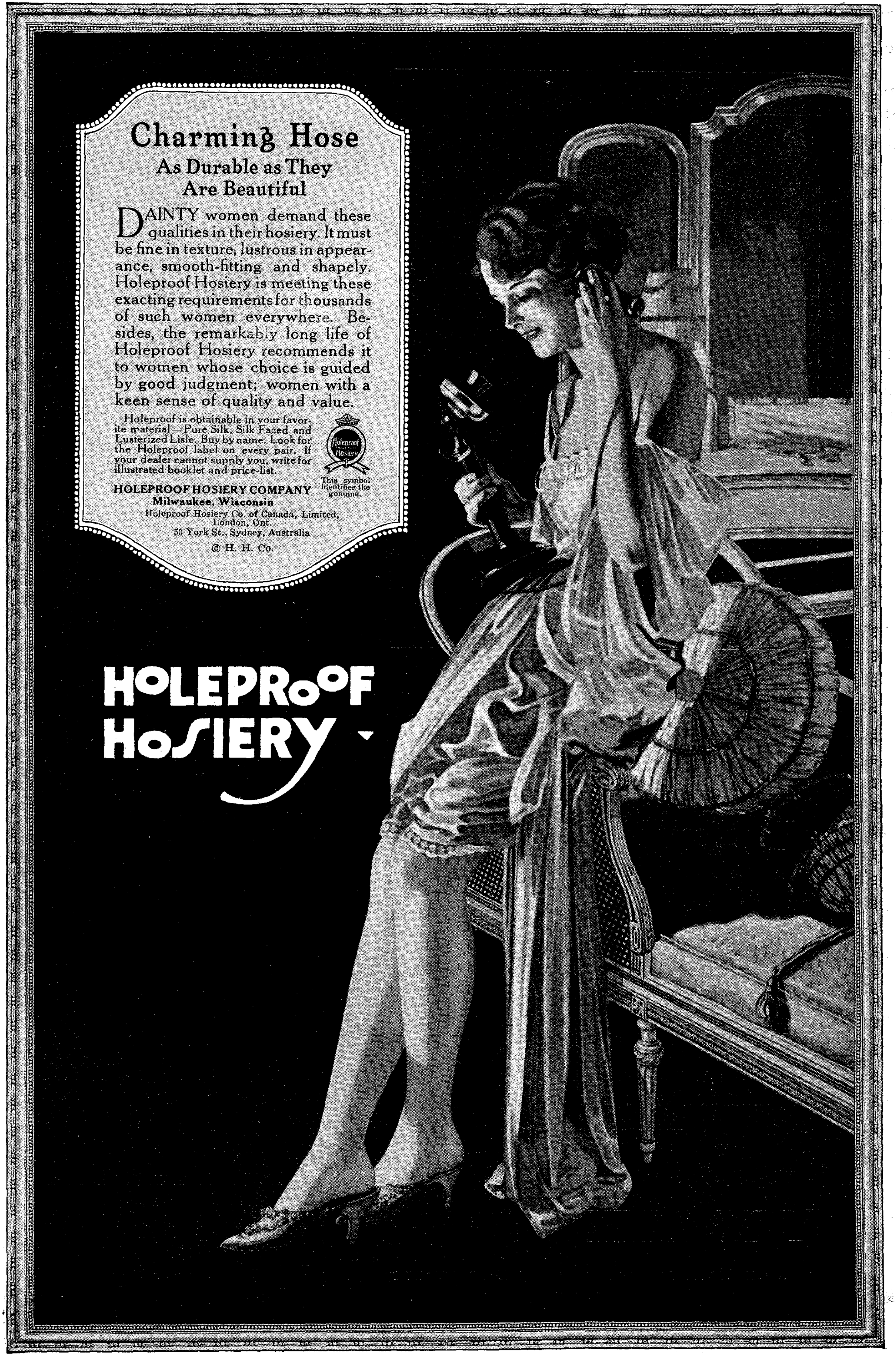
If adding such a convenience to your everyday existence and reducing the family budget simultaneously, appeals to you, write for more good news about the Pittsburg.

Architects see Sweet's Architectural Edition, Pages 1294 to 1297

PITTSBURG WATER HEATER COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Offices and Display Rooms in all Principal Cities



Pittsburg
Automatic Gas Water Heaters



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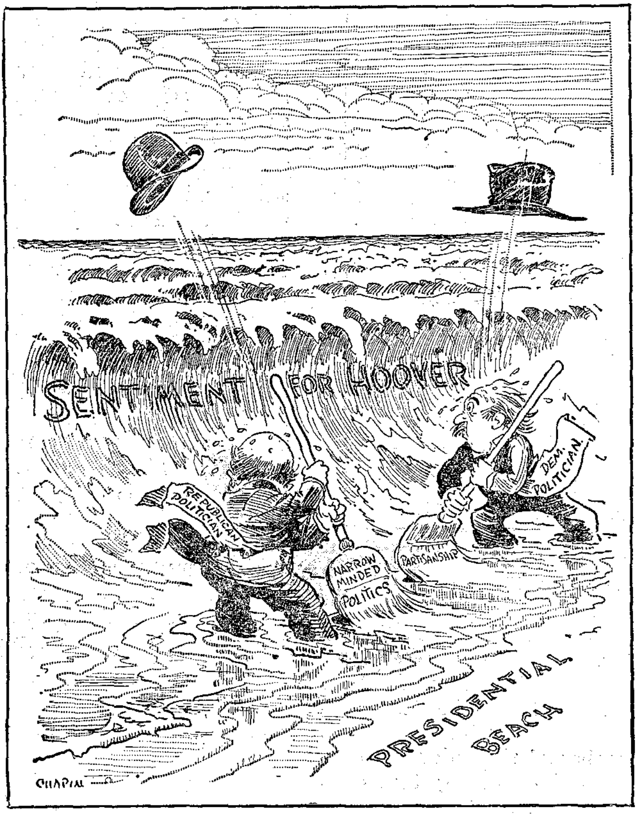
PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

HERBERT HOOVER, "THE MAN WITHOUT A PARTY"

(The Third in a Series of Brief Articles Presenting the Claims of Possible Presidential Nominees)

MR. HOOVER'S riddlesome personality is largely explained, according to one friendly critic, by the simple but usually overlooked fact that he is an engineer, a man of science, before everything else. "He detests the whole breed of politicians with all his heart, as slack-minded, muddle-headed sentimentalists, and therefore anathema to an engineer," according to this commentator, writing in the New York *Globe*. Besides, "he finds unjust criticism from ignorant people very hard to endure, and he shrinks with horror from descending to the dirt and confusion of the arena, as a candidate must do." Add to all this that he is as proud, shy, and sensitive as he is broad-minded and efficient, and you have a character sufficiently complex to explain why not only the political managers, but nearly everybody else, have been set guessing. "In every aspect of superficial appearance, the most unassuming public man in Washington," writes the veteran political analyst, Mark Sullivan, to the New York *Evening Post*. "He says he takes no interest in all this talk about the Presidency; and those of us who regard ourselves as experienced in reading countenances are inclined to give him as much credit for candor, or a little more maybe, than to most politicians who disavow interest in newspaper talk of themselves as Presidential possibilities." Maynard Keynes, in his book on "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" (Harcourt, Brace & Howe), bears the following testimony to the Hoover "front," and the personality back of it:



DOING THEIR BEST TO SWEEP IT BACK.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star*.

> This complex personality with his habitual air of weary Titan (or, as others might put it, of exhausted prize-fighter), his eyes steadily fixt on the true and essential facts of the European situation, imported into the councils of Paris when he took part in them precisely that atmosphere of reality, knowledge, magnanimity, and disinterestedness which, if they had been found in other quarters also, would have given us the Good Peace.

More than most men in the public eye, perhaps because of the very fact that he has a horror of unjust and ignorant criticism, Mr. Hoover has had to bear with the slings and arrows of outrageous politicians. Reporters who asked about these matters got little satisfaction from Mr. Hoover. About the only remarks which he has been persuaded to make thus far on the interesting subject of himself were recently obtained by Caspar Wistar Hodgson, author and publisher, of Yonkers, N. Y. Twenty-five years ago, Hodgson and Hoover were students in Leland Stanford University. At Mr. Hodgson's urging, Mr. Hoover "came out of his shell," in the words of his old friend, as recorded in the New York *News*, to the following very pithy effect:

"I have noted your feeling that I should answer some of the solemn discourses on my private life and crimes. I do seem to get into the way of politically minded folk even when trying to keep out of politics.

"Some things that have been said of me cause me a sense of financial oversight. For instance, I have made quite careful inquiries and I regret that so far I can not find:

"(*a*) The $10,000,000 I am said to have made in my early youth, or even middle age, or altogether, or any respectable part of it.

"(*b*) The investments that I am supposed to have in Great Britain.

"Like the negro porter who was asked to change $10, I am grateful for the compliment. I am sorry that these sums do not exist, for they would be useful for Children's Relief.

"I have also given deep consideration to the other items mentioned:

"(*c*) Am I a British subject? Did I ever apply for such citizenship? No. Many generations of persecuted Quaker ancestors would rise in their graves at such a discovery. They should remain quiet, however, for no Californian could live three months in London climate and become a British citizen if he knew it. One thing that reassures me that this did not happen without my knowledge is that the British refused to allow me to come into their island during the war without an American passport. Also, I feel that my accent was disinfected of any English, French, Chinese, Russian, or other taints by my presence in the United States a portion of every calendar year of my life except three—even including the five in which the United States has exercised its right to draft my services, a good portion abroad.

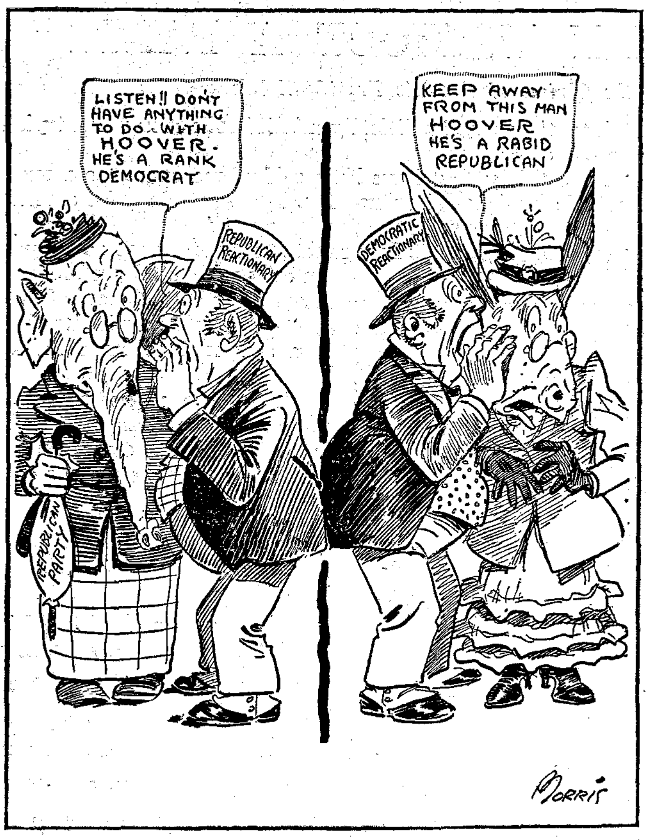
"(*d*) Did I ever rent a 'residence' abroad? I plead guilty of this crime, but in mitigation I do appeal to the feelings of fathers who object to hotel life for babies and children.

"(*e*) What about the political lunch where I was supposed to have entered upon a dreadful conspiracy against the weal of the American people? My real distress in this matter is not to prove an alibi or even to complain that my name was not even mentioned, as the guests assert, but it is that I was not even invited, and therefore lost an excellent lunch.

"(*f*) I plead guilty to the criminal charge of pursuing my engineering profession in foreign parts again and again. I have a fervent hope, however, that this new doctrine of criminality will not deter our citizens from extending American professions and business anywhere in the world. They always bring something home to pay taxes on it.

"(*g*) I gather also that it is moral turpitude on my part to have managed large enterprises. The hope to rise from the ranks of labor to the ranks of management will, however, probably not be crusht from the heart of the American boy, even by this onslaught."

One of the best and most sympathetic accounts of the life of this ambiguous Presidential possibility, about whom nobody seems to know a great deal beyond the fact that he has a capacity for keeping silent in several languages, is presented by Theodore M. Knappen, Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. The correspondent begins by considering Mr. Hoover in one of his characteristic activities, that of being embarrassed by the public attention which he attracts. As Mr. Knappen describes the scene:


LISTEN!! DON'T HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH HOOVER. HE'S A RANK DEMOCRAT
KEEP AWAY FROM THIS MAN HOOVER HE'S A RABID REPUBLICAN
REPUBLICAN PARTY
REPUBLICAN REACTIONARY
DEMOCRATIC REACTIONARY
MORRIS

THAT MAN HOOVER.

—Morris in the Hudson *Dispatch*.

A chorus of whispered, solecistic "that's him" from the chattering and eating feminine clerks, much craning of necks, and the running of many camouflage errands directed attention to a visibly discomposed and furiously blushing man in the cafeteria of the Food Administration Building.

The girls were the clerks and stenographers of the different government activities now housed in the old Food Administration Building, and the object of their awed and admiring glances was Herbert Hoover, who, as a member of the industrial conference, has found a working place in the building that once vibrated with his numerous activities.

When his much-agitated meal was over "the chief" fled abruptly to the seclusion of his inner office, and since that adventure has had his luncheon brought to him. The man who has faced all the terrors of nature and the combats of man the world around without flinching retreated in utter rout before the curious young women gathered in a plain little cafeteria.

"That's him" all right; that's Hoover—a curious combination of greatness, consciousness of greatness, and love of power with achievement and modesty, and even a certain sort of diffidence.

Herbert Clark Hoover was, say students of physiognomy, born to greatness, but not being born to the purple he exercised his greatness long before fame came to him. So he who has dealt on a level plane with the mighty of the world is confused by the curious gaze of the inconspicuous.

It should not be inferred that because the character-fans declare that balanced power is revealed in the broad forehead and firm lower jaw, uncurtained by mustache or beard, Hoover is a type that you would instantly single out of a crowd and do homage to. Not at all. You would spend a casual day in his company without knowing that you were elbowing distinction. Who, then, is this eye-filling man the public dimly recollects having heard something about in 1914 and then heard of daily from that moment in the spring of 1917 when President Wilson asked him to come from London to supervise the national larder, dictate the national bill of fare, and serve as chief steward for all the Allies?

Going back to first principles, West Branch, Iowa, gets into the limelight by being the birthplace of the future prominent American. In that little hamlet of the prairies, writes Mr. Knappen:

Which, after listening to the call of destiny to be one of the "queen cities of the West" for fifty years or more, could muster only 467 inhabitants in 1911 and may have 471 now—was born on August 10, 1874, a boy baby who was duly christened Herbert Clark Hoover. His parents were Quakers of a group that trekked westward generation by generation from Pennsylvania through Canada.

The mother was a preacher, after the casual Quaker fashion, and the whole family connection was strong in the quaint faith. The boy's father died when the little fellow was but four years old, and at eight he lost his mother. After some years with uncles and aunts on an Iowa farm he journeyed to Oregon and found a home with other relatives at Newberg. The pious family influence was all for giving him an orthodox academic education in some Quaker institution, but at fourteen Herbert voted unanimously and decisively for a course in a "scientific university," thereby cutting himself off from educational funds. So to Portland he went, got a job, worked hard, saved, and studied for his university career.

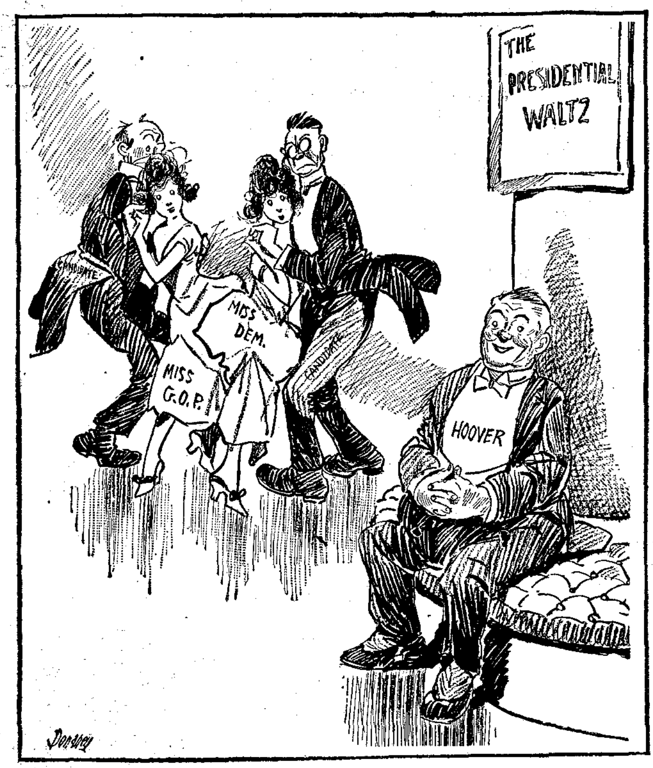
By the summer of 1891 he had saved a few hundred dollars and took the entrance examinations for Leland Stanford Junior University, which was advertised to open its doors in the fall for the first time. He passed the examinations, and was on hand so bright and early that he was the first boy registered and the first to occupy the dormitories of the budding university at Palo Alto.

Finding that, while his examinations at Portland had given him sufficient entrance credits, it was desirable to qualify in one additional subject, he chose physiology, of which he knew nothing, boned for twenty-four hours, and passed with honors. His major subject was geology, the study of which he pursued under Dr. J. C. Branner, the youthful university not having at that time established an engineering department, altho young Hoover was after an engineering degree. During the four years in college Hoover shone in all the solid studies that deal with what men do and have done, but was lamentably deficient in the trimmings. He scorned composition and rhetoric, had a spelling system of his own, and a sentence construction that was not described in the grammars.

Science, history, economics, mathematics were his delight, and, despite the disapprobation of the English department, his instructors in those subjects declared that his theses and other papers relating to them were models of clear expression.

Undergraduate finances gave Hoover his first organization job, and old associates say that it was discharged in an exceptionally businesslike manner, notwithstanding the fact that he was "working his way" through school.

Graduation came in his twenty-first year, in 1895, and, following Dr. Branner's advice to be a miner before he was a mining engineer, young Hoover hastened to the gold-mines of the Sierras and got on the pay-roll of one in Grass Valley as a common laborer.

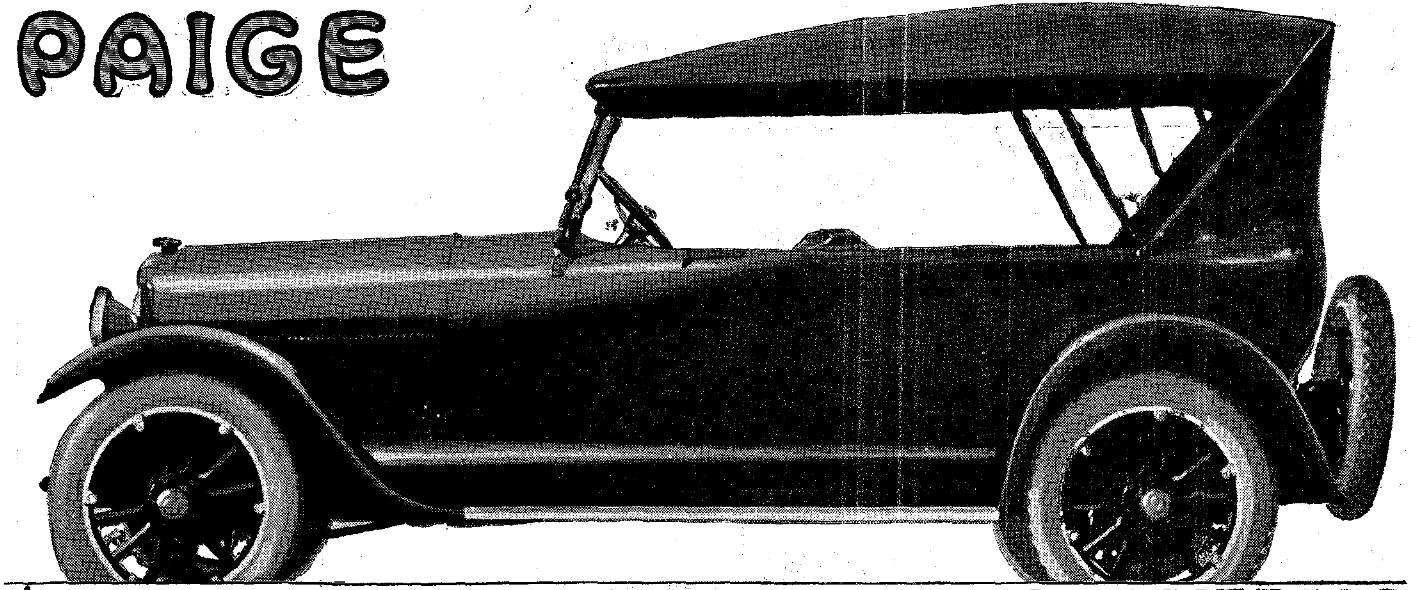


"Who is that handsome gentleman over there who is not dancing?"

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

After about a year on this job, during which he advanced to a subforeman's position, Hoover decided one day that he had

PAIGE



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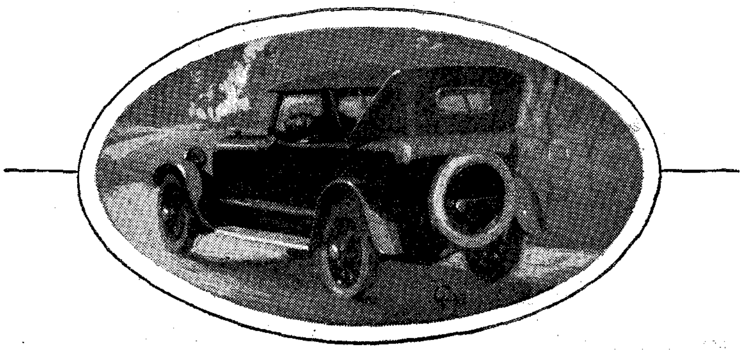

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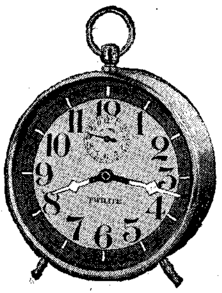

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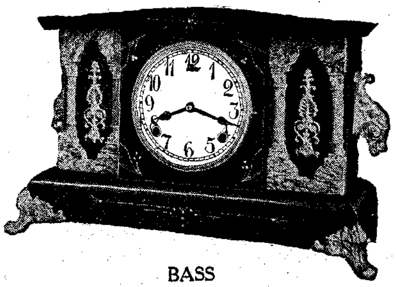

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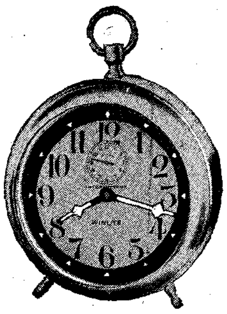

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Radium "LUMAnous" Dial. 30 hour intermittent alarm. Height 6¾ in. Diameter 5¼ in.

absorbed all that manual work could teach him, and he dropt the pick and shovel and made for San Francisco.

There he called on Louis Janin, the foremost mining engineer in the West, and applied for a position. There were no engineering positions open, and, besides, there was a long waiting-list. Hoover declared that money was no object with him—altho he had only a few dollars—that what he wanted was association with Janin and opportunity. That being the case, Janin found a forty-five-dollar-a-month typewriting job for the man with a C.E., and a year's experience, and left it to him to grasp opportunity as she drifted through the offices.

She hadn't a chance to escape her votary, and it wasn't long before Hoover was executing mining-engineering commissions for Janin all over the West. So well did he acquit himself that when the West Australian mining boom was on in 1897, and investors were combing the world for competent engineers to handle their properties, Hoover, only a cub of twenty-three and but two years out of college, was highly recommended by Janin.

What follows sounds much like the way it happens in Sunday-school books—where merit always wins a quick and handsome reward; but the fact is that within a year Hoover had located and created a great mine for his employers, and was turning out dividends "like hot cakes from a griddle in a restaurant window." This was only the beginning:

Another year and he had developed and was the manager of two other famous mines that spread joy in Lombard Street and the neighborhood of the Bank of England and wherever else Englishmen with investment rolls and mining proclivities are wont to congregate. Only three years out of school, Hoover was cashing monthly pay-checks that looked to him like more money than he had supposed there was in the world in 1895.

The next chapter in this life-story that reads like optimistic fiction, but is the truth, takes us to China, where, echoes of his mastery of mining mysteries having been heard, the Chinese Government, which was about to Europeanize itself for the fiftieth time, had created a Department of Mines. Hoover was made Director of Mines under some Chinese magnate at a salary that was so large from the Chinese point of view that they spent money caring for Hoover and guarding his life and health as if he were the Son of Heaven itself.

Elaborate and quaint expeditions conducted him to the various mining districts of the Celestial Empire, and Hoover was as happy as a hungry boy with free run of a well-stocked pantry, until he discovered that the job, by its governmental limitations, was long on paper schemes and short on digging—windy, but non-performative—whereupon he resigned and went to Tientsin, where the storm of the Boxer uprising of 1900 caught him and many other Westerners.

While abducting fortune so vigorously and successfully, Hoover found time in 1899 to hasten back to California and take to wife his co-ed sweetheart, Miss Lou Henry, so that she was with him while the Boxer hordes were thundering at the gates. They could have got away in safety, but Hoover conceived it to be his duty to remain and look after the safety of his numerous Chinese servants and employees in those trying days when a suspected Chinaman was apt to be shot first and tried afterward by the infuriated handful of Europeans fighting for their lives against the foe without and fearing treachery from within.

Hoover made of these people and others an efficient working corps that threw up defenses of whatever material was at hand, thus leaving the 2,300 white soldiers in the city free to devote all their time and strength to actual combat operations. Incidentally, he saved the life of Chang Yen Mow, Minister of Mines, who, altho anti-Boxer, was included in the general proscription, and daily presented himself at "shooting time" to look over the abject victims and save those for whom he could vouch.

Chang Yen Mow was the owner of an extensive coal-mining property which somehow came through the rebellion unscathed, and that fact was the door to another golden chapter in the book of Hoover. Fearing that the intervening allies would chop up China and confiscate all the good things, the sagacious Chang hit on the idea of conveying his property to Hoover as a sort of confidential trustee, who was to arrange for its further development and financing on a big scale. Thereupon Hoover went to London and succeeded in financing the concern, but when he got back to China matters had quieted down, Chang was in no danger of confiscation and inclined to repudiate his deal with Hoover. But the latter and a Belgian engineer who had become interested with him hung on to the shifty old Chinaman like grim death until he was finally forced to sign up. It was characteristic of Hoover that soon after he got the coal-mines into full swing with twenty thousand Chinamen at work and all sorts of collateral activities progressing boomingly he should have stood up for the rights of the mandarin when the former's associates were for cutting the old boy out of some rich side pickings that turned up.

In 1902 Hoover was called to London and admitted to a junior partnership in the same great house for which he went to Australia in 1897, then esteemed as the greatest of its kind in all the world. He had not been with this house very long when the financial director absconded with about a million dollars' worth of the firm's funds, including all of Hoover's personal cash, and leaving the firm's customers in the lurch in various and devious ways for about a million dollars more.

The senior partner being away, Hoover promptly announced that the house would make good all losses, even tho they were not claims that could be legally enforced. Thus, like that other prominent American, Mark Twain, in a similar situation, Hoover worked and worried until the debts of honor were all cleared up. This took him six years. When the slate was clean, he resigned and went into business as a consulting mining engineer. So, the account continues:

From 1902 until the war broke in Europe in 1914 Hoover came and went the world around from mine to mine with an ever-growing reputation as a wizard of organization, reorganization, and administration, and as a magician of metallurgy. He devised new and improved old forms of recovering metals from ores, and wherever he went moribund mines were revived and feeble ones invigorated. He became famous as an engineer of mining management and economics, even more than as a mining engineer proper—famous, that is, in mining and engineering circles.

China, the Malay Straits Settlements, Korea, South America, Central America, Australia, Russia, and the United States shared his expert attention. Mining companies everywhere clamored for his cooperation, and he became director in a score of important and fruitful ventures. In Russia he revived the iron industry of Kyshtim and restored a large population and a whole region to prosperity and activity from the depths of decay and inertia.

In South Australia he built up a new zinc industry; in Burma he restored the lead-mining industry. He had offices in London, New York, and San Francisco, commissions poured in on him and dividends rolled in, his income mounted into the hundreds of thousands, "the world was his" at forty, and he was headed for a fortune of $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 when suddenly hell let loose in Europe and the German war-dogs leapt to the killing.

That supreme event completely altered the world for Hoover, as well as for hundreds of millions of others. Overnight gold disappeared and checks, draft, letters of credit, and currency lost their value in the panic that seized London. One hundred and fifty thousand stranded Americans converged in the British capital, and the American consulate and embassy were swamped by the frantic appeals of their "busted" nationals for help. Hoover was on the spot; he had money, acquaintance, influence, and standing. What more natural than that he should shoulder the job of helping his countrymen? He and his fellow American engineers and business men in London immediately raised $200,000, the embassy got $250,000 from home, offices were opened in the Hotel Savoy, and the job of rescuing the pilgrims was organized and driven at full speed. Checks and drafts were cashed on faith, tickets were procured, steamship reservations were made, and the big problem was solved in fine style. This, however, was a piffling undertaking compared with what it led to.

Following the German occupation of Belgium and the suspension of the trade and industry of that country, together with the British blockade, annihilation of a nation by starvation impended. Shaler, an American mining engineer resident in Brussels, hastened to London to tell of the impending catastrophe, and, of course, he went straight to his brother engineer, Hoover. The Belgian Government appealed to the American Ambassador and the American Consul-General in London, and they, fresh from the relief experience with the stranded Americans, referred them to Hoover as the doctor *par excellence.*

So it was up to Hoover to rescue the Belgians. He consulted Mrs. Hoover, telling her that he could play the safe game of selfishness and a great and growing fortune or he could take up the Belgian relief work and drop his private activities. She voted for trouble, and Hoover went to it. All the world knows with what success.

There is no need to review here the story of the work of the Belgian Relief Commission, which, beginning with nothing but the promises of Hoover and his friends to pay, grew until it was spending $17,000,000 a month, had a fleet of seventy cargo-ships, received donations from all the corners of the earth, $5,000,000 a month each from France and Britain until the

United States entered the war and took over their load, had an organization of more than fifty thousand persons in Belgium and occupied France and fed and clothed, in some degree, not less than eight million persons for more than four years.

Nor is there any need to tell of how President Wilson quite naturally called Hoover to Washington to be his food adviser, and then, when Congress had conferred the authority, made him Food Administrator in August, 1917. His work as Food Administrator is known to every household, farmer, and producer of foodstuffs in the land.

In the winter of 1918 he went to Paris as administrator of the $100,000,000 appropriation for revictualing the war-torn lands of Europe and as a member of the supreme economic council of the Allies. He is still directing the work of the American Relief Administration children's fund, which is providing 2,500,000 children in southeastern Europe with one meal a day, and the American Relief Warehouse Association, which sells "Hoover food-drafts" to persons in the United States desirous of assisting friends and relatives in Europe, thus insuring that they will get the food instead of money that can't buy food—if, indeed, they ever get the money in these distracted times.

On top of these trivial matters Mr. Hoover is now working as a member of the industrial conference on a scheme for stabilizing the relations of capital and labor in the United States.

Hoover is represented as saying he is no diplomat and would make a failure as President, because he "would talk out in meeting" and make a dismal fumble of dickering with politicians, Congress, and Congressmen. His friends who have watched him in action during the past six years concede that he is no politician in the narrow sense, and that at what Roosevelt used to call "pink-tea" diplomacy he is a total loss and no insurance. In big diplomacy, however, they assert that he is a master, and they tell of the constant battle of wits and reason between him and the German, French, and British authorities during the three and a half years before the United States plunged into the European wrangle.

The Germans he had always with him, and his relations with the German Government and the German administrators in Belgium were just one damn thing after another. The latter were always arresting his employees and forever blocking his plans of administration and distribution. In his heart he hated them, yet he played the game so fairly and neutrally that they never made good on any of their charges of hostility against him.

About three months after the Belgian relief work got under way powerful British influences, including the army and navy chiefs, persuaded Lloyd George that the victualing of Belgium was in effect abetting the German cause, by relieving the Germans of their rightful burden of feeding the Belgians themselves. Lloyd George decided to call off the relief work and sent for Hoover to notify him of his decision. Instead of accepting it, Hoover offhand opened up on the little Welshman with an argument for the continuation of the work that was so forceful and conclusive that before he was half through Lloyd George threw up his hands and exclaimed:

"Enough! I am convinced. I shall alter my policy. Go on with your work."

It was not only policy, but all the red tape and autocracy of war that Hoover had to fight. Despite piles of regulations, prohibitions, inhibitions, and impossibilities, he achieved his ends. On one occasion he went to an officer of the Admiralty to ask for permission to ship immediately certain stores to Belgium.

"Unless," said Hoover, "these supplies are in Rotterdam within two days, two million people will perish."

"I am truly sorry," said the official, "but you couldn't purchase the goods now, and if you could you couldn't be allowed the railway transport, and if you had that you couldn't have the ships, and, finally, the Channel is closed for a week on account of troop movements."

"The food is bought and hauled, is on the ships, and only awaits permission for the ships to sail," Hoover trumped.

"People are confined in the Tower of London for less than that," declared the flabbergasted officer, "but as you have done everything I said you couldn't do, it remains only for me to do what I can, young man, and wish you success." And the ships sailed.

Getting down to personalities, Hoover doesn't hunt or fish or golf, but he reads widely, generally in bed, mostly solid stuff, seasoned with hair-raising detective-stories or some adventurous balderdash. As for other personal characteristics:

He takes no exercise, but a man who has tramped and ridden and lived in the open air so much for twenty years is likely to be well fortified for long days of long hours at the desk. He motors some and likes to go out with his boys—one fourteen and the other sixteen—build a fire, cook a meal, and miniaturely dam a brook. He has no time for society, but delights in conversation with those who have something to say. He has a keen sense of humor and likes a good story, tho he rarely tells one. As to temper, some of his friends say he has none, and others say that he has a strong one under control. The latter say that he has been known to break out in righteous rage on occasion and embellish it with some sizzling oaths.

But if he had been a choleric man he would never have gone through with the Belgian job, where the temptation in the face of the tormenting policy of the Germans was always to give them one grand, artistic roast and quit, but at such moments Hoover always quieted himself and his comrades by saying:

"But we are here to feed the Belgians."

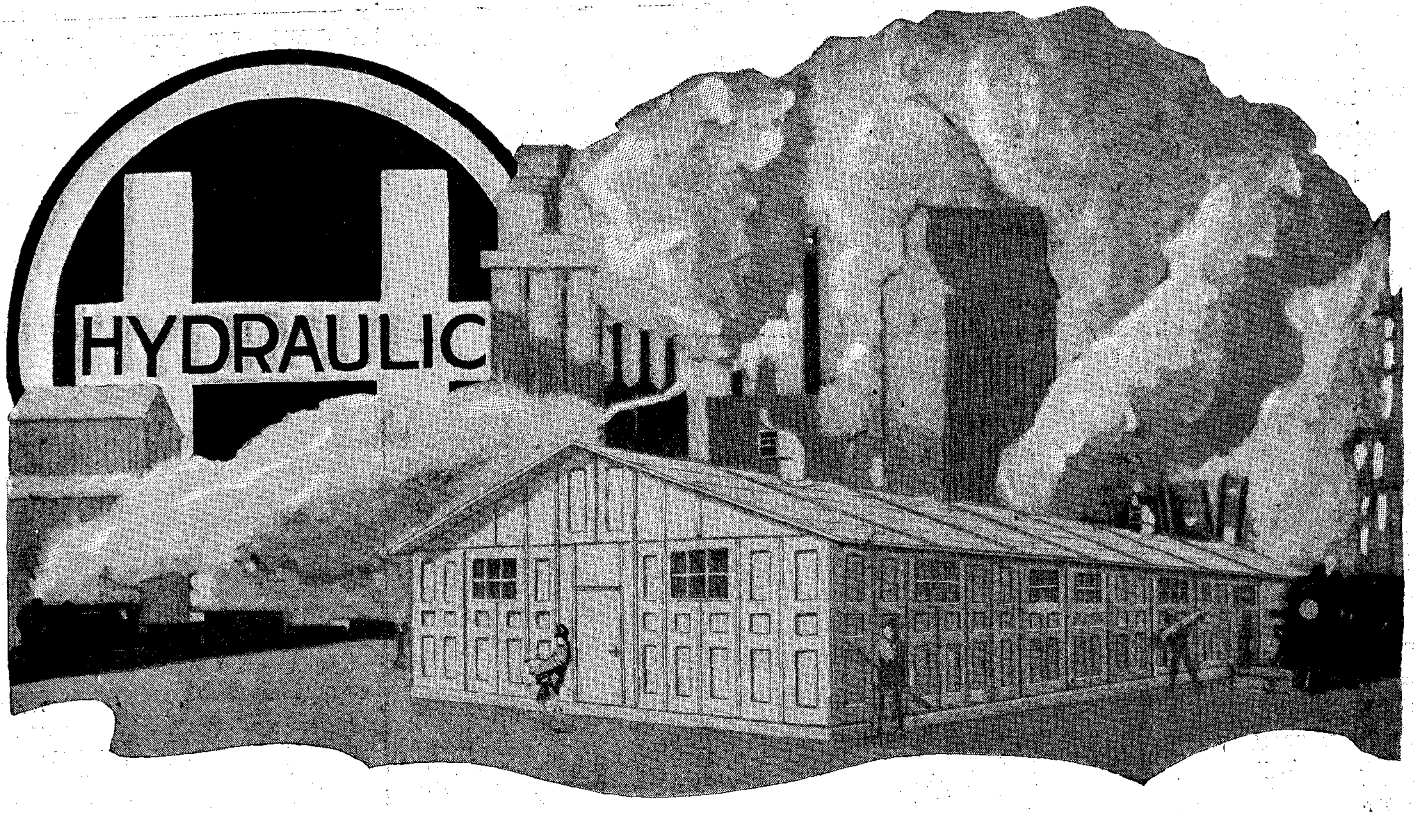
A wanderer for years and long in exile, he has always considered Palo Alto as his home and dreams of a quiet life there in the near-by years. At the moment he is no nearer to his heart's desire than the Shoreham Hotel in Washington.

PEARY, WHO CARRIED THE AMERICAN FLAG TO THE NORTH POLE

A STRAY COPY of a shelf-worn old book about Greenland, picked up by an enthusiastic young man in a Washington book-store years ago, led to the events which to-day cause the maker of a world-map to mark ninety north latitude with a star and the legend, "North pole, Peary, April 6, 1909." The reading of that ancient volume, it is related in one of the newspaper biographies called forth by the great explorer's death at Washington on February 20, first roused his interest in the Northland, and changed the entire course of his life. He became so fascinated with descriptions of Greenland that nothing would satisfy him but a trip to that frozen wilderness. So he asked for leave of absence from the engineering work in which he was then engaged for the United States Government, and set out for the North. That was in 1886. When he returned, after extensive explorations in Greenland, the spell of the arctic was upon him, and from that time on and almost continuously for more than twenty years he devoted himself to solving its mystery. In all, Admiral Peary made seven trips to the North. In addition to his crowning achievement, the discovery of the pole, his contributions to the store of human knowledge relating to the polar regions are among the most valuable and extensive on record. He mapped channels, bounded new islands, made interesting ethnographic discoveries, and originated new methods of conducting polar explorations which have since been used successfully by a number of other arctic investigators. To gain the north pole had been the dream of men for centuries. When it was finally accomplished by Admiral Peary, it is significant that the feat was not due so much to luck, dash, and daring as to the explorer's endurance, fortitude, and ability to plan wisely, developed by many years of experience in polar traveling.

"Peary's attainment of the pole was a marvelous accomplishment and it won for him immortality, but the record of his failures is a record of heroism and pertinacity unapproached," says the Louisville *Times;* and the Syracuse *Post-Standard* observes that "there has been no explorer in historic record who better deserved the glory he got than Peary. He won the honor he sought after repeated and arduous suffering." The fact that his difficulties were not over even after he had attained the goal is referred to by the *Arkansas Democrat* (Little Rock), in the statement that "Admiral Peary suffered many disappointments, the greatest of which was his discovery, on his return to civilization, that another had well-nigh robbed him of the fruits of his life's struggle." The discoverer of the pole performed his great work at the age of fifty-three, when he was in the prime of life. A brief sketch of the early part of his career is given in the New York *Times* as follows:

Robert Edwin Peary was born at Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1856, the son of Charles N. and Mary Wily Peary. His father died when he was three years old, and his mother took him to Portland, Me., where he spent his boyhood, roaming about Casco Bay. He went to Bowdoin College, won fame there as a runner and jumper, and stood in the honor column of scholarship.



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It was a little later that he went to Washington to work as a draftsman in the Coast and Geodetic Survey offices. He spent his entire time studying civil engineering, and passed in that branch into the naval service. He became Lieutenant Peary, U.S.N.

His first assignment was to the tropics. He was the leader of the surveying for the Nicaragua Canal route. It was when he returned to Washington that he fell upon the book about Greenland, and thereafter virtually consecrated himself to polar exploration.

Obtaining leave from the naval service, he led an expedition into Greenland to determine the extent of this mysterious land. He determined its insularity, discovered and named many arctic points which to-day are familiar names, such as Independence Bay, Melville Island, and Heilprin Land, and in one of his voyages he discovered the famous meteorites, which he brought back to civilization. One of them, weighing eighty tons, is the wonder of visitors to the Museum of Natural History in this city. Between voyages Peary resorted to the lecture platform to raise funds for further exploration. In one instance he delivered 168 lectures in ninety-six days, raising $13,000. For determining the insularity of Greenland, Rear-Admiral Peary received the Cullum medal of the American Geographical Society, the Patron's medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and the medal of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society at Edinburgh.

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"THE FOREMOST OF ALL POLAR EXPLORERS."

The late Admiral Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., whose long series of explorations in the Far North was crowned by his dash to the north pole in the spring of 1909.

He made another arctic voyage, lasting from 1893–1895, during which he made a thorough study of the little tribe of arctic highlanders. In 1894 he discovered the famous Iron Mountain, first heard of from Ross in 1818, which proved to be three meteorites. One of them, weighing ninety tons, is the largest known to exist. He brought the Cape York meteorites during summer voyages in 1896 and 1897. From 1898 until 1902 he commanded the expedition to the arctic under the auspices of the Peary Arctic Club of New York, rounding the northern extremity of the Greenland Archipelago, the last of the great groups. He named the Northern cape, the most northerly land in the world (83 degrees 39 minutes north latitude), Cape Morris K. Jesup, and attained the highest north in the western hemisphere (84 degrees 17 minutes north latitude).

It does not appear that Admiral Peary's ambition to reach the pole was kindled until after he had made a number of trips to the North. His efforts at first seem to have been directed entirely to securing scientific data, and in this line his achievements were sufficient to make him forever famous in the annals of arctic exploration. Eventually it seems that the eternal challenge of the "farthest north" got into his blood, however, and he began in earnest to plan a trip to attain the highest goal of the arctic explorer. His preparations for a polar dash and his final triumph are thus described in the New York *Tribune:*

To that end his studies and efforts were thereafter directed. His friends had faith in his ability to achieve the feat, and for its facilitation organized the Peary Arctic Club of New York. Under the auspices of this club he was sent north again for four years, 1898–1902. In that great adventure he succeeded for the first time in rounding the northern extremity of Greenland, or of the Greenland Archipelago, the farthest north of the great arctic land groups. The extreme northern point, the most northerly land known, he named for one of the chief patrons of the expedition, Cape Morris K. Jesup. It lies in latitude 83 degrees 39 minutes north. The highest latitude attained by him on this excursion was 84 degrees 17 minutes north, the highest that had to that time ever been reached in the western hemisphere.

This was in the spring of 1902. He had been nearly four years in the arctic regions, and had started from Cape Hecla, on the north coast of Grant Land, in a desperate dash to the pole. It was a gallant venture, but it failed. The ice pack was treacherous; the weather was atrocious. Both his feet were frozen so badly that one had to be partly amputated. Bitter as was the disappointment, he had to abandon the effort and turn back. For the only time in his life he lost hope and courage. "The game is off," he wrote in his diary. "My dream of sixteen years is ended. I have made the best fight I knew. I believe it was a good one. But I can not accomplish the impossible."

He started back defeated and despondent. But before he had completed his homeward voyage, with the approach to civilization, his courage rose again, and he began to make plans for another venture. The Peary Arctic Club never wavered in its faith in him, and at once set to work to provide him with a vessel that would defy the ice-pack and bear him to his goal. The result was the almost incredibly stanch little steamer well named the *Roosevelt*, on which one cloudless Sunday afternoon in July, 1905, he and his company quietly slipt out of New York Harbor and headed for the north pole. He did not get there. But he did reach a higher latitude than ever before, 87 degrees 6 minutes, and at Etah he got in touch with loyal and efficient natives, who were destined to be of indispensable value to him. In October, 1906, he returned, not defeated, but resolute and confident. He had learned the way, he had obtained the equipment, and there remained nothing but the final effort.

July 6, 1908, was the date of the beginning of the end. On that day the *Roosevelt* a second time steamed out of New York Harbor and steered for the frozen North. Robert A. Bartlett was the sailing-master, George A. Wardwell was chief engineer, J. W. Goodsell was surgeon, Ross G. Marvin, Donald B. McMillan, George Borup, and Matthew A. Hansen were assistants. Every equipment which science could afford was provided. At Etah at mid-August twenty-two Eskimos and 246 dogs were obtained, with ample supplies of fuel and food, and a week later the expedition went on to Cape Sheridan, to the spot chosen on the former voyage for winter quarters. That was September 5, 1908.

In the February following the advance began, with the establishment of a chain of depots reaching out to Cape Columbia. The start was made on February 15. There were seven men from the *Roosevelt*, seventeen Eskimos, and 133 dogs, divided into five detachments, all arranged with mathematical precision. The road led over arctic ice due north. On March 4, open water was reached and a week's delay occurred, and the first of the five detachments, led by Dr. Goodsell, was sent back to the ship. At latitude 85 degrees 23 minutes the second detachment, led by George Borup, returned. At the end of the next march the third, under Ross G. Marvin, was sent back, Marvin losing his life on the way. The fourth detachment, under Captain Bartlett, kept on until at 87 degrees 48 minutes a higher latitude was reached than ever before, and then it, too, returned.

It was the first of April. After his years of endeavor Peary stood at the eighty-eighth parallel, only two degrees of latitude from the pole. With him were one man from the *Roosevelt*, Matthew Hansen, a negro, four Eskimos, and forty dogs. About 120 miles away was the north pole. Five forced marches were made on five succeeding days. At the end of the fifth, on April 6, Peary was so exhausted that he could struggle no farther. He had to halt for rest, tho sleep was impossible. But he took

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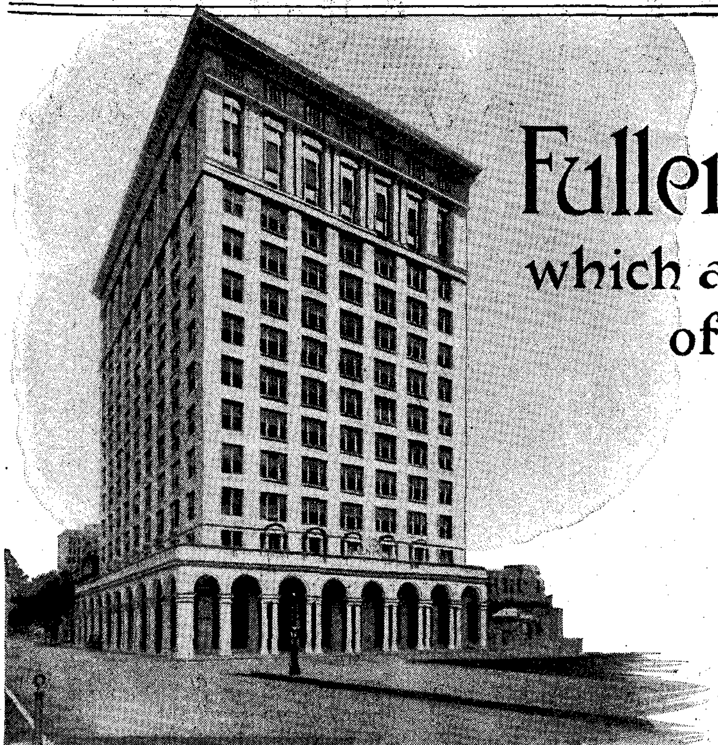

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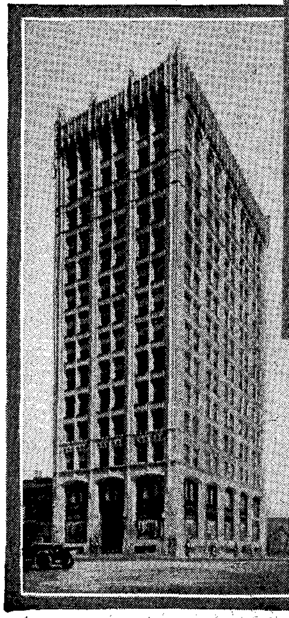

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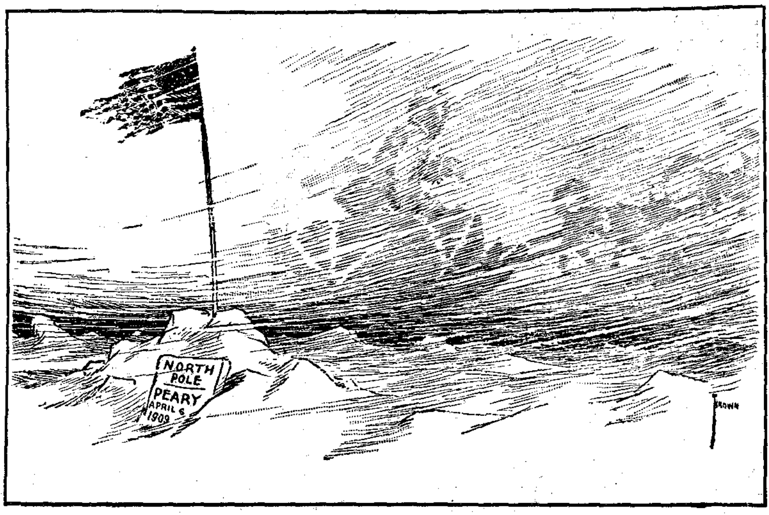
observations, a temporary break in the clouds giving him the opportunity. The showing of the instruments was epochal, climateric. He was in latitude 89 degrees 57 minutes north—three minutes from the pole! In his diary he wrote:

"The pole at last! The prize of three centuries, my dream and goal for twenty years, mine at last! I can not bring myself to realize it. It all seems so simple and commonplace. As Bartlett said when turning back, when speaking of his being in those exclusive regions which no mortal man had ever penetrated before, 'It is just like every day.'"

The next day he went on to the actual pole and beyond it. Thirty hours were spent there in taking observations and preparing for the return, each "one crowded hour of glorious life." They were on ice, not certainly stable, beneath which soundings showed the water of the Arctic ocean to be 1,500 fathoms deep. The American flag was planted at the very pole, tho the treacherous ice might soon shift it far away. But it had been the first to get there, and for the time at least, and historically for all time, it was "nailed to the pole."

The return journey was made as rapidly as possible, amid increasing difficulties of head winds and open water. From Cape Columbia to the pole there were twenty-seven marches; the distance from the pole back to Cape Columbia was covered in sixteen. Indian Harbor, Labrador, was reached on September 5, and the next day Peary sent the message which startled and immeasurably gratified the world: "Stars and Stripes nailed to the pole!"



INTO THE GREAT UNKNOWN AGAIN.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

One of the first things Admiral Peary learned upon his return to civilization after discovering the pole was that Dr. Frederick A. Cook had preceded him by a few days and told a marvelous tale of how he had discovered the pole nearly a year before Peary claimed his own discovery took place. Cook's narrative was highly dramatic, with sundry allusions to gum-drops and a perilous but brilliant dash over "purple snows," and such. The Doctor landed in Denmark, where he was at first hailed as a hero and his story given full credence by the scientific men. A long and somewhat acrimonious controversy ensued, both in scientific circles and in the press. Finally Cook was repudiated by the Danish Geographical Society, Copenhagen University, and other Danish institutions, after his claims had been thoroughly investigated, and the ostensible pole discoverer had delivered a lecture, an account of which was given by Philip Gibbs in the New York *Times* as follows:

> Dr. Frederick A. Cook's lecture to-night before the King of Denmark and a great audience at the Geographical Society proves conclusively that his claim to have reached the north pole belongs to the realm of fairy-tales.
>
> It was all so very quick. In his own phrase he "climbed the ladder of latitude with lightning rapidity," altho on the downward journey he beat about ice-floes in a bewildered way, and put up for months in winter quarters, in spite of the daily risk of starvation, for his provisions would have been exhausted months before but for the convenient miracles of magic bears and birds. They appeared on the ice and he was able to kill them with slings. In the same way the magic boat appeared. We never heard of that boat before.
>
> His way back was like a delirious dream of an arctic explorer, zigzagging and returning constantly upon his own path. The great audience which was anxious to hear about the north pole remained at that spot exactly two minutes on this personally conducted tour, and knew little more than what the map and geography primers had taught them as children. But they were solaced with Dr. Cook's last words, that if they desired further knowledge they would be able to buy his book, which would be published shortly.
>
> There were many awkward pauses, and Dr. Cook stumbled badly over figures. His face was flushed, his forehead beaded with perspiration. He had the grim look of a man determined to be believed as he drove that "big nail" home with unconvincing flashy phrases. I am in a position to state that the Danish Geographical Society, in limiting the lecture to an hour, asked Dr. Cook to dilate especially on his travels near the pole and what Eskimos said and did on that April day. He did not do so to-night.
>
> Further, in 1917, Donald McMillan, the explorer, retraced the route Dr. Cook took in his journey toward the north pole, accompanied by an Eskimo who had traveled with Dr. Cook, and he interviewed other Eskimos who were in Cook's party. He found that the physician's "furthest north" was far short of the pole.

That the claims of Cook were without foundation at length came to be generally believed, while Peary's straightforward account, abundantly substantiated, was accepted. Congress voted the explorer its special thanks and made him a Rear Admiral. Further:

> Special gold medals were conferred upon him by the National Geographic Society of Washington, the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Philadelphia Geographical Society, the Peary Arctic Club and the Explorers' Club. The National Geographic Society gave him the Hubbard gold medal, the Chicago Geographical Society the Culver gold medal, the Philadelphia Geographical Society the Kane gold medal, the American Geographical Society the Daly and Cullum gold medals. Other gold medals came to him from the Imperial German, Austrian, and Hungarian Geographical Societies, from the Royal, Royal Scottish, Italian, and Belgian Geographical Societies, from the French Geographical Society, from the Academy of Sports, Paris; from the City of Paris; from Marseilles, from Normandy. In 1913 he was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. The University of Edinburgh made him LL.D.
>
> He was president of the American Geographic Society in 1903, and of the Eighth International Geographic Congress at Washington in 1904, and honorary vice-president of the Ninth International Geographic Congress at Geneva in 1908, and the tenth at Rome in 1913. He was also made an honorary member of numerous learned societies throughout the world.
>
> Admiral Peary was for many years a popular lecturer and was the author of a number of books as well as magazine articles. His chief works were: "Northward Over the Great Ice," 1898; "Nearest the Pole," 1907; "The North Pole," 1910, and "Secrets of Polar Travel," 1917. For a number of years he made his home on Eagle Island, off Portland, amid the scenes which in his boyhood inspired him to the career which won him imperishable fame.
>
> He continued to the end of his life to take a sympathetic and appreciative interest in all other polar explorations, both arctic and antarctic. He traveled extensively in Europe, where he was received by sovereigns, scientists, and people with all possible honors.
>
> At the outbreak of the Great War he offered his services to the Government for a return from well-earned retirement to active duty. He especially urged the development of aviation as the most important means of national defense and organized the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, which led to the establishment of the first coast patrol unit at Huntington, L. I. Through his enterprise and at private expense more than 300 aviators were trained for service in the war. On his first ascent in an airplane, at Long Beach, on October 12, 1915, he narrowly escaped death through an accident to the motor. He purposed to organize a comprehensive survey of the entire arctic regions with aircraft, but his plans were postponed by the war. He was president of the Aerial League of America, and a short time ago became president of an airplane company at St. Louis, Mo.

The high regard in which Admiral Peary and his achievements are held by other explorers, and scientific men generally, has been abundantly exprest in numerous appreciations since his death. The general sentiment of these is well summed up in the following statement by Vilhjalmer Stefansson, the president of the Explorers' Club, and himself one of the most noted polar explorers of this generation:

> Peary was easily the foremost of all polar explorers, both north and south. He commenced his work by a remarkable journey over the island of Greenland. On that journey he used the methods that had been adopted by previous explorers, but he very soon found that this was the wrong way to go about things.
>
> Those explorers who had gone before Peary had pursued their explorations with a heroic frame of mind. They did not set out to adapt themselves to all the difficulties to be met in such undertakings, and their whole purpose was to do or die in the attempt. Peary was quick to discover the fallacy of such an attitude. He discovered that the arctic was a perfectly friendly place when the difficulties of existence there were taken into consideration and measures taken to meet these conditions. He first set out to find how he could overcome conditions of living in the arctic before he sought to reach the north pole.
>
> That was the key-note of all his work. And I think that his great contribution to polar discovery lay in the fact that he introduced common-sense methods into polar exploration. Just a few years before Peary made his first journey toward the north pole one of the leading explorers said that any man who began explorations in the arctic before April ought to be censured for cruelty to his men. As long as explorers had that idea they were bound to fail.
>
> In addition to his faculties for observation and organization, Peary had still another great advantage, and that was in his wonderful physique and courage to accomplish what he had set out to perform. It is significant that in all his explorations there was but one accidental death among his associates, while before his time polar explorations had claimed the lives of at least seven hundred men, and perhaps more.
>
> I had known Peary personally since 1907, two years before he made his memorable trip. He was most friendly and encouraging to me in my own exploration work, and gave me sound advice when I visited him on a number of occasions at his home at Eagle Nest and elsewhere. He introduced me in Washington at the time when the medal of the National Geographical Society was awarded to me.
>
> To those who did not know him intimately he seemed an abrupt man, and that was due largely to his manner of speaking in public. He formed his opinions and adhered to them to such an extent that the public sometimes was led to believe he was hardened and obstinate. But that was not true. In every respect Peary was one of the most charming and agreeable of men when once you had come to know him.

MORE AND BETTER INDIANS, THANKS TO WHITE HELP AND THE WAR

CORRALED IN A FEW SPOTS OF THE CONTINENT they once owned, and confronted by the dissolving agencies of civilization, the red-men seemed, a few years ago, to be on the verge of extinction. Their white brethren were preparing to weep at the bier, while keeping an eye on the heritage of oil-lands and other good things which could not easily be transported to the Happy Hunting-Ground. But the Indians deceived many whose thought was, perhaps, fathered by a wish, and, instead of slowly fading from the scene, they are reappearing in force, with renewed energy, developing ambition and a determination to learn something from their conquerors as to race propagation and preservation. The Indian is no longer one of the white man's burdens, if ever he was; he is amply able to take care of himself, and many of the race are literally rolling in wealth, if not in automobiles. Moreover, the Indian, tho he has not much reason for it when all is said and done, is making a citizen whose patriotism is not consumed in the pipe of peace. As a race the red-men invested about $25,000,000 in Liberty Loan bonds, and sent 10,000 young warriors to fight alongside the white man in France. Taking lesson from the invaders, the Indians have increased in number from 230,000 in 1890 to 307,000 in 1919. The present writer, quoted below, does not agree with the view of another, quoted some time ago, that the aboriginal race will be eliminated finally through intermarriage with the white race. Theodore M. Knappen, writing in the New York *Tribune*, holds that the Indians owe their regeneration to their conquerors. He comments:

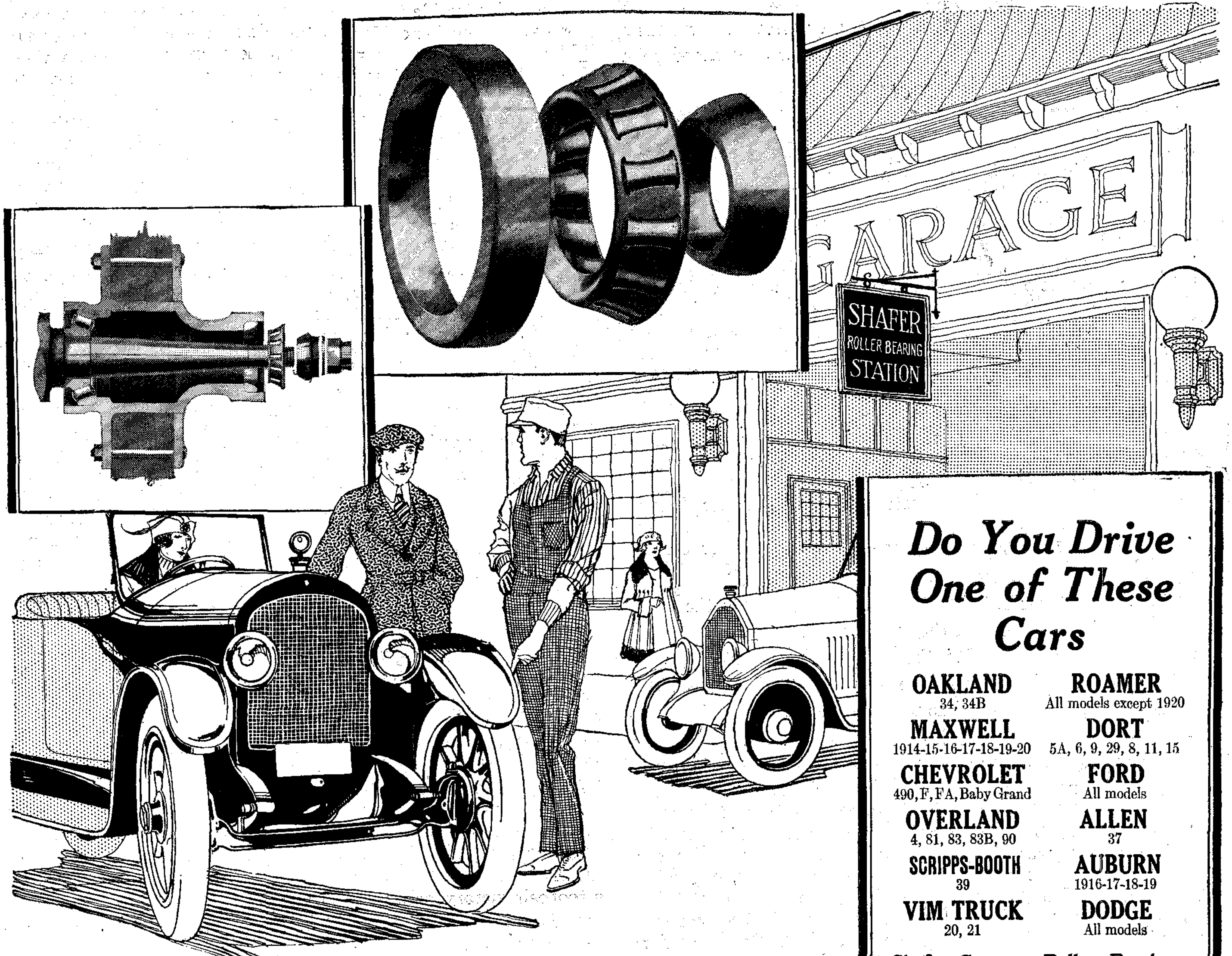
> The contact of the two races, if left uncontrolled, would have resulted in the annihilation of the red men even after the tomahawk was buried and the rifle rang no more in border warfare. For several decades this harsh contact of the higher with the lower race tended mercilessly to the destruction of the Indians, but, thanks to the efforts of the later years to reinvigorate the race and educate its members to meet the conditions of what must be their life in a white man's country, they are gaining in numbers and growing in ability to cope with the changed environment.

Cato Sells, the United States Indian Commissioner, remarked to Mr. Knappen the other day that "it's a great privilege to be instrumental in saving and restoring a race", and, after stating the increase noted above, he added:

> "I estimate that altogether there are fully 350,000 Indians in the United States. Thousands have slipt away from all tribal and governmental relations and are living among the white population and making their way in life just as other people do. The normal birth-rate exceeds the death-rate by about six to the thousand, and the former tends to increase and the latter to decrease as the Indians attain economic stability.
>
> "What has been done since I have been in office with a single tribe, the Jicarilla Apaches, illustrates how much vitality there is in the race and how quickly they 'come back' under suitable conditions. The Jicarillas have a reservation in southwestern Colorado and northern New Mexico. Disease had so undermined the tribal physique, their numbers were so reduced, and their economic condition was so low that, tribally and individually, these people had lost all ambition, all interest in life, and the will to live. They were simply waiting for death—a doomed and hopeless tribe.
>
> "I have just returned from a visit to the Jicarillas, taken for the purpose of superintending the division of the tribal flock of sheep among the competent members of the tribe. During that visit I had a conference with several hundred men of the tribe that lasted for hours, there being no other white man present. They were full of the zest of life, keenly interested in their flocks and herds, absorbed in playing the game of the new surroundings, and as delighted as a college crowd over a football victory because a shipment of five hundred lambs to the Denver market had topped all records for the year by twenty-five cents a hundred.
>
> "The dying Jicarillas had come back to life so gamely that they were able to beat the white man at his own game of sheep-raising. Primarily, this people was saved by giving it a purpose and goal in life. We bought them sheep out of the tribal funds, we showed them how to play the economic game of sheep-raising, we held before them the lure of individual ownership as soon as they were competent for it, and now they are up and coming. Of course, we have done much for them in the way of sanitation, medical treatment, and general betterment of health, but it was necessary to revive their souls as well as their bodies. They did it.
>
> "Some of them beat us to it in respect to individual ownership; they were not content to await the division of the tribal flock. One-third of the families on the reservation have managed to start herds of goats and sheep of their own. Ed Ladd Vincenti has more than two thousand head, and as he reviewed his flock for my benefit, he declared, 'I love my sheeps.'
>
> "The other flocks range from two thousand down to a dozen. Sheep have started these Indians, and now they are going on to agriculture. They raised so much grain this year that all the granaries were filled, and we had to convert an unused schoolhouse into one. Oh, I tell you, it's simply wonderful to watch a whole tribe come back from the gates of death."

Economically the Indians are fully as well off as the white race, taken as a whole, and the per capita wealth of some of the tribes is much more than that of the average white man. Tho they have lost a continent, they still have plenty of room, and we read:

> The conquering race has reserved to them some 60,000,000 acres of land, which if brought together would make a region more than twice as large as the State of New York. It is very conservative to say that this land is worth $363,000,000. Moreover, there is standing on it timber worth at least $71,000,000, and the annual income from the forests is about $2,000,000. Altogether the Indians are "rated" at about $700,000,000. One way and another they enjoy an annual income of $54,000,000, as compared with a little more than $3,000,000 in 1890.
>
> Besides the timber item just mentioned, they raise about $11,000,000 worth of crops, sell about $4,000,000 worth of live stock annually without depleting their flocks and herds, gather in about $5,000,000 a year from brother white man as land-



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The Shafer is the only front wheel bearing made which is not damaged by heavy momentary side blows (thrust) from hitting stones, ruts, curbs, or car tracks, because the load is taken upon the entire concave roller surface, instead of only on a single point.

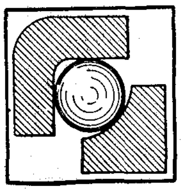
The same engineering principle which provides 100% load capacity from any direction also makes the Shafer automatically self-aligning. The cone swings with spindle deflection but never loses contact with full bearing surfaces.

GEO·D·BAILEY CO (Shafer Service Division)
4500 Ravenswood Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

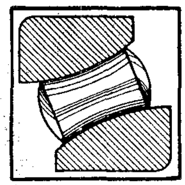
Do You Drive One of These Cars

OAKLAND
34, 34B
MAXWELL
1914-15-16-17-18-19-20
CHEVROLET
490, F, FA, Baby Grand
OVERLAND
4, 81, 83, 83B, 90
SCRIPPS-BOOTH
39
VIM TRUCK
20, 21
ROAMER
All models except 1920
DORT
5A, 6, 9, 29, 8, 11, 15
FORD
All models
ALLEN
37
AUBURN
1916-17-18-19
DODGE
All models

Shafer Concave Roller Bearings are easily installed and are exact replacement for the usual cup, ball and cone or taper roller bearings in front wheels of above cars.



Cup and cone bearings have only a point contact on ball.



Shafer Roller Bearings have contact on full length of roller.

Put Shafers in your car and save repair bills and forget your bearing troubles. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

Write for Folder

Self Aligning
SHAFER Roller Bearing
100% Load Capacity From Any Angle

lords, sell about $4,000,000 worth of land a year, receive about $1,700,000 a year as interest on trust funds, $700,000 on treaty account, and, in the last fiscal year, about $20,000,000 more from Indian money, mineral royalties, and hard work, the latter item alone amounting to about $4,000,000.

Of course, some of the tribes are much wealthier than others. Some of them are among earth's most fortunate dwellers and others are very poor indeed—some literally having no place to lay their heads. The Osage tribe, for instance, realized a bonus the last fiscal year of more than $10,000,000 on oil and gas leases, with a royalty besides of 16⅔ per cent. on all the oil and gas that may be produced therefrom. On the other hand, the Indians of the Bishop, California, agency realized only $48,000 all told in the whole year for more than 1,500 persons.

More than 56,000 adult Indians are now self-supporting and less than 5,000 able-bodied adults receive rations with or without labor equivalent.

In fact, the Indians as a class are now so prosperous that they were able to invest about $25,000,000 in Liberty Loan bonds, or approximately $75 per capita, which is far better than the per capita showing of many of the States, besides investing about $1,000,000 in War-Savings Stamps. Jackson Barnett, a Creek, put $1,096,750 into Liberty bonds; Jeanetta Richards, a Creek woman, invested $414,250. Other Creeks invested as follows: Susan Bacon, $357,000; Mollie Davis, $330,000; Sandy Fox, $325,000; and the Maley Fier estate, $313,000.

The red men contributed blood as well as money to the great cause. They sent 10,000 of their young gallants into the Army and 2,000 into the Navy. It is their boast that the first American soldier to cross the Marne in the great battle that threw the Germans back for the last time was an Indian. We read on:

Even Sergeant York was outdone by the exploit of Private Joseph Oklahombi, a full-blooded Choctaw, of Company D, 141st Infantry, who received the *Croix de Guerre* in recognition of a feat of arms set forth in Marshal Pétain's citation as follows:

"Under a violent barrage, dashed to the attack of an enemy position, covering about 210 yards through barbed-wire entanglements. He rushed on machine-gun positions, capturing 171 prisoners. He stormed a strongly held position containing more than fifty machine guns and a number of trench-mortars. Turned the captured guns on the enemy, and held the position for four days in spite of a constant barrage of large projectiles and of gas-shells. Crossed No Man's Land many times to get information concerning the enemy and to assist his wounded comrades."

Of other deeds of Indian heroism in the Great War Commissioner Sells says in his report:

"It is reported that Francis Lequier, a young Chippewa, in company with two or three others, attacked a machine-gun nest, and when left as the only survivor faced all that remained of the machine-gunners and killed or captured the entire group. He was said to be recovering from eleven wounds received in action.

"James M. Elson (deceased), of the Tulalip Reservation, was cited by his commanding officer for guiding sentry squads to an isolated post in No Man's Land and for guiding patrol to outskirts of Brieulles, securing information of enemy occupation, and showing exceptional skill, courage, and coolness under fire.

"The superior officer of Richard Bland Breeding, a young Creek, of Oklahoma, said of him: 'He was the most capable, daring, and fearless platoon leader in the division.'

"Among those who won the *Croix de Guerre* were: Volunteer John Harper, a full-blooded Uncompahgre Ute, of which details are lacking at this time; Chester Armstrong Fourbear, a full-blooded Sioux, of South Dakota, cited for bravery in swift running as a messenger at Bellicourt; Ordnance-Sergeant James M. Gordon, of Wisconsin, cited for rescuing while under shell-fire, a second lieutenant of the French Army who was wounded while on an inspection tour; Nicholas E. Brown, a full-blooded Choctaw, who when killed was a corporal in the 142d Infantry, composed largely of Oklahoma Indians, the honor being posthumously awarded; Marty Beaver, a full-blooded Creek, on the military records as Bob Carr, an orphan boy who enlisted in Company F, 142d Infantry, 36th Division, details at present lacking.

"Alfred G. Bailey, a Cherokee, of Oklahoma, had been in regular service with General Pershing in Mexico. He was a sergeant when killed in action in France and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for creeping into the enemy's lines alone far in advance of his regiment, where, unaided, he killed two German machine-gunners and captured a third, together with his gun.

"Walter G. Sevalia, of Brule, Wis., a corporal in Company F, 7th Engineers, was cited for 'extraordinary heroism' in action near Brieulles, France, in November, 1918. He swam the Meuse under terrific fire with a cable for a pontoon bridge, and later carried another cable over the Est Canal and across an open field covered by enemy machine guns. At this time he was wounded, but returned bearing a message of great importance.

"Sergeant O. W. Leader, a three-fourths blooded Choctaw, was foreman of a cattle ranch in Oklahoma, when he entered the war. Greatly to his chagrin, an idle rumor gained currency that he was a Hun spy. He quit the cattle business at once and enlisted as proof of his American loyalty. He was cited for bravery in battle in the course of a brilliant record, of which the following is a synopsis: Fought at Cantigny, May 28, 1918; fought at Soissons, Château-Thierry, July 18, 1918; fought in St. Mihiel salient, September 12, 1918; fought at Argonne Forest, October 1, 1918. Twice wounded and twice gassed. In addition to this military record is the interesting fact that Sergeant Leader was selected by the French Government as the model original American soldier of whom an oil-painting should be made to hang upon the walls of the French Federal Building, where will be displayed types of all the Allied races."

The army experience of the young men has proved, for most of them, the most important educational factor of their careers. Commissioner Sells refused to permit them to be grouped as Indians in service units. They volunteered or were drafted as individuals and were allocated as such to companies and regiments. The result was that for a year or two they lived precisely the life of the white soldiers, with white men for companions. Many of them were completely regenerated in the service.

"One Cheyenne, a typical no-account reservation Indian with long hair," says an Indian superintendent, "went to France, was wounded, gassed, and shell-shocked. Was returned honorably discharged. He reported to the agency office, square-shouldered, level-eyed, courteous, self-reliant, and talked intelligently. A wonderful transformation and caused by contact with the outside world. He is at work."

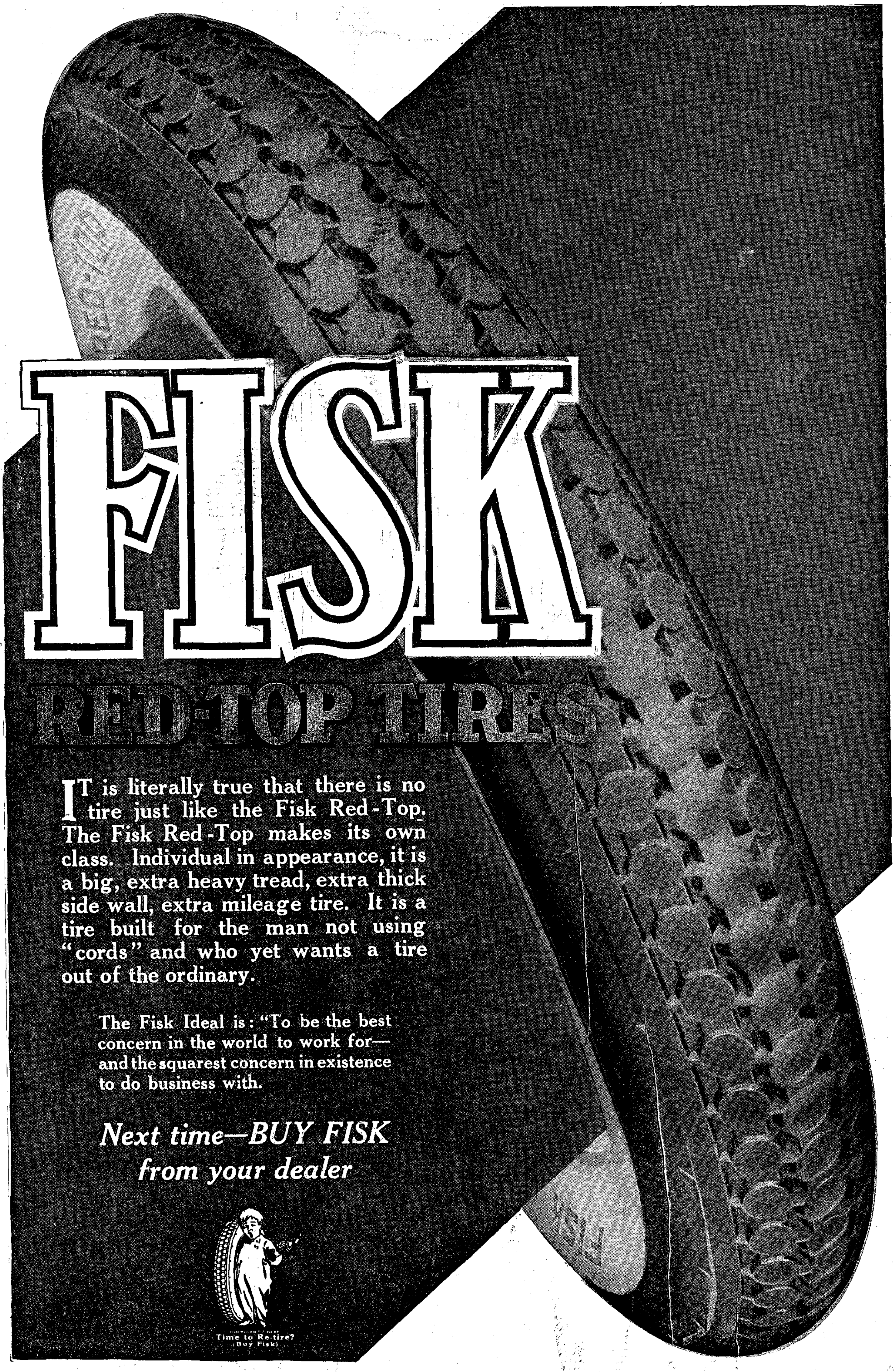
A California superintendent writes:

"In every case that I have encountered where an Indian has returned to his jurisdiction I have found that the Indian young man was greatly bettered through his work in the Army, both physically and mentally. I do not know of a single case where it has not benefited the Indian to such a degree that it is plainly noticeable and commented upon by the whites of his community. I was over to see an Indian just the other day who had returned from active service in the trenches of France. This Indian, Philip Jim, had the remarkable record of going over the top more than thirty times. He walked into the recruiting office at Quincy on his way home and laid down $100 for a Victory bond, saying that he was done fighting, now he could help some other way. This Indian went straight home to farm, and started hard work of putting in a garden, repairing his fences, buildings, etc., that had got in bad condition since he left, for his father was afflicted with an incurable disease and his mother was ill. He says that he knows much more than he did and that he wants to do more now than he ever did."

Naturally inclining to outdoor occupation, the Indians now are sheepmen, cattlemen, lumbermen, fishermen, trappers, hunters, and farmers. They cultivate more than 700,000 acres, and 176,000 of them have individual land-holdings. They own about 250,000 horses, mules, and borros, about an equal number of cattle, and 1,230,000 sheep and goats. The total value of their live stock is $48,000,000, an increase of sixfold in twenty years. As fast as they become competent the Indians are placed on individual footing, receive fee patents to their lands, and are "turned loose." In pursuance of this policy 10,956 patents have been issued in the last three years, more than were issued in the preceding ten years. Taking up other phases of the red man's advance, Mr. Knappen writes:

As to the present-day educational, social, and domestic condition of the Indians, it appears from Commissioner Sells's report that 61,000 out of 84,000 eligible children are in school; that 43,000 out of 54,000 families live in houses; that there are only 236 polygamous marriages; that 113,000 Indians are churchgoing; that 120,000 speak English; that 81,000 are literate in English; that 191,000 wear citizens' clothing; that 79,000 are citizens, and that 26,000 are voters.

Altogether, it appears that "the noblest savage" of them all has successfully won through from savagery to civilization, and that we shall have the Indian with us for all time unless with full independence and citizenship he should mingle his blood in the great stream of that of the general population of the country, tho it is noticeable that at present only about one-tenth of Indian marriages are with whites.



FISK

RED-TOP TIRES

IT is literally true that there is no tire just like the Fisk Red-Top. The Fisk Red-Top makes its own class. Individual in appearance, it is a big, extra heavy tread, extra thick side wall, extra mileage tire. It is a tire built for the man not using "cords" and who yet wants a tire out of the ordinary.

The Fisk Ideal is: "To be the best concern in the world to work for—and the squarest concern in existence to do business with.

Next time—BUY FISK from your dealer

HEBE

the new food product—a gift from nature and science—it cuts cost of cooking and enriches your menu

Use Hebe for
Bread
Cakes and Buns
Muffins and Biscuits
Custard Pies and Puddings
Griddle Cakes
Custards
and a thousand
other uses.

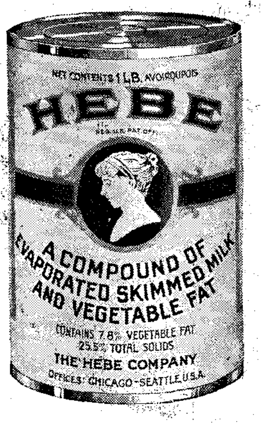
Serve Hebe with
Coffee and Tea
and in Cocoa.

Use Hebe in all your Baking

Not only for bread, but for muffins and biscuits, and for fine cakes, buns, doughnuts, custard pies and puddings. Hebe is a constant economy. Hebe enriches your baking. Hebe enables you to get delightful results because it is always uniform. Its quality never varies.

One of the chief values of Hebe in baking is the perfect balance of ingredients—pure skimmed milk evaporated to double strength enriched with cocoanut fat. In the hermetically sealed can it retains its purity and wholesomeness guarded so carefully in the process of manufacture.

It is convenient, always at hand, and Hebe will keep several days after opening if kept in a cool place.


NET CONTENTS 1 LB. AVOIRDUPOIS
HEBE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A COMPOUND OF EVAPORATED SKIMMED MILK AND VEGETABLE FAT
CONTAINS 7.8% VEGETABLE FAT
25.5% TOTAL SOLIDS
THE HEBE COMPANY
OFFICES: CHICAGO-SEATTLE U.S.A.

Begin to use Hebe today. Use it in baking and for cream soups, creamed vegetables, creamed meats, omelets, custards, salad dressings, oyster and clam stews. There are a thousand ways in which Hebe will save in the cost of living and at the same time vary and enrich your menu.

Order Hebe from your grocer today. And write for the free Hebe Book of Recipes—Address the Home Economy Dept. 2312, Consumers Bldg., Chicago.

CHICAGO THE HEBE COMPANY SEATTLE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

SIX BUSINESS MEN WHO FACED FAILURE—BUT DIDN'T FAIL

A LEVEL head and quick action are about the only things that can save a business facing a crisis. Drifting along hoping "something will turn up" is not favored by the live wire. The pepful person, finding his business on the ragged edge, dons his overalls, takes off his coat, wades in and himself turns up the thing that will keep his enterprise from going on the rocks. A business is subject to a hundred ills. The management may be weak, the product defective, the distribution improper, the system of records inadequate, or the policy all awry. Whatever the trouble, experience has shown that there is only one way of dealing with it effectively. That way is to face the facts and cut out what's found to be wrong, no matter how much of a struggle it involves. Methods will necessarily differ according to the business and its peculiar ailment, but it seems that the same principle always governs in every case where a man saves himself from bankruptcy. In a recent number of *System* (New York) some accounts are given of what certain business men did when they faced failure. Good illustrations of the principle above referred to are furnished by these stories, of which we reproduce the following:

> One night, five years ago, the manager of a small Minnesota corporation went home thoroughly discouraged. For months he had been handicapped by one of the stockholders to whom he had been forced to yield financial control during the earlier struggles of the young company.
>
> Failing to see that the business was gaining slowly but surely, this troublesome stockholder had grown impatient for large dividends sooner than they were warranted. Worse still, mistaking financial control for executive ability, he fancied himself the logical manager and had begun to accuse the other of incapability.
>
> The active executive well knew the limitations of this man in a business way. In any such move he discerned a short cut to bankruptcy. For weeks he had watched the steady approach of the climax.
>
> And now the eve of the crisis had arrived; next day a special meeting of the board of directors, controlled by the impatient stockholder, would vote a reorganization that would surely leave him out. All he had been able to scrape together the manager had put into that company; now it seemed he must surely lose it. He had failed—almost. Sitting at home that night he found himself turning over a whimsical idea. It made him smile. But the more he turned it over the more logical it seemed; a last chance, perhaps, but better than no chance at all. He resolved to take it.
>
> Next day at the very start of the meeting he suddenly withdrew all objections to his opponent and not only suggested that the man with the controlling interest take active charge of the concern, but also offered to act as his assistant.
>
> One month of this arrangement opened the eyes of the new manager to his woful lack of experience. He turned around. in-

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

sisted that the old manager once more assume his duties, and guaranteed to let him run things with a free hand if only he would pull them out of the hole into which they had been plunged by a single month of bull-headed inefficiency. The real manager had played his last card and won. It was just in time. To-day that company is a national leader in its line. The capitalist is still in control, but he steers clear of business policies—to say nothing of details.

Trouble of a different, and rather unusual, sort came to the Maytag Company. After they had sold 4,500 gasoline power-washing machines in a year, and orders were still pouring in, the first machines began to come back on their hands as defective. Here is what the company did:

The first remedy was sending out "trouble-shooters." The company hired fifteen experts to follow up complaints and show the trade that the fault lay largely with the operator. These "trouble-shooters" helped fill up the pay-roll for a year. But the trouble remained. By this time most of the salesmen were ready to quit.

Then Maytag pulled on a pair of overalls, locked himself in his experimental shop, and started on a still hunt for engine trouble. He succeeded in correcting two important defects; and this keyed up the morale of his force enough to prevent immediate disruption. That remedy was superficial in itself; but it enabled Maytag to "carry on" a few weeks longer. Finally there came the most critical period of his life as far as his power washer was concerned. His salesmen had gathered for their annual convention, and he determined to talk straight from the shoulder.

"Boys," he said, "we have been paying fifteen trouble-men for a year now to follow you and take care of complaints. Those men have been called back into the factory. They're here now. They're going to stay here. The machine has been changed so that it's as good as we can make it. The trouble"—he shook his finger at the gaping salesmen—"is with you! But you're going to sell that machine right from now on because there'll be no experts on your trail to take care of complaints. You'll want to spend more time in your demonstrations, because you'll know that every machine returned to this factory is a black mark against you!"

The old-timers threw up their hands; but Maytag convinced them. Now, in their new selling arguments, emphasis on proper care of the engine has supplanted emphasis on the ease of operation. They give the women valuable pointers on how to avoid trouble with the machine; the lack of that simple precaution had nearly cost Maytag his business.

"And when they began to emphasize care of the engine," he says, "that was the end of our difficulties."

Defective methods of distribution are the snag which obstructs many a business. A manufacturer may know how to make an article to perfection, but if he bungles in the selling end, he might as well quit. How two men solved their distribution problems are told as follows:

The manufacturer of a hog-cholera serum learned his lesson through emergency and

HEINZ

Spaghetti

Ready cooked ready to serve

A satisfying food, appetizing, wholesome, thoroughly cooked. And convenient to serve—just heat it.

All the family like it because it *tastes so good.*

The dry spaghetti is made in the Heinz establishment, and then cooked with selected cheese and Heinz famous tomato sauce in accordance with the recipe of an Italian chef, in the spotless Heinz kitchens.

An excellent food for children.

Some of the 57

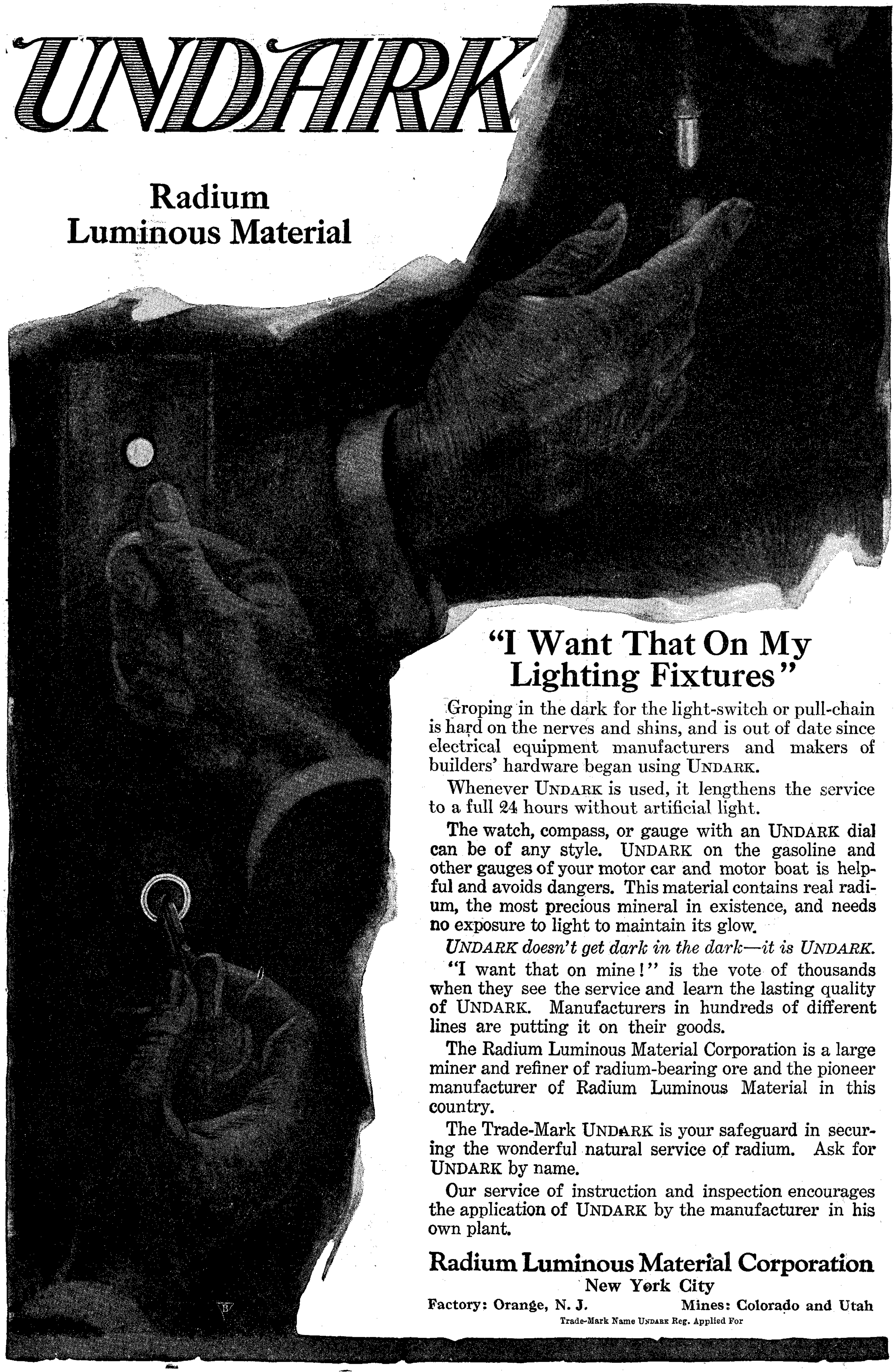
Vinegars
Baked Beans
Cream Soups
Tomato Ketchup

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

HEINZ
COOKED SPAGHETTI
57

UNDARK

Radium
Luminous Material



"I Want That On My Lighting Fixtures"

Groping in the dark for the light-switch or pull-chain is hard on the nerves and shins, and is out of date since electrical equipment manufacturers and makers of builders' hardware began using UNDARK.

Whenever UNDARK is used, it lengthens the service to a full 24 hours without artificial light.

The watch, compass, or gauge with an UNDARK dial can be of any style. UNDARK on the gasoline and other gauges of your motor car and motor boat is helpful and avoids dangers. This material contains real radium, the most precious mineral in existence, and needs no exposure to light to maintain its glow.

UNDARK doesn't get dark in the dark—it is UNDARK.

"I want that on mine!" is the vote of thousands when they see the service and learn the lasting quality of UNDARK. Manufacturers in hundreds of different lines are putting it on their goods.

The Radium Luminous Material Corporation is a large miner and refiner of radium-bearing ore and the pioneer manufacturer of Radium Luminous Material in this country.

The Trade-Mark UNDARK is your safeguard in securing the wonderful natural service of radium. Ask for UNDARK by name.

Our service of instruction and inspection encourages the application of UNDARK by the manufacturer in his own plant.

Radium Luminous Material Corporation
New York City
Factory: Orange, N. J. Mines: Colorado and Utah
Trade-Mark Name UNDARK Reg. Applied For

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

saved his business only by an instant change from one means of distribution to another.

When he first began selling his product he decided to eliminate the jobber and sell direct to the farmer. As long as he was on the job his sales showed a fair increase from year to year. But as soon as he enlisted in the Army and left his business, the weakness of his sales methods showed up; fewer and fewer orders came in.

It became apparent to him then that eliminating the jobber was none too wise a move if it resulted in diminished sales as soon as he left. Immediately he reversed his policy and began selling through jobbers, who were glad to add a line which had a favorable reputation already. Business is coming his way again more than before.

But even faulty selling methods are less likely to bring disaster than is carelessness in making sure that proper methods, once found, are carried out. Had not one large manufacturer of electrical specialties seen that his distributers were forcing him to the wall he surely would have failed.

His volume of business increased from year to year, but powerful competitors, more aggressive in merchandising, if less proficient in production, had sprung up. Finally it dawned on him that something must be fundamentally wrong in his distribution, for his sales were not growing proportionately as fast as was the market for his line of products. Competitors must be cutting into his established trade, he decided. Then he undertook an investigation. It showed that altho he was well represented among dealers, they made no special effort to push his goods. He found that, unlike his competitors' men, his salesmen did not follow up sales to make sure the dealer showed the goods in an attractive way. And the keen competition and growing market were decreasing the margin of profit, and consequently the profits of his concern.

He met the slowly approaching crisis by drawing up an agreement—the method is frequently used—by which he would advertise his product in each dealer's city, in return for the dealer's showing the goods attractively in the stores and linking them up effectively with the "dealer helps" accompanying them.

This little plan changed the whole situation. Newspaper advertising attracted the buying public. Presenting the goods properly sold them. Between the two, this manufacturer's dealers turned from mere storehouses for dusty stock into profitable assistants in passing the product on to the consumer.

Sometimes a business man finds he has bought a gold brick; or, in other words, that he has let himself in for something which doesn't pan out as he had expected, and it is up to him to devise a scheme to turn a seeming loss into a profit. A pretty problem of that kind is described in the following.

A friend asked me to become his partner in manufacturing a cheap grade of furniture. He already had an option on some timber, which, according to a statement from a man we both considered an expert, was admirably suited to our purpose.

We organized with small actual working capital; we floated a bond issue and used the proceeds to build a plant near the timber tract as well as to pay for the timber. The machinery was all installed, a capable force of workmen engaged, and orders booked ahead; then something happened. With production about to start we found our timber was absolutely out of the question for the article we proposed to make of it. In fact, it was so poor that there was doubt whether we could find any use at all for the stuff. We had been fooled by our expert.

Of course we canceled all plans at once, facing immediate bankruptcy. My partner was a furniture-man and nothing else. If the plant could not be used for furniture—which was self-evident—he was helpless. Practically all my money was involved. Clearly it was up to me.

I jumped a night train and landed in the town the banks of which held most of our bonds. I needed those bankers on my side. With more nerve than confidence in my own proposition, I went at those bondholders with the request that they exchange bonds for stock. This would avoid any immediate foreclosure and give me at least a fighting chance to find business to fit that timber. The first point was won, not through my eloquence but because they realized that foreclosure would mean almost total loss to the investors.

Then followed many sleepless nights. At last a friend of mine—a contractor—started me on the right track by mentioning a new building board he was trying out in his work. Without much interest I inquired about its composition. When he told me it was mainly a wood-pulp product, I didn't let the grass grow under my hurriedly investigating footsteps.

We found that here was a product adapted to our plant, our location, and our raw material. The machinery, still unused, I was able to turn back to the manufacturers for enough to purchase a limited amount of equipment needed for the new line. The experiment was a success from the start. We soon had the whole plant in operation on such a firm basis that we offered to take up the stock of our former bondholders who might still be worrying about their money. But they now prefer to hold their stock. Why not? It is paying good dividends.

An Iowa manufacturer of farm machinery found a competitor in Kansas turning out a superior machine. The Iowa man's business was fast going down, the Kansas man selling all the machines. Finally the former approached his competitor with a proposition to handle the latter's machine on a jobbing basis. This was not acceptable, and so a merger was proposed. The Kansas man would only consider a direct sale of his patents for $150,000, which was somewhat beyond the Iowa man's depth. He says:

It looked like ten million dollars to me. But we were now fairly up against it, and so I camped in his town four days. By Saturday night I had him down to eighty thousand dollars, and there he stuck.

Then I went back to my three partners and put it up to them for the first time. It was a case of buy out the Kansan or close up our shop. They were interested—until I named the price. But one of them was my brother-in-law. After considerable urging he too went to Kansas to watch the rival machine in operation and returned looking at things more from my point of view. Well, we scraped up the funds somehow, he and I; and within a few months we began to gain strength until we grew as healthy as we are to-day. Had we not sacrificed everything in order to buy out the other fellow, tho, I'm satisfied we should not be in business to-day.

Absence of adequate records and a general lack of system were the problems confronting a young man, just out of college, whose story of how he toiled to develop order—and profits—in his father's store is thus related:

The sales force consisted of men who served customers in their shirt-sleeves, chewed tobacco, or smoked at work.

That was typical of the whole store as I came into it fresh from college. The fact that my father had just bought the business didn't add to my personal popularity.

Then came the results of too free buying multiplied by six, for there were six buyers—100 per cent. buyers, it seemed to me. They bought everything in sight. After a row I got them down to two, had triplicate order books made, and gave instructions that no order was valid unless it bore my O. K. As far as records went, there were none to speak of. I finally devised a method to meet our particular needs. These records were to save us from bankruptcy.

But according to our books we were bankrupt. Fortunately we had two good friends—practical men—who had helped our company from time to time by their moral support. One evening, three years after my first attempts to systematize our affairs, these two friends sent an expert down to the store to go over the books. The meeting, really, was for the purpose of deciding whether we were to be allowed to go under or whether this moral support—and it was worth money to us—was to continue. The expert has since told me the only thing that turned the tide in our favor was the fact that, in spite of our desperate condition, at least I knew where I stood, and had figures to prove it. The decision was to retrench—not fail.

While we were reorganizing the sales force, I watched the buying carefully and we commenced to gain—slowly. The rent was the chief bugaboo now. And with it went the incidental overhead that frequently goes with trying to do a modern business in a building of the vintage of 1860. Light, heat, insurance, were all big items. Interest on borrowed money was a nightmare. We moved up town to a location on the very edge of things, it seemed, and every one said, "Well, he's gone now!"

One thing was sure, tho. We knew just what we were doing as far as accurate records could tell us; knew, for example, that with only 33 per cent. the rent we used to pay and other expenses correspondingly diminished, our first year in the new location brought in 84.6 per cent. of the preceding year's business. That was, indeed, encouraging.

Still the people were thinking of us as down and out, which called for education. It was largely a matter of psychology. I played for public sentiment, or rather I fought for it. I convinced our employees; and then we began to educate the public.

When once they learned to come, they came fast. As against the old one, our new policy is an aggressive policy. We seek the young trade, yet are reasonably successful in holding the old. It's all a matter of facts and figures. Without them we should have lost out long ago.

Like Nut Bubbles

Yet It's Whole Wheat Puffed

There lies the fascination of Puffed Wheat.

The grains are light and airy — puffed to eight times normal size. They almost melt away.

An hour of fearful heat has given them a taste like toasted nuts.

Yet they are whole wheat. Every food cell is exploded so digestion is easy and complete.

They supply whole-wheat nutrition as no other food can do. In lesser ways of cooking, the outer wheat coats pass largely undigested.

Dozens of Delights

The three Puffed Grains with their different flavors offer dozens of delights.

They are not for breakfast only. Every home finds countless uses for these nut-like, flimsy grains.

Remember These Three

Puffed Wheat in milk is the utmost in a food. With every food cell broken it is easy to digest.

For luncheons, suppers and at bedtime there is nothing to compare with this dish.

Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs mixed with fruit adds a delicious blend. It adds what a light and dainty crust adds to shortcake or to pie.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

HOW THE YANKS AND TOMMY ATKINS FARED AND FOUGHT TOGETHER

IT has been said of the Yanks when they engaged in ousting Jerry from the Hindenburg line that they were "a bit rough." A large contingent of the Thirty-third Division of the A. E. F., which was at the time enjoying itself in the British sector, went over the top once with the Australians. Excitement was promised, and many of the Yanks went A. W. O. L., that they might take part in the general bayonet exercise. The visit to the German trenches was scored as a field-day event, and when the Yanks came back a laconic report transmitted by a staff officer at British General Headquarters to the Second Corps Headquarters was to the effect that the Yanks were "ready, somewhat profane, and quite rough." Two American divisions—the Thirtieth and the Twenty-seventh—remained with the British during the war, and between the Yank and Tommy Atkins there sprang up that sort of friendship which loves and forgives a fight, which understands fault, but proclaims virtue. Ewen Cameron MacVeagh, former captain, Field Artillery, U. S. A., and Lee D. Brown, former first lieutenant, Field Artillery, U. S. A., tell us in "The Yankee in the British Zone" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) that "the first three months we were with the British we were anxious to go to the American sector; the last three months we were afraid we might be taken out of the British zone." There was no formality in the manner in which Tommy got acquainted with his Yankee cousin. If they couldn't always agree on little matters open to debate they settled it in Anglo-Saxon fashion, and then talked it over again in a comfortable corner of an *estaminet*. A fighter for a friend is part of Tommy Atkins's creed, and he found both in the husky Yank. They met as real brothers in arms first in Calais. We can picture the *rencontre:*

"Hullo, they're Yanks!"

It was a British "Tommy" who walked with a limp that had relegated him to the back areas. His gang rested their picks to gaze at the long column of American soldiers that was swinging by on the road from landing-quay to rest-camp. It was a new sight to the British zone.

"Hullo, Sammy! Give'm h— m'boyee!" one of the Tommies called to a Yankee corporal walking a few paces apart from the rest of the column.

"'Lo, Tommy," the corporal called back. "And say, Tommy," he added, "lessa that 'Sammy' stuff. We ain't anybody's sisters."

Tommy Atkins and the Yank had taken a step toward getting acquainted. From that point on they progressed rapidly. The British soldier was surprized at such quick distaste for the nickname that a doubtless well-meaning newspaper had cabled over, in advance, as the approved

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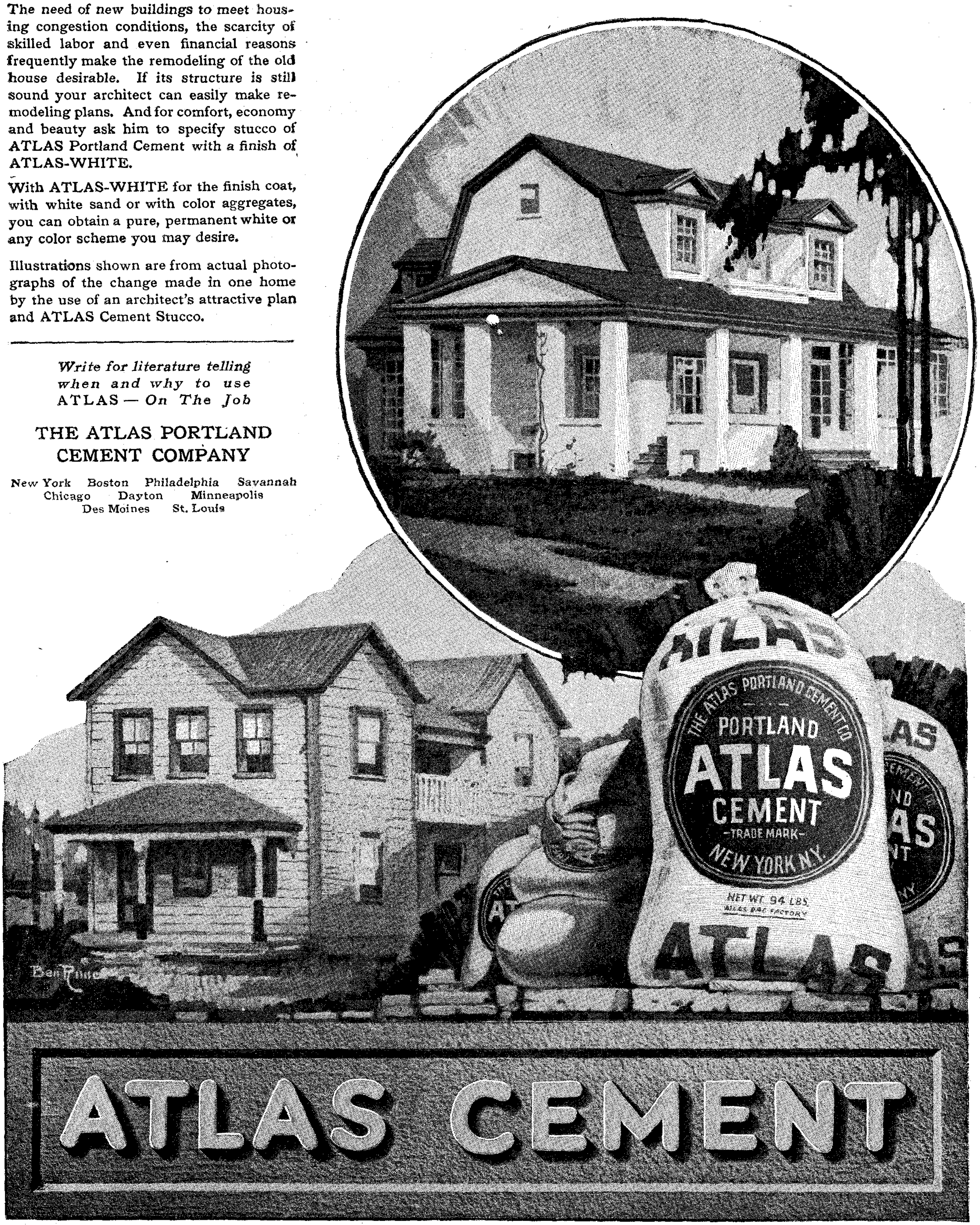
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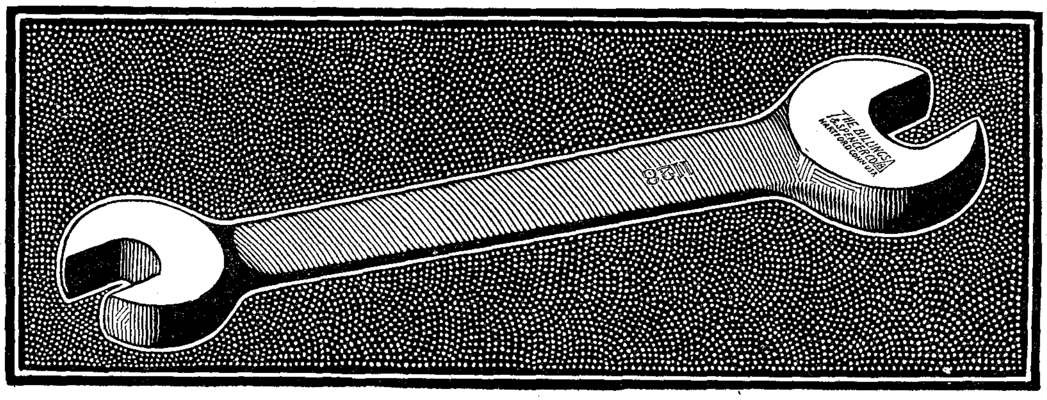
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

pet name for the American soldier. But finally the British soldiers settled on the more popular title of "Yanks," which vastly improved the *entente cordiale* in that vicinity. . . . . . .

Of our two million American soldiers in France, only about twenty-five thousand served their entire war with and among and as a part of the amazing organization of Thomas Atkins. In the process of their getting acquainted there were ribald incidents galore—that applies also to the ones who were not there so long; as a result of it friendships were made which it is to be hoped will be contagious and lasting.

"Getting acquainted" consisted in many cases of a great deal more than a handshake. In the case of husky men from the Thirty-third Division, from Chicago and vicinity, who were for long thrown and well mixed with the equally husky men from Australia it consisted of many a delightful fracas which resulted in the two groups ending as genuine pals. You could find a fight going on any time of day, and the combatants swapping stories about it afterward in the nearest *estaminet*.

The Americans were hailed as the deliverers of France, but, outside of the delivering process, they were often regarded as quite hopeless. They had a surprizing and disconcerting way of cutting through red tape and of accomplishing their purpose by going at it directly instead of by a circuitous route. We read:

Even the disciplined Yankee is far from famous for strict observation of all the rules and formalities that surround travel in Europe, especially when these are multiplied by war's endless red tape. In addition to the British requirements, which were relatively simple, the French desired that each chauffeur, for example, should have a "card pass," and that the occupant of each automobile should have a large "pink permit," a very formal affair calling for a minute description of the passenger's eyes, nose, mouth, manner of hair-cut, height, weight, general appearance, age, and sundry other personal details. On the back of it was to be listed each automobile trip that its bearer had made, with its dates and the points visited. These had to be renewed monthly. When the first batch of old ones was returned to the French liaison officer, he hurried around in a high state of excitement to announce that not a single officer had filled in any of the required information on the back—"hadn't any of them made a single trip!"

These, in point of fact, were actually needed only on trips from the British zone into the French, and had therefore to be taken along on trips to American General Headquarters—that is, it was possible to get along without the colorful permits on other trips.

The few French gendarmes on duty in the British zone, in and near villages over which the French had retained nominal control, soon despaired of teaching *les Américains* to bother about the formalities technically required. One of them stopt a car on its way from Boulogne to the French liaison service headquarters in a town a short distance to the north.

"*Votre permis*," he demanded, as the car slackened speed. Before any of the Yankee occupants had had time to devise enough French to assure him that they would exhibit their permit if they had one, he recognized them as Yankees and exclaimed, grinning:

"*Mon dieu, les Américains! Voilà—allez.*"

Nobody took the trouble to feel slighted at such good-natured inclination to treat us like irresponsible, but well-meaning, schoolboys. It improved travel conditions in France.

The Yanks fell in a good deal with their more distant cousins, the Aussies, with whom, after many a foray into enemy trenches, they became "blood" brothers. The Australians were, probably, the least disciplined of all the troops in France, tho none were better or braver fighters. British officers with prewar schooling were often sent to command colonial troops so as to give them the benefit of their professional knowledge. If the officer were of the right sort he was taken in as an Aussie; if he failed to measure up to the antipodean standard he was apt to find it necessary to move on. On one occasion a young officer who gave no outward evidence of ability and that spirit of *camaraderie* which soldiers like to see in their officers was sent to join some Australians. We read what happened to him:

A battalion of newly arrived Australians were drawn up in parade formation at its training-camp to be inspected by this regular who had just been assigned to command it. The inspection, however, was mutual, and the bronzed men from the far corner of the earth did not miss a single detail of the bearing, physique, or mannerisms of the young "professional" they had drawn.

They decided that he was a right unpromising specimen. His somewhat dandified manner, faultless uniform, and glistening Sam Browne belt did not give much hope for the particular brand of dashing leadership that they desired. And the chief object of their scorn was a monocle through which the young officer's stare seemed exorbitantly cold and glassy.

In Australia, when people take a dislike to anything, they are not noticeably diffident about showing their feelings in the matter. When he arrived at barracks next morning this lieutenant-colonel found his battalion properly drawn up at attention and according to rule in everything—except one great and conspicuous detail. Regulations require that every man wear a round identification tag about his neck, under his shirt, and therefore out of sight. Each and every man of the battalion wore his identification tag this morning, but each and every one of them wore it tightly screwed into his right eye!

The young lieutenant-colonel did not become flustered. Instead, with an expression of unspeakable boredom, he leisurely drew a white handkerchief from his sleeve, carefully wiped the offending monocle, spun it in the air, and caught it neatly in the eye as it fell. Then, turning toward the surprized battalion, he invited any member of it to duplicate the feat.

It stamped him as a good fellow despite original impression to the contrary. It had the same psychological effect on the audience that sudden and unexpected character-revealing incidents occasionally

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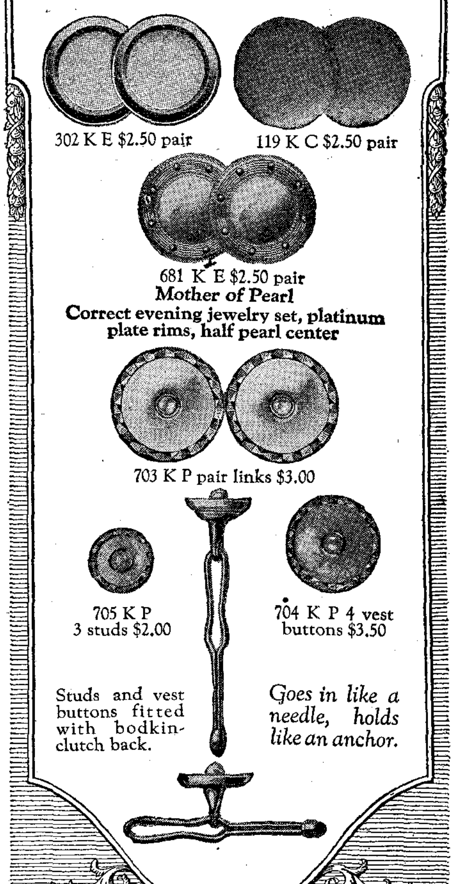
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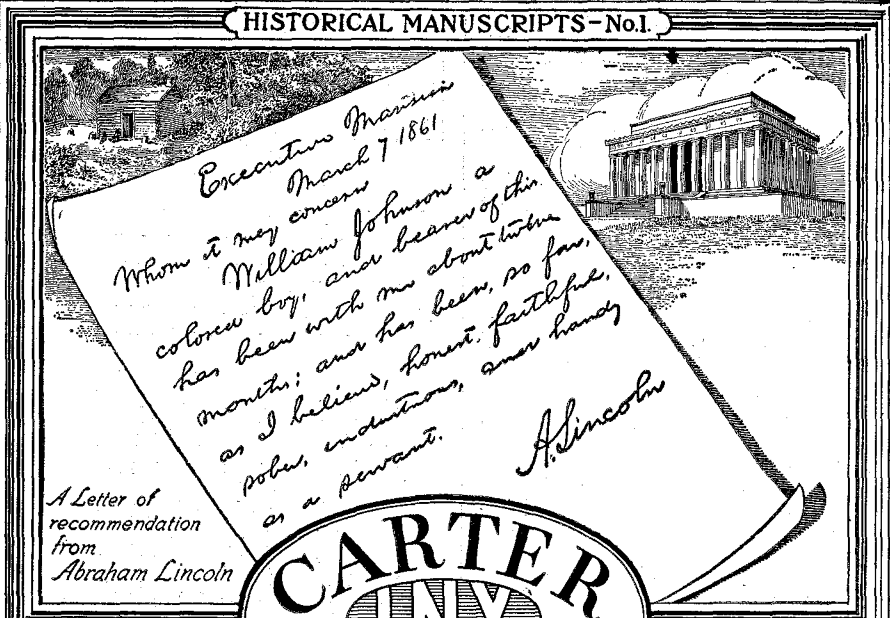

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

have on political gatherings. And they make or lose suffrage sometimes. No one of the men could duplicate the feat if he tried. Instead, they broke into a vociferous and prolonged cheer—strictly contrary to military discipline while in formations—and, whole-heartedly "with him" after that, they swore that they would follow this man to the gates of hell.

It was on the Fourth of July, 1918, that the Thirty-third Division, composed of National Guardsmen from Chicago and the rest of Illinois, had its first real "show." The men of this division were not supposed to be taking part in attacks at this stage of their training:

But a whole battalion of them, or about one thousand men, went along with some six thousand Australians in this important attack. "Went along with"—"went ahead of" would be the more exact phrase according to the critical comments of some of the Australians. These new men, under fire for the first time in their lives, plunged ahead faster than experience in such hazardous attacks could justify, but the Hun was swept off his feet, and the total casualties among the Australian and American troops were insignificant, while the number of prisoners captured was in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred. The attack was accompanied by many picturesque features of modern warfare. Tanks—clanking, groaning, plunging—started out in front of the crouching men at zero hour, which was a few minutes after three o'clock in the morning, along the entire four-mile front that the operation covered.

The tanks were almost hidden from enemy view by dense smoke-screens that were sent up when they started, and even their discordant noises were for the time submerged by the constant hammering of big guns along not only this four-mile front, but the adjacent sectors as well.

Both Australians and Yankees have an inclination to treat a war like a lark for schoolboys when there's the slightest chance. In this instance men of both groups leapt to the tops of the tanks as these filed through the waiting ranks, and crouched there during the hellish trip across No Man's Land, taking pot-shots at the enemy who chanced to appear in the dense clouds of smoke. Behind these the infantry sprang forward in open, extended order, at a given signal, and in but a few seconds had traversed the intervening fields, caught up to their own tanks, and were plunging into desperate conflict in the trenches, where surprized Germans, some of them still half asleep, were able to put up but a feeble resistance.

During these few seconds a new battle-cry had been heard. It was the one word —"*Lusitania!*" Whether these Americans in this their first fight, or, in fact, the first fight in which Americans had participated on the British front, had adopted the word previously as their battle-cry, or whether it was merely that one uttered it on the spur of the moment as he sped across No Man's Land, and others took up the cry as one full of deep significance, was not definitely learned afterward. But it was full of sinister meaning, and many of the Australians told of having heard the cry on the lips of the Americans as they

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

plunged forward and into the German trench, and said that the one word and the circumstances under which it was uttered, and the manner in which it was uttered, made the sound of it almost bloodcurdling. . . . . . .

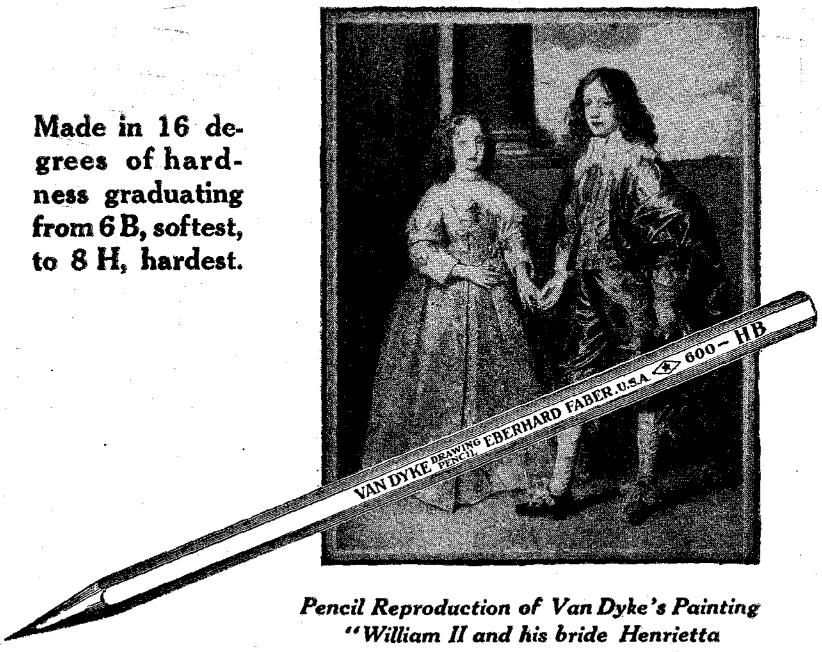
After the fight there were numerous stories told of individual feats of bravery, and it was amazing that casualties had been so light. The story was told of one twenty-one-year-old corporal from Chicago who disabled seven Germans and was wounded three times, and then, in the dressing-station was complaining that he wanted to get back quickly to get his "other two men." He said he wanted to average three for each wound. The story was that while going through the enemy's wire he was wounded in the thigh from a machine gun the location of which he could then identify. It was neatly hidden in a wheat-field but a few yards away. His particular duty in his training-squad had been that of a bomber, and he was carrying bombs with him in the attack for possible use in the dugouts. He crawled near the machine gun and tossed a bomb into the midst of the German gun-crew. Four were killed by the explosion and one disappeared into the crew's dug-out; the corporal followed, and, despite his wound, was able to kill this fifth German, who labored under the disadvantage of being beneath him, with his bayonet.

On returning to the machine-gun nest the corporal found a new German soldier there, and attacked him. He succeeded in disabling him with the bayonet, suffering, however, two more wounds in the process, and later, unable to move from the nest on account of loss of blood, was able to shoot another German machine-gunner who could be seen in another nest from this point of vantage. He then signaled to some American stretcher-bearers as they appeared in sight and was carried back to the dressing-station by them.

Before the month was over King George, on a visit to the front, personally decorated, for conspicuous gallantry in action, twelve of the Yankees who had participated in the operation.

The two writers note and commend the complete cooperation of the British-American authorities and soldiers, which was exemplified by the subordination of certain troops of one nationality to the higher command of another. For instance, an American corps served as part of a British army, and an American Corps Headquarters had under its command more British than American troops. And so:

It was a noticeable fact that relations between individuals of both nations and of all ranks steadily improved as time went on. The first weeks of contact were devoted chiefly to destroying false, preconceived, and traditional ideas of each other. The average British idea of the Americans was just as far from correct as the average American idea of the British. It took a little time for both of these erroneous impressions to be discarded. But after that had been done, Yank and Tommy began to find much in common. The language was of great assistance. Dialects naturally differed widely, but between the most unlike specimens of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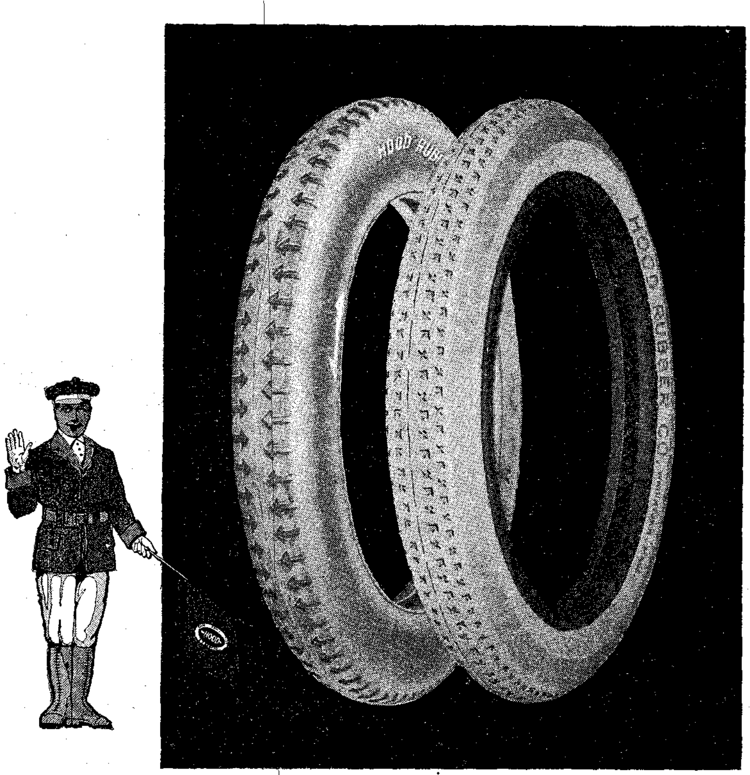

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

these communication could generally be maintained more simply than with the inhabitants of the country. The Anglo-Saxon view-point toward the war and toward ways of living was a mutual ground upon which they could meet.

In addition, between Yank and Tommy there was a mutual respect. The American was admired for his energy, his organizing ability; and was respected for his seriousness and modesty. On the other hand, the more the Yankee saw of the war in all its phases the more he appreciated the hell that the British soldier had lived through for more than four years, and the more he respected him for the courage, determination, and confidence with which he continued to face it. . . . . . .

"BUFFALO BILL" AS HUSBAND, FATHER, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

WILLIAM F. CODY, world-famous as "Buffalo Bill," killed his first Indian when he was eleven years old, became pioneer, cowboy, pony-express rider, army scout, peacemaker, and, finally, one of the world's greatest showmen. His career was as wildly picturesque as the red-flannel jockey suit he wore on the day of a race that might have been historic had not the Indians been attracted by Bill's emblazonry and interrupted. There was one thing, however, that this modern Hercules was afraid of—a little baby. He did not know how to handle babies, and was always afraid of squashing them. At least he did not know how to handle the first that came to bless his little gray home in the West. Perhaps when the last one came he had learned something by experience, and was as proficient in ambulating with a child as he was in plugging a hole in a coin in the air. Cody had the weakness common to hero and unanointed alike. When he met Miss Louisa Frederici in Frenchtown, St. Louis, he promptly fell in love, and she, in her "Memories of Buffalo Bill" (D. Appleton & Co.), confesses that she had warning symptoms of that cardiac affection which comes to all women, soon or late. A strange incident was connected with the first meeting of these two, for she slapped him full in the mouth before any one had even so much as said "permit me to present," etc. But the fault was with her cousin, William McDonald, a rollicking young fellow who was as fond of a practical joke as of a woman's smile. She was cuddled, half asleep, in her chair, awaiting the new beau who was to be presented to her when the cousin and Buffalo Bill entered. McDonald took advantage of his cousinly connection, and pulled the chair from under Miss Frederici. She swung wide with her right, and landed—on Buffalo Bill's mouth. Later, doubtless, that unintentional cruelty was cured by the best of treatments. Of course, the convent-bred girl—she had but recently left convent walls when she met Mr. Cody—played a proper game of coy hesitation until she knew that this tall, straight, and strong young man, with jet black hair, finely molded features, and clear, steady eyes, was such a one as any young woman would give her heart for. She never had occasion to reverse that judgment. Bill Cody was a true lover, a kind and considerate husband, and a gentleman. And Mrs. Cody proved herself a fitting mate for this son of nature. It took a brave woman to leave the comfort and surety of a warm fireside to go out into the uncertainty of the plains, to live where there was constant danger from the Indians, to make a home where men were rough and rude, quicker with a revolver than a kind word, and where often the members of her own sex who had strayed into the wilderness were beyond the pale. But Mrs. Cody did it. She learned to ride and shoot with almost her husband's skill, and by her woman's wizardry she fashioned—and kept—a home. Here is a glimpse of Bill coming home to find the first addition to his family. He was far away on the plains when the message was sent him by telegraph as far as the wires would carry it, by pony the rest of the way:

> Days passed. Then came the sound of hurrying feet, the booming of a big voice, and I was in my husband's arms. His eyes were glistening.
>
> "Boy or girl?" he bellowed with that big voice of his.
>
> "A girl, Will," I answered.
>
> "What are we going to name it?" He had taken the covering from the baby's face and was jabbing a tremendous finger toward her eyes, causing me to believe every moment that he would make a slip and ruin her features forever.
>
> "What'll we name her?"
>
> "Why, haven't you thought of a name?" I asked.
>
> "Me?" he stared wide-eyed. "Gosh, I'm lost there. The only thing I ever named was a horse, and none of those names'd do, would they?"
>
> "Hardly. I've thought of the name of Arta."
>
> "Pretty name. 'Lo, Arta!" he roared—when Will became excited his voice was like a fog-horn. Naturally, with this great being bending over her, shouting in his happiness, the baby began to cry. Will's face became as long as a coffin.
>
> "Kind of looks like she ain't pleased," came his simple statement, and I couldn't help laughing at the lugubriousness of his expression.
>
> "My goodness, neither would you like it if you had some one shouting in your ear. Now, don't poke your finger in her eye! Don't you know how to act around a baby?"
>
> "Never got close enough before to take any lessons," he confest. "How do you lift her up, anyway?"
>
> And thus began a new lesson for my scout. He could ride anything made of horse-flesh, he could tear a hole in a dollar flipped into the air and then hit it again with a rifle-bullet before it touched the ground; was at home in the midst of danger, and there had never been an Indian who could best him in a fight, but when it came to babies I was the master.
>
> He was a willing student, but it was a hard lesson. More than once he turned to me, in utter discouragement.
>
> "Crickets!" he would say, "but they're sure bundly, aren't they? I'm always afraid of squashing her."
>
> "You ought to be, the way you're carrying her," I'd reply—when I wasn't laughing at his great-hearted, clumsy efforts to amuse the tiny little thing; "if you're so tired why don't you give her to me?"
>
> "Uh-huh. No. I'm all right. We're getting along fine."

Some time later they journeyed farther into the west. Bill, in partnership with another man, had founded a town, another Rome, in Kansas, and he was to be a millionaire. They moved in the prairie-schooners, strung, snake-like, in a long, crooked line across the plain, with outriders properly posted and the wagons grouped so as to afford immediate defense against attack. But only the shack which sheltered the saloon remained of the town when they arrived on the scene. The rest of it had followed the railroad. Her husband summoned to a near-by fort, Mrs. Cody had to spend the night in a frontier saloon alone with her baby. Below were bull-whackers and gamblers, unaware of the presence of a woman and a baby in the house. A shot sounded, and in her mind's eyes she saw the revolver-smoke, blood, and a crumpled figure outside her door. Absolute stillness ensued. But the baby screamed, and presently there came a knock. In her words:

> I did not answer. Again it came—and again. I struggled to reply, but, for a moment, the words simply would not come. At last I managed to get out:
>
> "Who's there?"
>
> "It's only us," some one called, in a voice that was trying terribly hard to be pleasant; "we didn't know anybody was in there. Where's Cody?"
>
> "He's gone to the fort." I said it before I thought.
>
> But the answer reassured me.
>
> "We're plumb sorry we made the baby cry. One of us got to scuffling around and his shootin'-iron went off. Ain't nobody hurt. We're awful sorry we disturbed you."
>
> The news that the killing I had imagined had not happened after all brightened my life considerably. And I knew from the tone outside the door that the bar-room, tough and rough tho it might be, was standing in humble penitence.
>
> "That's all right," I answered. "The baby's stopt crying now."
>
> There was another moment of apparent consultation. Then the knock came again.
>
> "Mrs. Cody!"
>
> "Yes."
>
> "Be you drest?"
>
> "Yes."
>
> "Do you reckon you could stand it to let us in? We'd powerful like to see that baby o' Bill's."
>
> Somewhat fearfully I rose and pawed about at the side of the old kerosene-lamp, at last to find an old "eight-day" match and light it. Then I opened the door.
>
> About ten men stood there, dirty, unkempt, bearded, their hats in their hands. They looked at me with a sort of bobbing bow as I faced them; then timorously, and even more fearfully than I had walked.

Industrial Valuations

OCCASIONS constantly arise in business where sound policy dictates the necessity of knowing what a plant or business is worth.

The real worth of an enterprise does not consist of a summary of the cost of the buildings, machinery and equipment, although accurate information on the physical components of a plant is necessary.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. service in industrial valuations includes not only the listing of the machinery and the buildings, but also includes an opinion as to what the plant is actually worth.

This opinion takes into consideration such matters as labor and transportation conditions, the competitors situation in the industry and the possibilities for plant enlargement—in short all of the facts entering into the success of a plant.

If a manufacturer is considering changes, relocations, extensions or remodelings, he probably will act with more intelligence with reliable figures as to the real worth of his plant before him.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. have a special service for bankers and investors by which they determine the real value of a plant behind securities.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. organization comprises engineers and manufacturers so that in studying a plant, we consider it not only from an engineering, but from a manufacturing point of view. All our offices have complete facilities—write to the one nearest you.

LOCKWOOD GREENE ©

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO.
ENGINEERS

BOSTON, 60 FEDERAL ST.
NEW YORK, 101 PARK AVE.
ATLANTA, HEALEY BUILDING
DETROIT, 45 WASHINGTON BLVD.
CLEVELAND, 417 BANGOR BUILDING
CHICAGO, 38 S. DEARBORN ST.
HARTFORD, 27 LEWIS ST.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. OF CANADA, LTD., 285 BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL
COMPAGNIE LOCKWOOD, GREENE, 47 AVE. DE L'OPERA, PARIS, FRANCE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

they stept into the room. One by one they involuntarily lined up, somewhat after the fashion of persons passing a bier. Then they gathered near the cot where little Arta lay.

Silently they watched her a moment, their lips grinning behind their heavy, scraggled beards. Then, in a half-embarrassed way, one of them stuck out a finger. Arta reached for it, caught it, and laughed. The bearded one's face beamed.

"Look at the little —!" he exclaimed, then, suddenly realizing his oaths, pulled away his finger and faded in the protection of the rest of the group. The others looked about them with pained expressions, understanding for once that here was a place where profanity was not fashionable. At last, the bartender, being more of a man of society than the others, wiped his hands on his dirty apron, and, turning to me with a wide grin, asked:

"Pretty baby, ain't it? What is it, a him or a she?"

"She's a girl," I answered as quietly as I could.

"Kind of thought it was. Kind of looked like it. Mind if we sort of dawdle around with her? Babies ain't much of a crop out here."

And so they stayed and "dawdled"—great, powerful children in the baby hands of the little child that lay on the cot. Then, one by one, they turned and thanked me, the bartender again wiping his hands on that greasy apron.

"We're plumb sorry about making her cry," he apologized for the fourth or fifth time; "we thoughten you and Cody'd gone over to the fort. We're plumb sorry about it. But you and the young 'un trot on to bed now. There ain't no business to-night anyway, and these fellows want to go back to the fort. I'll set up in the barroom."

"You goin' to shet down?" One of the group asked the question as tho it were a sacrilege. The bartender wiped his hands again.

"Yep," he answered with an air of old finality, "I'm going to shet down."

As became a frontiersman's wife, it became necessary that Mrs. Cody learn to shoot—shoot to kill. Bill would return from sojourning in far places, and, as we read:

Then would follow glorious, happy days, in which he would put a side-saddle on his favorite horse, Brigham, and we would ride far out into the prairie. There Will would bring forth his heavy, cumbersome six-shooter from its holster, and hand it to me.

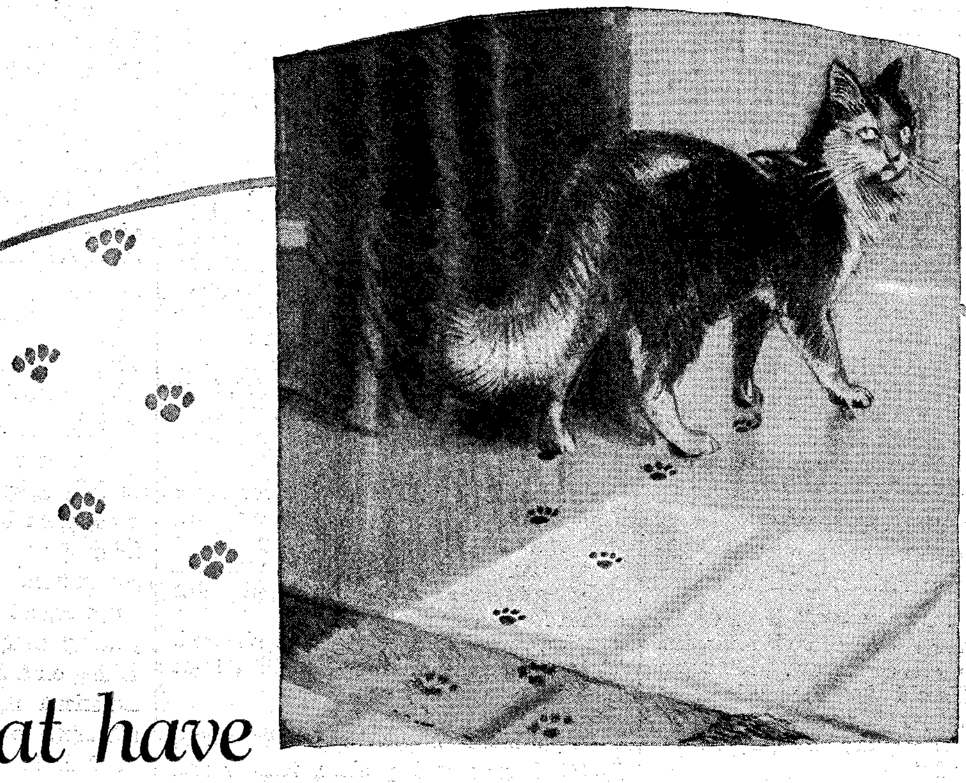
"The next time anything happens," he said more than once, "I want you to shoot—and shoot to kill. Now, let's see whether your aim's improving. Bang away!"

Whereupon he would select a target, which to me seemed miles away, and with the most bland, childlike expression, tell me to hit it.

"Hit that?" I would ask. "Why, Will, a person couldn't hit that with a rifle, let alone a six-shooter."

Will's eyes would open wide, and a half-smile would come to his lips.

"Give me that gun," would be his answer. A swing, a sudden steadying of the wrist, and a burst of smoke. Then Will would turn to me with a courtly bow. "Please go look at the target," he would



What have a Cat's Footprints to do with My Catalog?

"WHAT'S it all about?" you ask when we show you that the wet footprints of a cat are clearer, more distinct on smooth linoleum than on a deep-napped rug.

Compare the cat's paw to a printing plate, the moisture to ink, and the floor to printing paper, and you see the truth of what your printer has probably told you—that the kind of printing paper you use will determine in a large measure the kind of printing you will get.

For, take note that even the coarse impression of a cat's foot, while it will "print" a faithful outline on a smooth surface, becomes only a shapeless track on a soft, porous rug.

Any subject that is to be printed on paper will print *better* if printed on a *better paper*.

The Warren Standard Printing Papers contribute to the cause of Better Paper—Better Printing in just the degree that a "better" paper is one made to perform exactly the kind of work expected of it.

Not all the Warren Standards are so smooth and white as Warren's Lustro. Not all are so dull and ivory-like in their beauty as Warren's Cameo, nor so well suited for simple type announcements as Warren's Olde Style, but every Warren Standard Paper was developed for one special field of book paper printing.

Master catalog printers all have copies of the book, Warren's Paper Buyer's Guide, which shows specimens of what fine press-work can do on a standardized paper. This book and other volumes in the Warren Service Library are also to be seen in the public libraries of our larger cities and in the offices of any paper merchant who sells the Warren Standards.

better paper
better printing

S. D. WARREN COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Warren's
STANDARD
Printing Papers

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> ask. And invariably there would be a bullet-hole in its center.
>
> But the same thing did not happen when I shot. It was true that he had taught me something of the art in St. Louis and in Leavenworth—but did you ever try to swing a heavy .44 caliber six-shooter through the air, bring it down to a level, get your aim and pull the trigger in less than a second? Will would not let me shoot any other way.
>
> "It's quick work out here in the West," was his constant reminder. "You don't shoot unless you have to—and then you shoot quick. Now, try it again."

Gradually Mrs. Cody became expert at this sort of shooting, and then one day her husband began more difficult lessons:

> "Put Arta on your lap," he ordered. "Now—that target over there is an Injun. You've had to take a ride, and just as you come home this old Red Pepper bobs up on you. I want you to spur Brigham into a gallop and put a bullet through that old reprobate's head."
>
> "All at once?" I asked vaguely.
>
> "Why, of course," my husband answered as tho it were the most natural thing in the world. "You know, if that Injun's out for business, he ain't going to wait for an invitation before he starts shooting. Gad!"—he had caught the expression from a college professor, and was using it in almost every sentence—"I'll bet a buffalo hump you can do it the first time."
>
> But Will was a bad bettor. I missed the first time, the second, and consecutively up to about the hundredth, while Arta, laughing and clapping her hands—yet shivering at every blast of the old six-shooter—called for more. Will looked at me ruefully.
>
> "I guess there's only one thing for me to do. That's to get rich. I'll never pay for your cartridges any other way. Try it again."

So this, too, Mrs. Cody learned, and she could hit a far target while riding at a full gallop. One day she was taken out to shoot buffalo with Arta strapt in her lap. It was an exciting experience; it preserves some of the excitement even in her story:

> Our horses leapt forward and we sped to the herd. A few hundred feet away from the bison Will sped ahead of me and drove his horse straight into the mass of shaggy beasts. They split and fled, while Will cut out four or five and began to circle them toward me. Then he waved his arm, the signal for me to begin my hunt.
>
> My heart was pounding like a trip-hammer. The whole world was hazy, hazy except for those plunging buffalo, upon which my every attention was centered. I knew what to do—Will was on the opposite side of the beast, his rifle ready for an instant shot should anything go wrong, his horse keeping pace with the fleeing animals, his eyes watching their every movement. I gave the word to Brigham and while Arta, strapped to my lap, laughed and gurgled and clapped her little hands, we galloped forward. One great, heavy, humped buffalo had moved out a few yards from the rest of the stragglers, and Will waved an arm to me to indicate that this was the one I should down. I turned Brigham toward him, and the chase began.
>
> For nearly a mile we raced, gradually cutting down the distance between the buffalo and myself. Then slowly we began to overtake him. Only a few rods separated us, and I raised my revolver as tho to fire. But Will anxiously waved me down.
>
> "Closer!" I could not hear the word, but I could see his lips as he framed it. Even old Brigham seemed to understand that I was about to make a mistake, for he suddenly plunged forward with a new speed, cutting down the distance between the speeding bison and myself. Soon the distance was cut in two. Now to a third. Again I raised my revolver, and this time Will did not object. There was a puff of smoke, the booming of the heavy gun, and then—
>
> Then, with a thrill that I never again shall know, I saw the buffalo stumble, stagger a second, and fall headlong. From behind came a wild sound, and I saw Will standing in his stirrups and whooping like a wild Indian.
>
> "You've got him, mama," he shouted. "I knew you could do it—knew it all the time."

In addition to his duties as scout, Indian hunter and pacifier, rescuer and avenger, Colonel Cody had to take up the burden of law. He was made a justice of the peace. He had a copy of the statutes of Nebraska, and explained that "it's just white man's law against Injun law, and you give the fellow what you think's right." One of the first things he had to do was to perform a marriage ceremony. It happened like this:

> "Line up!" he ordered. The soldier and his bride-to-be came forward. Will poked his head toward the bridegroom.
>
> "Look here!" he questioned, "this is all in earnest?"
>
> "Why—why, of course."
>
> "And there isn't any monkey-fooling about it, anywhere?"
>
> "No—no, sir."
>
> "All right, then. Because this thing's got to stick. I take it you two want to be hitched to run in double harness the rest of your life."
>
> "Yes, sir."
>
> "Fine. You're going to take this woman to be your lawful wedded wife and support her and see that she's got a house to live in, and everything like that?"
>
> "I do!" By this time the bridegroom was so flustered that he would have given an affirmative answer to anything. Will turned to the bride.
>
> "And you take this man to be your lawful wedded husband and you'll love, honor, and obey him and cook his meals and tend to the house?"
>
> "I do."
>
> "That just about settles it. Join hands. I now pronounce you man and wife. Whoever God and Buffalo Bill have joined together, let no man put asunder. Two dollars, please, and"—Will ran a finger about the collar of his buckskin coat—"if you'll please pardon your husband for just a minute, he and I will go and have a drink."

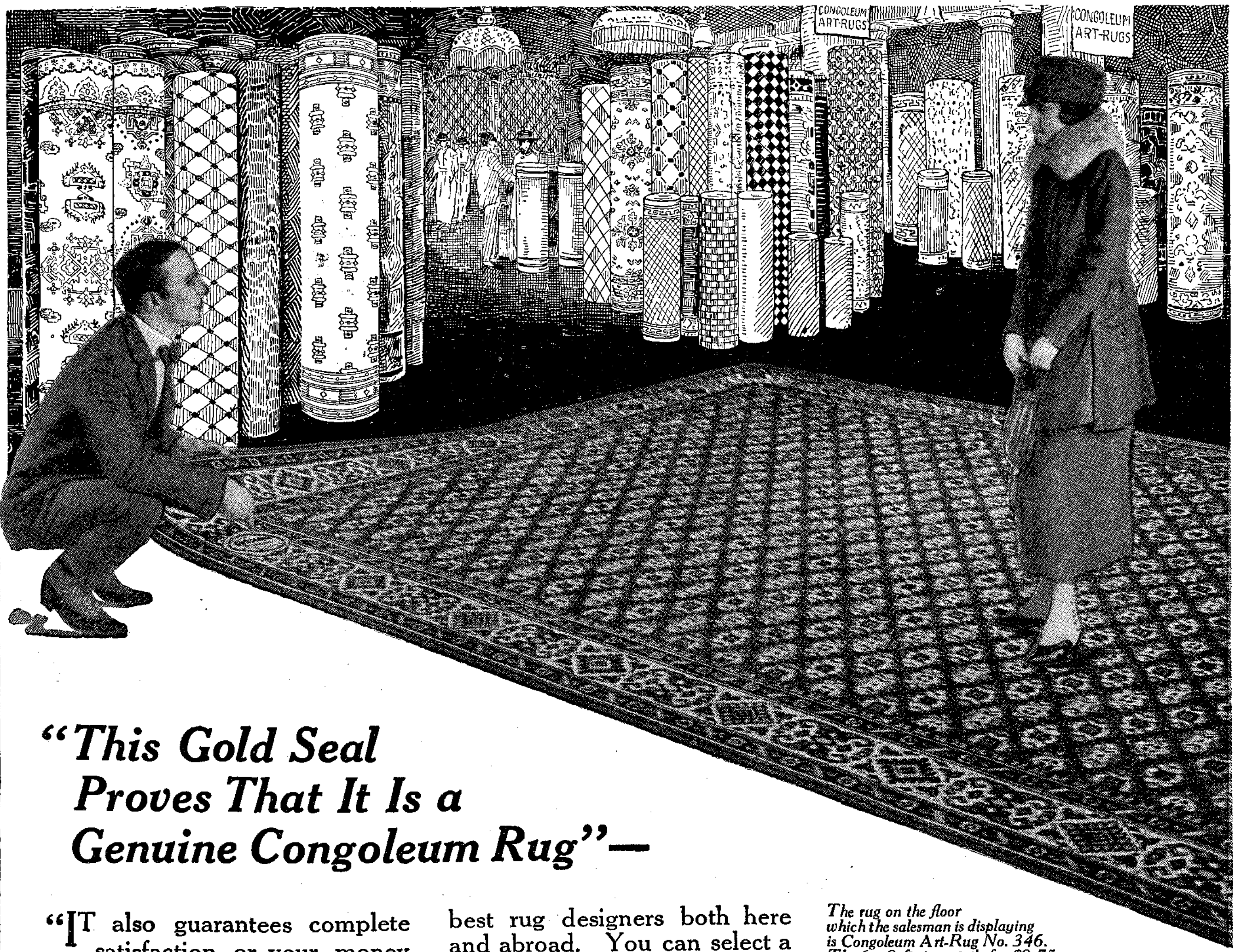
Buffalo Bill's life was crowded to the full with adventure, and he lived to see himself become a national figure, idol of the youth, and the admiration of his compeers. He wandered finally to the stage, and from there to showdom. His Wild West Show was a piece of realism from his early days. He went to Europe and became a friend of kings. He held four at one time, all in a stage-coach parading around the sawdust arena while Indians were war-whooping about. He sleeps now on top of Mount Lookout, from where the visitor to his grave can look down into four States and into the territory he helped open to a people.

PROGRESSIVE FILIPINOS WHO ADVERTISED FOR AMERICAN TRADE

VISITORS to the Philippines report that the cities of these islands, especially Manila, after some twenty years' occupation by the Americans, present an interesting example of progressive rejuvenation. Old modes of thought, old customs, old buildings, and old methods are passing away, and things are gradually taking on a modern aspect patterned after American models. Occasionally oriental attempts to introduce American methods in their business lead to picturesque results. This is especially true where the effort involves the use of the English language, as it does in two samples of native advertising submitted by Porter P. Lowry, captain of United States Coast Artillery at Fort Mills, Corregidor, P. I. The first of these is a calendar, printed by Man Ho Po, "P. O. Box 1455, Telephone 4130, 419 Ronquillo Sta Cruz, Manila, P. I.," and presented by two grocery firms, "Ah Moon Co., Corregidor, P. I. and Kwong Shing Co., 313 Echague Street, Manila, P. I." Unlike the American business man, who always features himself and his own business on any calendar he gives away, Man Ho Po, the printer, in this case is the man who makes the big noise. His name appears in very large pink type at the head of the calendar, while the names of the firms that presented it and had no doubt paid the enterprising Man Ho Po a respectable sum for the calendar in question show up modestly in small black type in a rather inconspicuous position. This desire of Man Ho Po to get all the publicity is further emphasized by the fact that he is not content with the large gaudy line at the top, but in addition uses all the rest of the space not taken up by the date pad and a chromo in further laudation of himself and his business, partly in Chinese, and partly in English as follows:

> Man Ho Po—as the news promptly spreaded and the essay strongly impressive, is welcome by the inhabitance that caused gratful success for advertisers.
>
> Man Ho Po—by additional of chinese and foreign types, all advertisements and arts produce antire excellence.

The other sample is that of "The American Hatter," and appears on a paper bag designed for wrapping hats. The American Hatter is a "Hat Store, Shoes, and Hat Shop Repair," according to the advertisement. No stone is left



The rug on the floor which the salesman is displaying is Congoleum Art-Rug No. 346. The 6 x 9 ft size retails for $9.75.

"This Gold Seal Proves That It Is a Genuine Congoleum Rug"—

"IT also guarantees complete satisfaction or your money back. No guarantee could be more liberal than that. The manufacturer can make such a guarantee because Congoleum *has the quality* to back it up."

Housewives have written us how pleased they have been at the vast amount of work these sanitary rugs have saved them. The smooth surface prevents any dirt getting down *into* the rug so that the pretty colors are instantly restored with a damp mop.

Think how much work you would save if you had Congoleum Rugs in your home,—not forgetting their economy and other good qualities.

Congoleum Rug patterns are the creations of some of the best rug designers both here and abroad. You can select a rug which in both coloring and pattern will be in complete harmony with the furnishings of the room you have in mind.

You don't have to fasten them in any way—they never curl or "kick up" at the edges.

Your dealer has Congoleum Art-Rugs in the following sizes:

3	feet x	4½	feet	$ 2.40
3	feet x	6	feet	3.20
6	feet x	9	feet	9.75
7½	feet x	9	feet	11.85
9	feet x	9	feet	14.25
9	feet x	10½	feet	16.60
9	feet x	12	feet	19.00

Send for Free Rug Color-Chart

To see the other pretty patterns before you call on the dealer, get this rug chart that shows the actual colors. A convenient guide in picking out the patterns you like best. Send your name and address to the nearest office, and let us show you how to beautify your floors for little money.

Congoleum Gold-Seal Floor-Coverings

Gold-Seal Congoleum is also made in roll form in a wide range of beautiful patterns suitable for use where you desire to cover the entire floor, such as in the kitchen, pantry, bathroom, halls, etc. Waterproof, sanitary, needs no fastening. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price $1.00 per square yard for both two yard and three yard widths.

Prices in the Far West and South average 15% higher than those quoted; in Canada prices average 25% higher. All prices subject to change without notice.

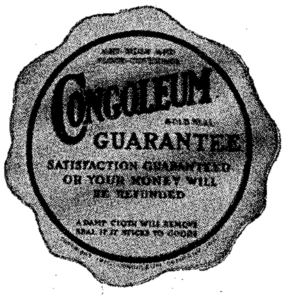
Congoleum Company
INCORPORATED

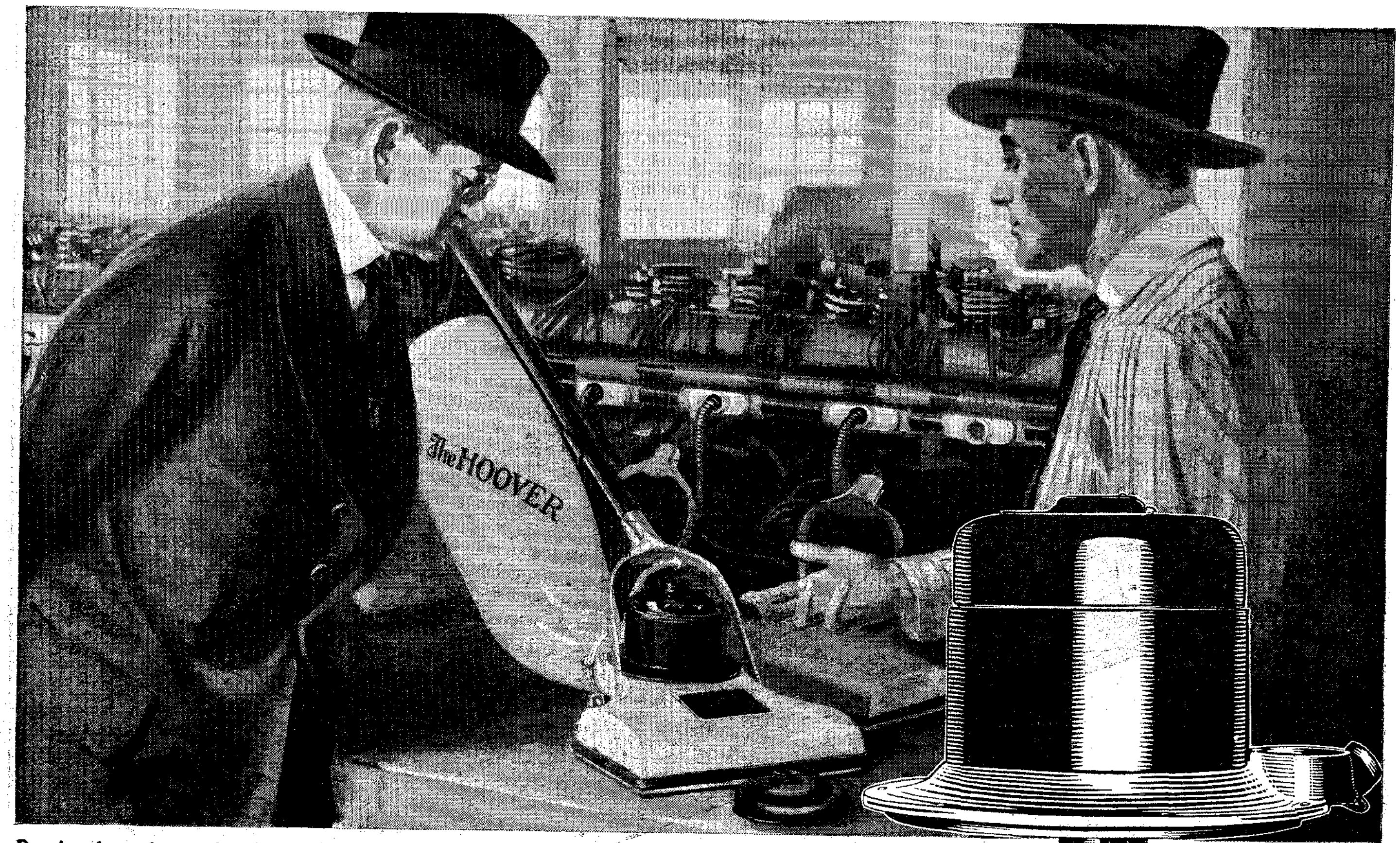
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS DALLAS MONTREAL

CONGOLEUM
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
GOLD SEAL
ART-RUGS

Look for the Gold Seal

Always look for the Congoleum Gold Seal when you buy. It is pasted on the face of all Congoleum Art-Rugs and every two yards of Floor-Covering. This Gold Seal gives you the protection of our "money back" guarantee. If you don't see the Gold Seal, *insist* that the dealer show you the name "Congoleum" on the back of the material.





Drawing, from photograph, taken at The Hoover Suction Sweeper Company's plant, North Canton, Ohio, showing demonstration of smooth-running Robbins & Myers Motor on The Hoover Suction Sweeper

What Hoover Knows About R&M

Women have learned that the motorized home means less drudgery, pleasanter work, more time for enjoying the essentials of life.

And men—cheerfully granting that time- and labor-saving devices are as important to the home as to the office—are seeing to it that *their* homes are motorized.

Because upon the efficiency of the motor depends the usefulness of the device, both have learned that it pays to look for the Robbins & Myers name plate on motors used in office and home.

So it is with the leading manufacturers of motor-driven equipment.

An example is The Hoover Suction Sweeper Company, the world's oldest and largest makers of electric cleaners. Their R & M Motor-equipped electric suction sweeper (which *beats* . . . as it sweeps as it cleans) is used in hundreds of thousands of homes.

Mr. H. G. Evans, Factory Superintendent, says, "As early in our history as 1912 we found that the Robbins & Myers Motor, designed especially for The Hoover, delivered the constant, dependable power necessary to uphold our well-built reputation."

The experience of this large manufacturer of an efficient time- and labor-saving appliance for the home is but one reflection of the general sentiment which exists concerning the goodness of Robbins & Myers Motors.

Whether used on labor-saving devices, for service in the office, store or home, or in speeding up the wheels of production in factories, Robbins & Myers Motors have always met and passed the test of delivering dependable, economical, efficient power.

Manufacturers, dealers and users have learned that the Robbins & Myers name plate is all that one needs to know about a motor. Look for it when you buy a motor or a motor-driven device.

The Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, Ohio
For Twenty-three Years Makers of Quality Fans and Motors
Branches in All Principal Cities

Robbins & Myers Motors

Speeding Production
Insuring Comfort
Simplifying Housework

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

unturned to inform the prospective customer exactly where he can find The American Hatter, for the address is set out circumstantially as "Bottom Side, Next Cinematograph, Plaza Market No. 2, Fort Mills, P. I.," and the owner's name is given as "Prop. F. B. Hatol." In the arrangement of the type the general effect is somewhat scrambled, but even a blind man could not fail to perceive it, assuming he was not also deaf. Then we are given the following rather cubistic information:

> Do you want the best and nice blocked? By her good Hat Machine Finisher the best form of Hat by the Machine Maker, etc. Try this right now the form and size of your Hat nicely and suitable to your head so if you want the best SHOE REPAIR to not forget to leave your order at THE AMERICAN HATTER.

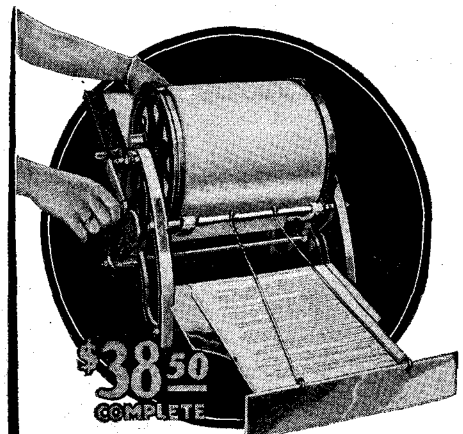
AN OFFICER SAYS OUR MERCHANT MARINE IS BEING RAPIDLY AMERICANIZED

An "Americanized" American merchant marine is, among other things, the hope of the folk who are now devoting a lot of their time and attention to "Americanizing America." While it seems there are certain features connected with Americanization work in the marine which present peculiar obstacles, it is nevertheless the opinion of persons well informed on the subject that a "hundred per cent. American" merchant marine is even now in a fair way to be realized. The reasons usually assigned for the reluctance of an American youth to select the sea as his field of operations in life are that the living conditions on a ship are not pleasant, the food is not as good as that on land, and the somewhat strict discipline irks a boy brought up under the reasonably unrestricted conditions prevailing in this "land of the free." Several of these things were mentioned in a recent article appearing in these pages, in which a writer was quoted as to the scarcity of Americans in our merchant marine. In a letter from C. Stuart Townshend, chief officer of the United States Fruit Company's steamer *San José*, however, we are informed that so far as his knowledge of shipping goes, there is a greater number of American sailors aboard American ships than the observations of the former writer would indicate. At least one-half of the ships with which Officer Townshend is familiar are manned by Americans, he says. It seems to be his idea that the main reason there are not more American sailors is not that Americans dislike a seafaring life, but that there is not as yet a sufficient number of them trained for the work to man the ships. To quote:

> You can not make a sailor overnight. Despite the sneers that are cast at him, a sailor's is the highest class of skilled labor in the world. If any one doubts it, let him try it for a trip or two. And sailors are the lowest paid. For a sailor to become a mate, he has to be an astronomer, mathematician, sailor, rigger, laborer, understand maritime law, physics, and, if on a passenger-ship, he must know social and table etiquette.

The writer then goes on to discuss living conditions on board ship, from the point of view of his own experience. He writes:

> A sailor should have every bit of comfort it is possible to give. But it's impossible to have the luxuries and comforts of home aboard a ship. The shipowners and Shipping Board are not in the business for pleasure. Even if it were possible to give all these things it would not be practicable and make the game a success.
>
> I have been aboard many Shipping Board ships, and on the poorest one the crew had a large, spacious room with steel bunks, springs, mattress, pillow, clean linen, soap, towels, lavatories, washroom with running water, shower bath, etc. There is always a boy to keep their quarters clean and serve them their meals in the mess-room, which is always clean and roomy. Hot-coffee urns are a part of the equipment, and there is always a night lunch put out when at sea, and always good "grub."
>
> There are ships that are poorly lighted with oil lamps, but they are few and far between. Ninety-nine and a half per cent. are well lighted with electricity, using tungsten lamps.
>
> Crews on ships built in the last five years sleep aft instead of forward. They are supplied with a complete library by the American Library Bureau, from which they select books for study or pleasure. Some are even supplied with talking-machines.
>
> Why should the crew have their living accommodations as good as the officers? Does the factory manager or his assistants live on the same scale as the men whom he employs? Until the world accepts Socialism, Bolshevism, and the like, men will have different stations in life. What incentive would there be for a man to work his way up if this condition prevailed? There are lots of room for improvement, yet an American ship is a haven of paradise compared with a foreign vessel.
>
> As for eliminating the alien from our ships, it will be a few years yet before this can be done, as the American sailor has not become efficient enough to make our ships one hundred per cent. American.
>
> For the benefit of those who are interested I want to say an "American" merchant marine is assured. Shipowners, and operators of vessels flying the American flag are refusing any longer to employ "Red-letter" men. These are aliens who during the war-time emergency were permitted to take out an American license.
>
> American boys are slowly but surely taking the place of the alien. The barroom bums, pool-room sharks, and draft-dodgers are soon discovered. They don't last long, as this is a man's work, which they are incapable of performing.
>
> What is needed more than anything else is a place of decent amusement and some "humane" organization to look after the boys in any port they may go to either at home or abroad.
>
> There was a time not long past when a



$1,000 Saved!

That's the record of one Rotospeed user. Here's a machine that prints 75 good, clear, sharp form letters a minute. Form letters with the clean-cut appearance of neatly typed originals. It prints without type-setting, without trouble or delay, and at a cost of 20c per thousand copies.

ROTOSPEED
STENCIL DUPLICATOR

prints anything that can be typewritten, hand-written, drawn or ruled. It is easy to operate. Just write the form—attach the stencil — turn the crank. 20 or 1,000 striking, stimulating, clear, clean copies in a few minutes—ready for the mails. It saves 92% on form letter work.

A Money Maker

The Rotospeed is used by thousands of manufacturers, merchants and professional men; by banks, churches, schools and the United States Government. It prints illustrated folders, index cards, menus, price lists and bulletins. It collects money, increases sales and saves half to two-thirds the cost of printing.

Write for Samples

We will send you samples of Rotospeed work, used by others in a similar line to yours. These will show you how you can use the Rotospeed to your advantage and profit.

FREE TRIAL

Mail the coupon for our Free Trial Offer. Find out how you can test the Rotospeed in your own office—as if you owned it, with all supplies furnished, without obligation or cost.

Mail the coupon *NOW*.

The Rotospeed Company
350 East Third St.
Dayton Ohio

The Rotospeed Company
350 E. Third St.
Dayton, Ohio

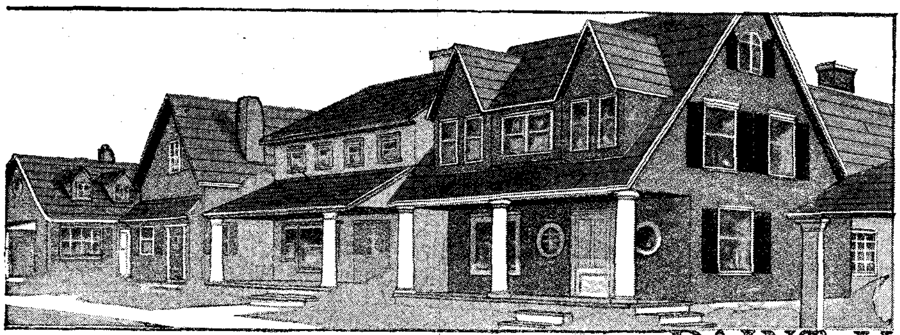
Send me, at once, booklet, samples of work and details of Rotospeed Free Trial Offer.

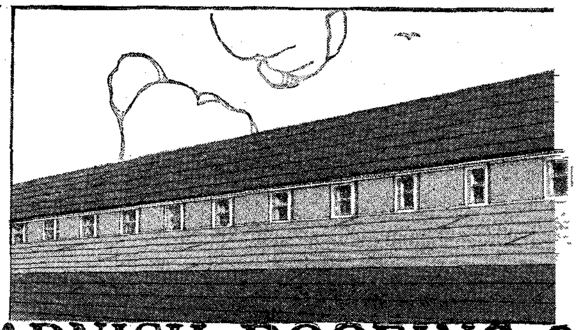
Name ....

Address ....

....

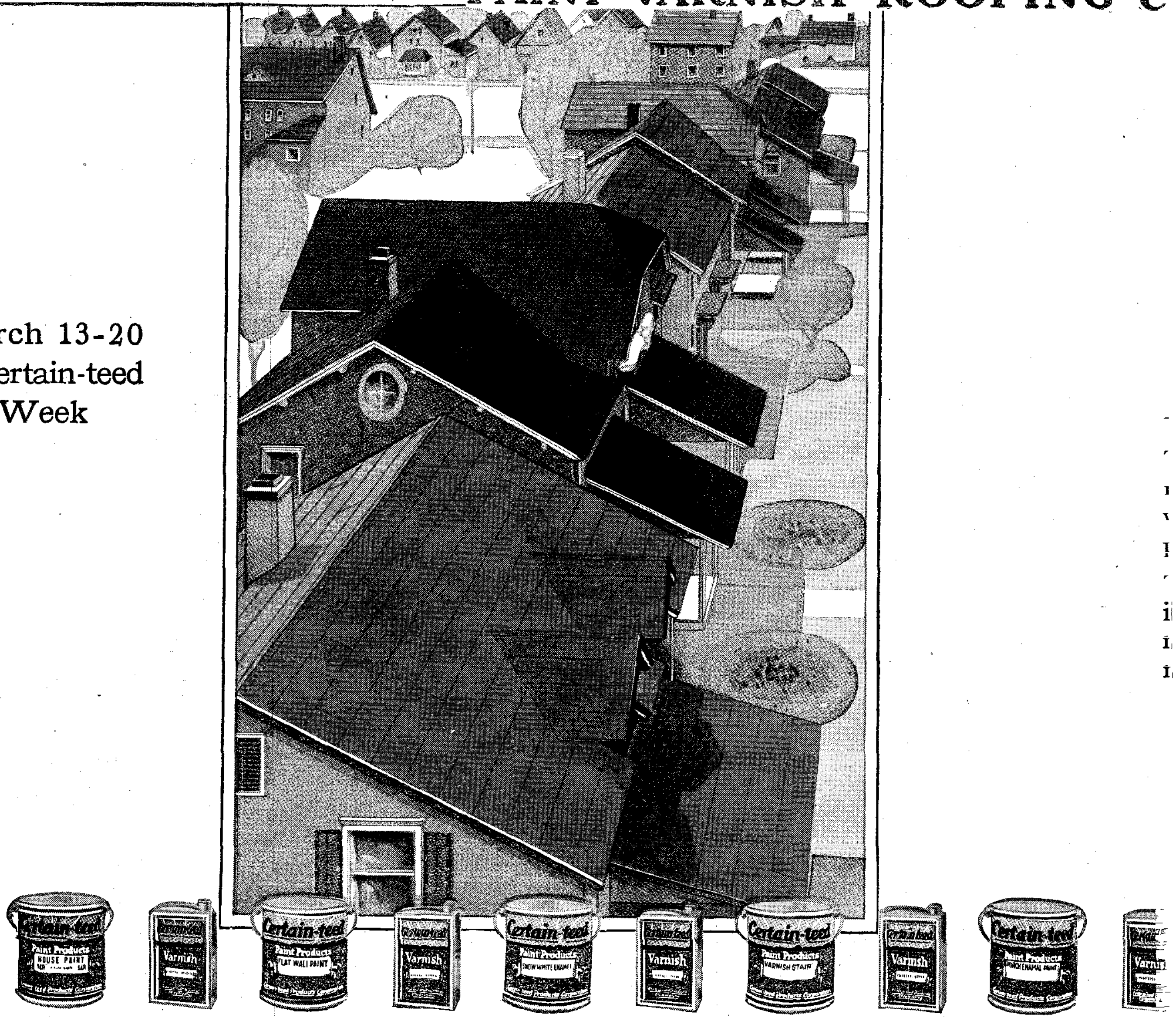
In varnishes, as in paints, the many Certain-teed warehouses and hundreds of Certain-teed distributing centers make appreciable economies possible. They speed the product from the factory to the user. They reduce transportation and handling costs. The result for the public is a moderate price for a decidedly superior product.





PAINT • VARNISH • ROOFING &

March 13-20
is Certain-teed
Week


Certain-teed Paint Products HOUSE PAINT
Varnish
Certain-teed Paint Products FLAT WALL PAINT
Varnish
Certain-teed Paint Products SNOW WHITE ENAMEL
Varnish
Certain-teed Paint Products VARNISH STAIN
Varnish
Certain-teed Paint Products PORCH ENAMEL PAINT
Varnish

CERTAINTY OF QUALITY AND GUA

During the week of March 13-20 the displays of over 50,000 dealers selling Certain-teed products will emphasize the superior value of the Certain-teed lines. It is Certain-teed week—a nation-wide demonstration of what the extensive system of Certain-teed warehouses, the hundreds of Certain-teed distributing centers, and the thousands of Certain-teed dealers do in making Certain-teed products conveniently purchasable everywhere.

·TED · BUILDING · PRODUCTS

YING savings for the con- have been initiated by the l system of marketing paints, oofing, and related products.

ıgs are so considerable that a roll of roofing, for instance, rule, lower to consumers than years ago. In the few places ›rice is not lower the increase ›s, proportionately, than the ›st of labor and materials.

ı-teed organization has always › function as only beginning ıanufacture of decidedly su- ıcts.

ns of its many factories, for ·e governed as much by the ›nomical marketing as by the r efficient manufacture.

All are so situated that they keep down the price of their products to the user by reducing freight charges to a minimum.

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The Standard Paper for Business Stationery

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

sailor was looked down on as the scum of the earth, but that feeling, thank God! is passing.

LIFE IN RIO DE JANEIRO, A CITY OF SPENDERS

RIO DE JANEIRO is a city of sun, light, and laughter, where the arts have combined with nature to make a place of loveliness and content. It is full of good things of life, beautiful in architecture, warm in its appeal, and "resplendent as a jewel." It reflects European atmosphere, for it is from the capitals of the Old World that it draws much of its genius and its charm. A special correspondent of the London *Times* is attracted as he enters the harbor, which he describes with enthusiasm:

> The Bay of Rio de Janeiro, entered at dawn, is a thing of wonder. I have never seen this extraordinary panorama of strange peaks, pearly water, islands, and wide-flung city without finding it beautiful, but in the changing lights of new morning it takes on a loveliness that is almost unearthly.
>
> At the mile-wide entrance the great granite cone of the Pão d'Assucar stands guard, the fort of São João at its foot, with Santa Cruz on the opposite side, and as the transatlantic steamer moves through this gateway into the turquoise serenity of the inner waters the fantastic array of mountains unfolds in a succession of scenes that render infinitesimal all the evidences of modern science. Approaching the shores more closely as the day brightens, one presently perceives the winding belt of variegated colors that lies along the bay, the clustering masses of buildings that are the city of São Sebastião.
>
> No one calls it by this official, ancient name; this is Rio de Janeiro, the princess city of Brazil, the city of luxury and easy spending, the intellectual, literary, political, and social center of this immense country of over three million square miles of territory. There are a dozen great regions in Brazil where widely differentiated industries earn money—the rubber and hardwood areas of the Amazon, the oil-nut and fiber country of the great promontory, the sugar and tobacco and cotton lands of Pernambuco and her neighbors, the cacao groves of Bahia, the ore mountains of Minas Geraes, the coffee, cattle, pinewood, and maté states farther south, the vast industrial centers of São Paulo; but Rio remains the chief place where money is spent.
>
> Altogether, the population of the capital is counted at a million and a quarter, and there are plain evidences of prosperous growth in the long additions to the fine roads of the environs. Since I was last in Rio, three years ago, the sea-road beside the Atlantic has been extended several miles to the foot of the towering Gavea, and scores of luxurious, often bizarre, houses have risen beside it, with many new roads running inland. In every suburb construction is going on rapidly, unlimited quantities of building stone being available from the quarries of the city.
>
> All the main streets of Rio are splendidly asphalted, decorated with double or triple

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

rows of palms or other perennially green trees, with wide mosaic pavements, and brilliantly lighted. At night, when the Southern Cross swings overhead in a deep-blue sky that never seems to become quite dark, and every one motors along the favorite seven or eight miles of sea-front, Rio is a sparkling city, with tens of thousands of public lights reflected in the waters of the bay and the Atlantic.

All that the prodigal hands of Nature and the sedulous tools of man can do to make Rio beautiful has been done. It is true that in common with all cities of the Americas Rio reflects Europe, but with a transparent atmosphere, the use of electricity for almost all civic purposes, and a genial climate, she is able to adorn herself with a coquetry forbidden to coal-ruled communities.

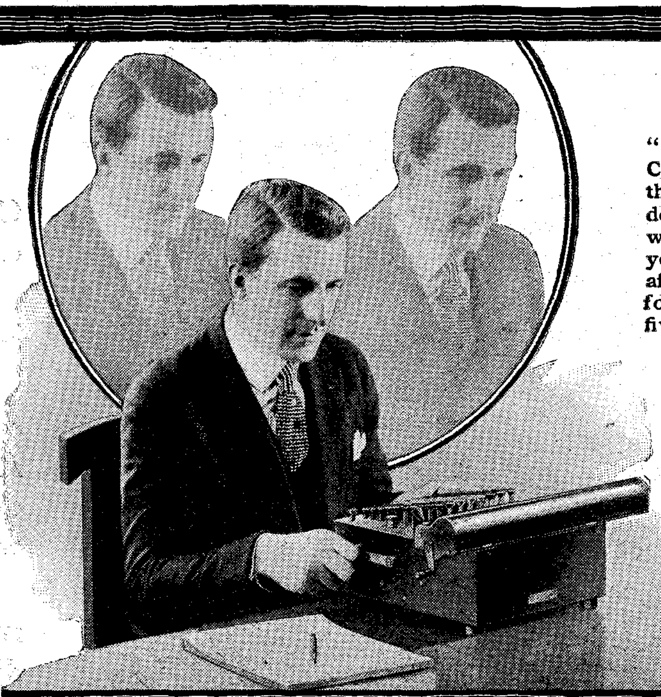
Now, in early December, South Brazil is in the first stages of summer, and quantities of shrubs and flowering trees are in full bloom in the public parks and gardens. Brilliant masses of scarlet flame against the red-tiled roofs, the strange, deep-crimson blossoms of the mahogany trees carpet the ground; quantities of little trees drip with bright yellow sprays that at a few yards' distance appear to be laburnums, acacias are gay with cream and rose and lemon-tinted flowers; canna lilies, roses, plumbago, honeysuckle, hydrangeas, and salvias are in full bloom, and tropic creepers throw white trumpets or magenta petals or trails of airy blossoms, bright pink or mauve, over every wall.

The fruit-shops are full of pineapples from Pernambuco, the big, seedless oranges of Bahia, and locally grown bananas, and mangoes, and figs—together with grapes, pears, and apples imported from Spain and Portugal, the latter being sold in the hotels at the modest price of about 2*s*. each.

Behind the glamour of Rio is a solid business content, and your Rio merchant, if perhaps a little more restrained, is not much different from his brothers in other parts of the world. There are here, as elsewhere, some cares and anxieties, but the dawn holds promise of a calmer day. We read on:

Altho in summer-time the diplomatists are in the hills and the capital is supposed to be empty, it is to-day actually full of life and gaiety, visibly prosperous and light-hearted. The large favorable trade balance of 1919, continuing the prosperity of the last few years, and the high prices at which coffee has been recently sold, have created a feeling of confidence which the violent fluctuations of exchange during the last three or four weeks have not yet affected. There is a great deal of movement in the business districts; shops and warehouses are full of expensive merchandise, and the chief shopping area, as the Avendia Rio Branco, the Rua do Ouvidor, the Gonçalves Dias, and Uruguayana, are crowded all the afternoon.

The impression left upon one's mind after an hour spent in these streets, before the fashionable tea-time, is of hundreds of magnificent motor-cars, the sparkling of many jewels, the fluttering of the chiffon and silk dresses of pretty little dolls of women. The new hotels are thronged with guests, the dance-tea has become an institution, and every corner has its



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The traction wave is practically done away with. It is broken every few inches so that it has little opportunity to damage the tire or hold back the truck.

These are merely the advantages which the side vents add to a tire that even without them would be in a class by itself.

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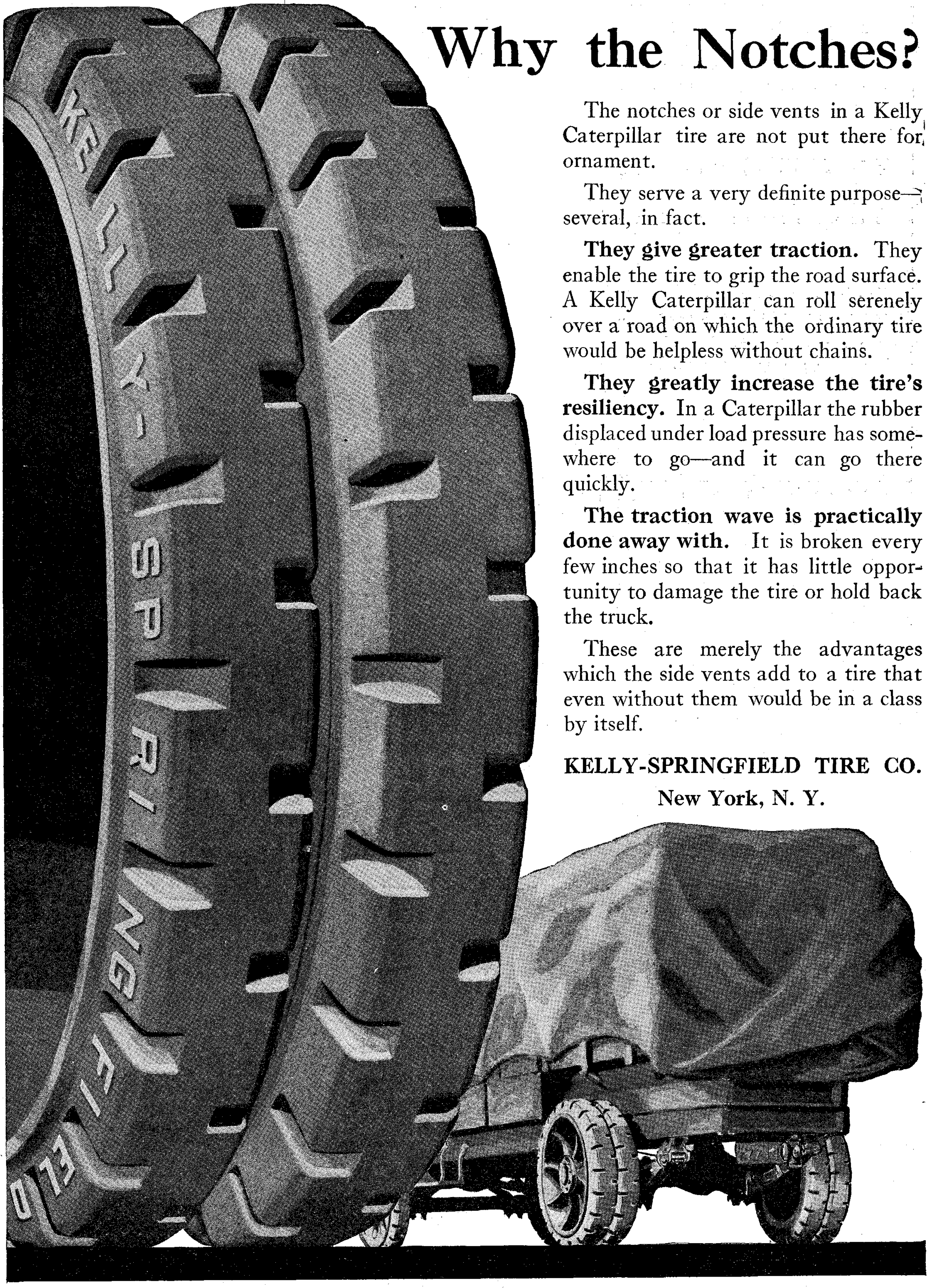


KELLY SPRINGFIELD TRUCK TIRES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

cinema-house, almost invariably showing North-American films.

While everybody discusses with passion the rise in exchange and its effect upon commerce, even the merchants, whose care it is to appear eternally pessimistic, grumble with a certain restraint. It is agreed that should the value of the milreis remain at its present height of about 17*d.* the export of Brazilian raw materials must be most seriously affected, but the commercial community appears to think that the beginning of the year will see a marked drop.

Before the war the operation of the Caixa de Conversao kept the value of the milreis at 15*d.* It fell heavily on the outbreak of war, gold reserves being drawn upon and the Caixa closed, but recovered when the belligerents called for Brazilian merchandise, remaining at an average of 12*d.* for a couple of years. With large trade balances in Brazil's favor the milreis rose to 14*d.* this spring. The sudden elevation to 15*d.*, and thence by quick stages in a few days to over 18*d.*, paralyzed Brazil's export markets about mid-November, and altho the rise facilitates the payments of foreign obligations, it is felt to be entirely against the country's interests in the long run.

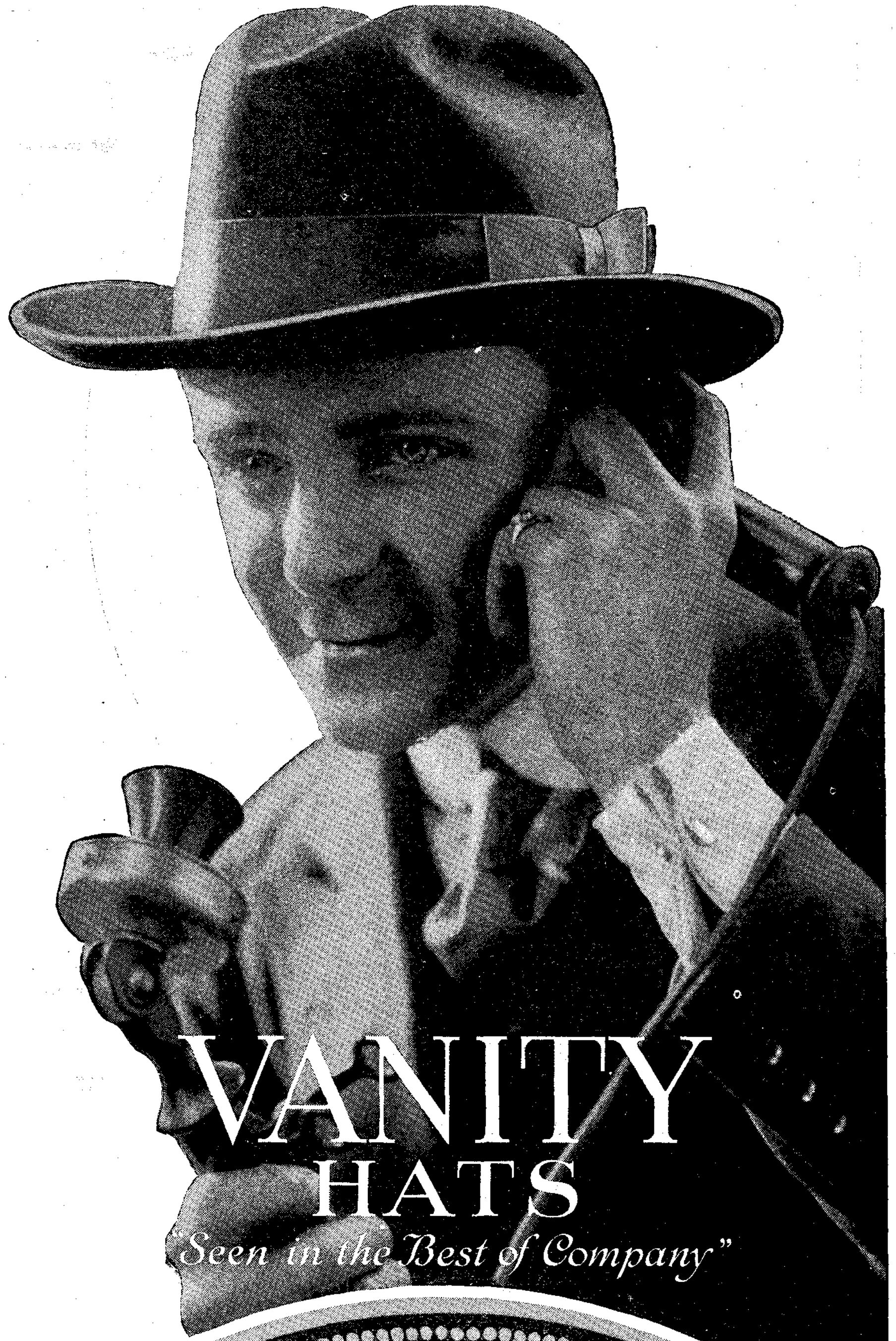
This disturbing influence, and that of the new import tariffs, together with the Finance Minister's order by which that part of the import duties paid in gold certificates is, since December 8, measured by the United States dollar in place of the pound sterling, troubles the commercial world. But Brazil's horizon is so fair, with her varied production, dawning industries, and immense reserves of wealth in land, forests, and minerals, that these clouds do not cast very large shadows.

PATHS TO THE PRESIDENCY—II

(*Continued from page* 42.)

something like a municipal revolution. His services were so notable as to win for him the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of New York in 1882, to which he was elected by the extraordinary plurality of 192,854 votes. The size of this plurality was due very largely to bitter dissensions in the Republican party, which had become divided into two factions, known respectively as the Half Breeds and the Stalwarts.

Cleveland's perfect fearlessness won him a strong following throughout his party, and in 1884 the Democratic National Convention gave him the necessary two-thirds of all its votes, so that he was selected on the second ballot. In the campaign which followed, Cleveland's opponent was the brilliant and magnetic James G. Blaine. This campaign was immensely important as showing that the issues relating to the period of the Civil War and reconstruction had ceased to interest the younger generation of Americans, and that even the alarmist cry of "free trade" no longer terrified any but the most timid and unthinking. On the day after the election in November the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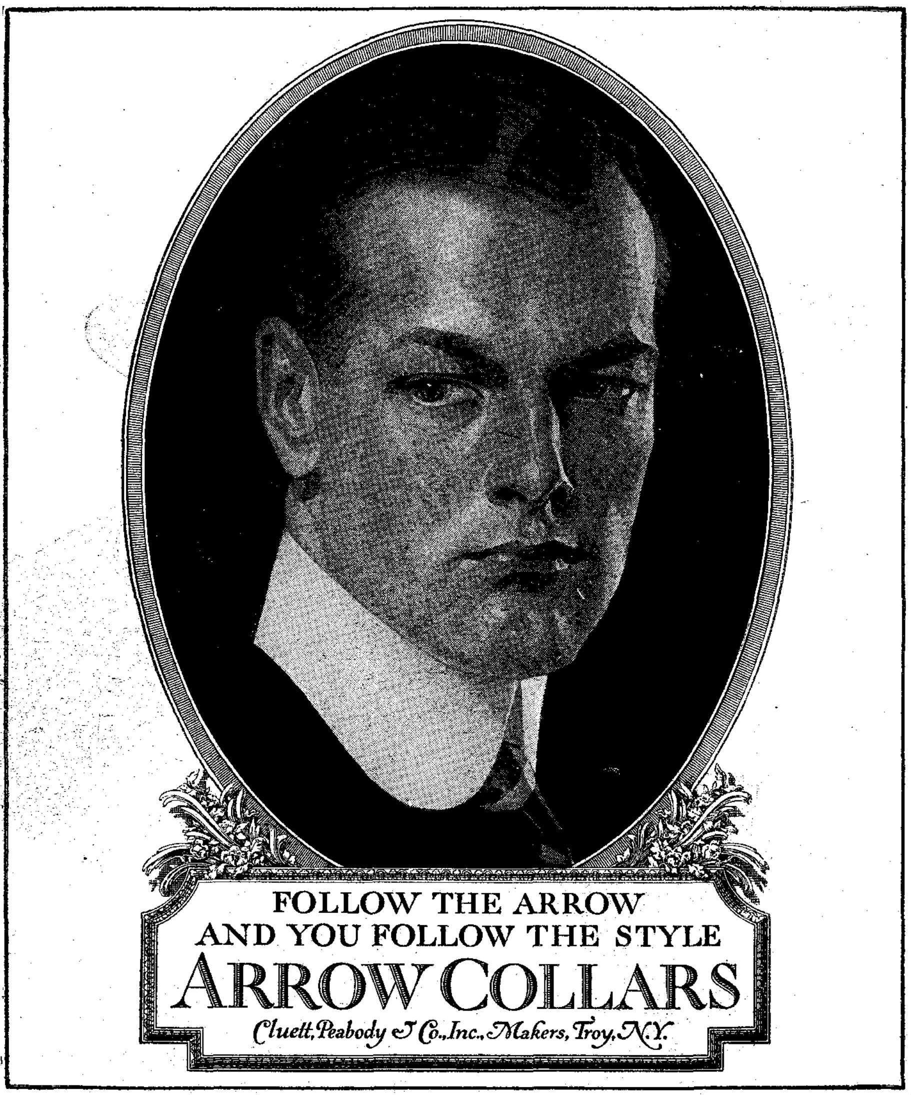
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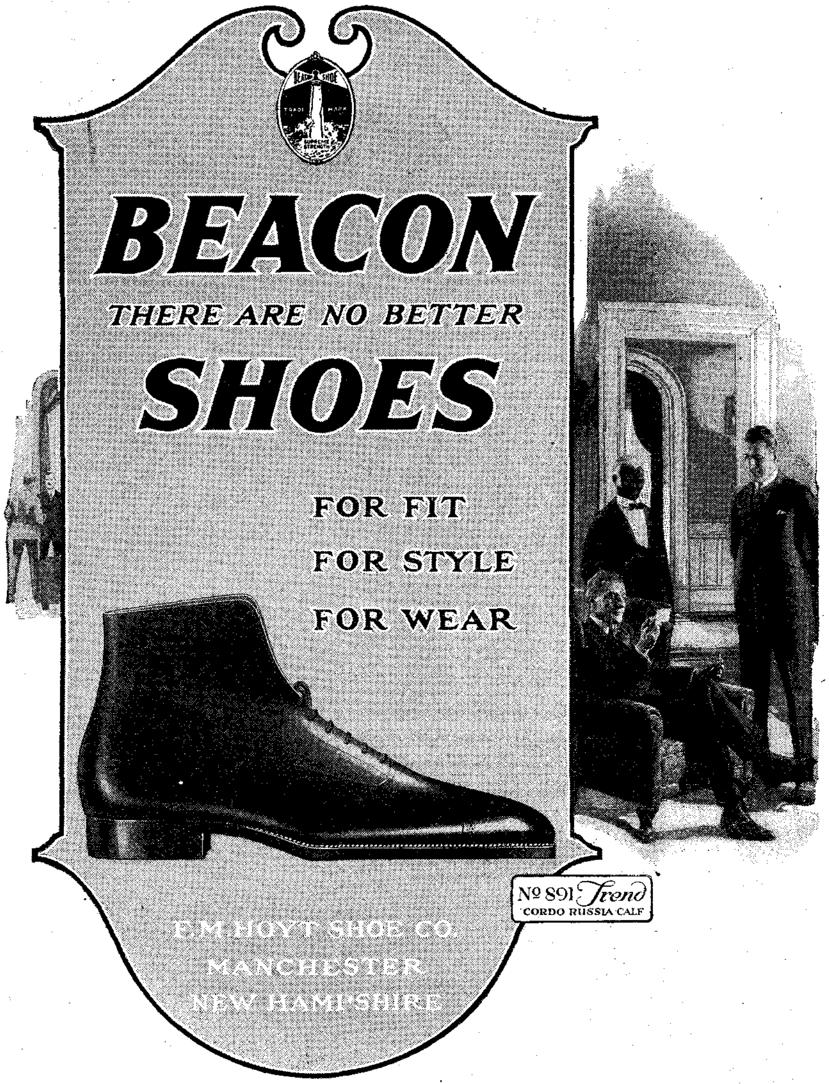
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result was still in doubt, and victory was claimed by the Republicans; but within two days the official count showed that a very small plurality in New York State had given Cleveland a majority of 37 votes in the Electoral College. His hold upon his own party at large remained strong enough to secure his renomination at the National Democratic Convention held at St. Louis on June 7, 1888. At the Presidential election of 1888 Cleveland was defeated by Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, who had 233 electoral votes against 168 for Cleveland. This result was largely due to a division in the Democratic party in New York State, which gave its electoral votes to General Harrison, while choosing a Democrat, David B. Hill, for Governor.

At the close of his first term, in 1889, Cleveland retired to New York City, where for four years he engaged in the practise of law. His political career was at first supposed to have been ended by his defeat; but with each year he gained a new popularity throughout the country until at last, against his own wishes, he became the most conspicuous candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1892. Tho defeated in 1888 in the Electoral College, he had, none the less, a majority of some 100,000 ballots in the popular vote; and the sentiment in his favor was now very strong. In the November election Cleveland swept the country. Not merely did he carry all the Southern States, but likewise the four "doubtful States"—Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, and New York—and, to the surprize of all political prophets, California, Illinois, and Wisconsin solidly, while he also received some electoral votes from Michigan and Ohio. In the Electoral College he had 277 votes as against 145 that were cast for President Harrison. After retiring from the Presidency Cleveland made his home at Princeton, N. J., becoming a trustee of the University there and an occasional lecturer in it.

BENJAMIN HARRISON (1833–1901)—The twenty-third President of the United States was born at North Bend, Ohio, on August 20, 1833. He passed his early years on his father's farm and at a log schoolhouse in the neighborhood. Later he studied two years at Farmers College, at College Hill, near Cincinnati, and in 1852 he graduated at Miami University. After studying law in Cincinnati, he was admitted to the bar (1853), married the daughter of Rev. J. W. Scott, and settled in Indianapolis in 1854. In 1860 he was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and in a political debate with Thomas A. Hendricks soon afterward acquired reputation as a speaker. He entered the Federal Army as second lieutenant in July, 1862; assisted in organizing the Seventieth Indiana Regiment; was promoted in August, 1862, to be colonel;

served in Kentucky and Tennessee; led a charge at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, in which one-third of his command was killed or disabled; commanded his brigade with signal bravery at Kenesaw Mountain, June 29 to July 3, 1864, and at Peachtree Creek, July 20; took part in the operations around Nashville, and on January 23, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of brigade." Returning to civil life, he resumed his occupation of reporter of the Supreme Court, but in 1868 declined reelection. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated, tho running 2,000 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1878 he was appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission. In 1880 he was elected United States Senator, taking his seat March 4, 1881, and during his term of office opposed alien ownership of large tracts of land and the Blair Educational Bill, favored civil-service reform, and was one of a committee to perfect and report a bill restricting Chinese immigration. In 1888, at the Republican Convention in Chicago, he was nominated for the Presidency, receiving 84 votes on the first ballot, 217 on the fourth, and 544 on the eighth. In the ensuing election he received 233 electoral votes to Cleveland's 168, Levi P. Morton, of New York, being elected Vice-President.

His administration was marked by no especially conspicuous features; but during it the Pan-American Congress, the initiation of the policy of commercial reciprocity, and the attempt to annex Hawaii to the United States attracted much attention. The industrial situation was much altered by the McKinley tariff of October 1, 1890; the monetary system was disturbed by the Sherman Silver Bill; civil-service reform was extended; the Louisiana Lottery was abolished; the condition of both the Army and the Navy was improved; and many highly creditable appointments to office were made, especially in the Federal judiciary. In the summer of 1892, Harrison's Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, resigned and became an avowed candidate for the Presidential nomination; but Harrison was again nominated, only to be defeated in the election by his predecessor, Grover Cleveland, receiving 145 electoral votes. After leaving office he accepted a lectureship in international law at Leland Stanford Junior University, California. During the remaining years of his life he devoted himself to the practise of law, being retained in several cases of national importance, and in 1899 appearing as counsel for Venezuela before the commission appointed to arbitrate the boundary dispute with England. He was the principal representative of the United States at the Hague Conference (1899). His death occurred, after a brief illness, at Indianapolis, March 13, 1901.

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MOTORING · AND · AVIATION

HOW IT LOOKS AND FEELS TO FLY IN AN AIR-PULLMAN

TO the average fellow taking his first flight in an air-ship, says an average fellow who recently did it, the world looks a good bit like a rather overdone movie-thriller. He never saw things from this angle before, and had no idea they could look that way. The general effect on his mind is bewildering, but out of the multitude of strange impressions received on his initial flying trip perhaps he will carry away one or two that stand out more vividly than the rest. Thus, Robert J. Thompson, an American writer, on his first flight in a passenger *Zeppelin*, was especially struck by the pursuing black shadow of their craft as seen on the earth below them. Seated in a car resembling a Pullman in size and appearance, Mr. Thompson says it was easy to forget they were "up in the air" unless they looked out through the windows. Then this shadow and the swiftly passing kaleidoscopic view beneath served instantly to bring back with something of a shock a realization of the strangeness of the situation. According to Mr. Thompson, there are no terrors connected with flying, however. None of the passengers exhibited any signs of apprehension, tho two of them were seasick. The party of more than twenty sat around and talked or read, or walked about as unconcernedly as passengers do in a terrestrial carrier. The flight was made in the *Bodensee*, one of the regular liners of the air-service system operated by the Germans between Berlin and Switzerland. Mr. Thompson relates his experiences as follows, in the Dearborn *Independent:*

Arriving at the *Zeppelin* works and the great hall, where these air-cruisers are made and where they are housed during their resting hours, you find a vast shed, of steel and cement construction, which is upward of five hundred feet in length, two hundred in width, and one hundred or more high.

Our air-ship was awaiting us. It was anchored to some fifty bags of sand resting on the floor of the hall, as well as several running trolleys attached by cables to tracks extending out of the hall several hundred or a thousand feet. The thing seemed small in its great berth. Along the sides of this shed were numerous flexible pipes for feeding the gas-cells of the ship with hydrogen-gas. Both the *Zeppelins* and the gas are manufactured on the place.

The gas-cells of a *Zeppelin*—there are eleven in the *Bodensee*—are placed in a row like peas in a pod, and enclosed in a tubular and pointed aluminum frame, which is again covered by an encasing envelop. The covering of these cells is made of what is called goldbeater's cloth. This material is composed of the lining of the small stomach of the cow, and is theoretically impermeable. These strips of skin are about eight by fifteen inches in size and are glued one upon the other three or four thick, overlapping to break joints. Nevertheless, when the vessel ascends over five hundred feet, the expansion of gas effects a loss which may be determined exactly according to the altitude.

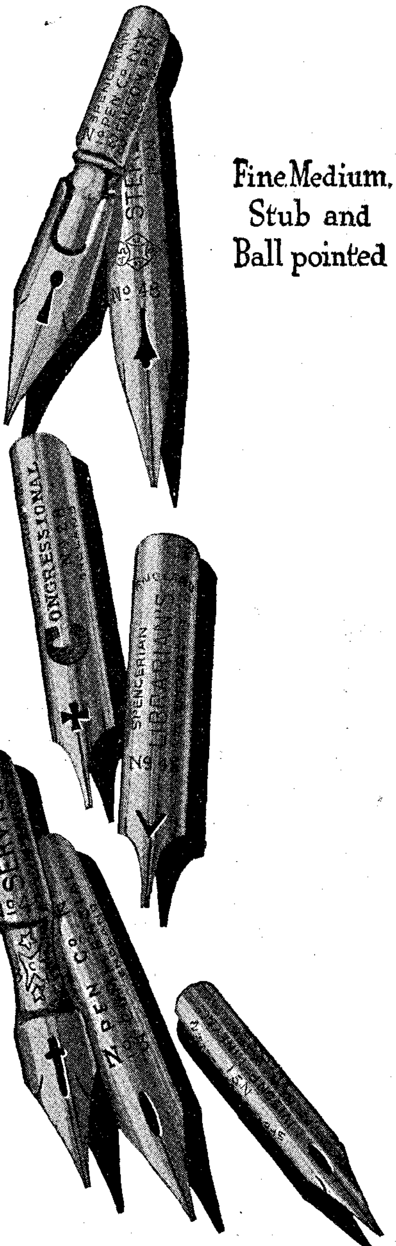
But to our journey. You pass through a gateway, and your baggage is checked and weighed. Each passenger is allowed thirty pounds free, the excess being charged at the rate of ten cents per pound. A truck full of large trunks was loaded up (note the distinction) into the hold, along with the petrol and oil for the thousand-odd horse-power motors.

The passenger gondol of the latest style of *Zeppelin* is placed well forward under the body of the flier. It resembles a Pullman chair-car very much, not only in size but in convenience. The capacity is twenty-five passengers, and there were that number of upholstered willow-work chairs, with places numbered, set along the walls of the interior. The windows, next to each chair, were removable, so one could put his head out and look directly down on the earth. I thought these windows were glass, and took one out, to find it as light as paper. I lifted my chair, which was large and comfortable, to find it also astonishingly light. There were substantial appearing columns extending up and down along the inside of the car. I tapped one of them with my pipe. It was as light and hollow as a paper tube. The floor seemed solid enough and was carpeted with a dark-red material, and the ceiling and walls were draped with similar material. Network racks were placed over each seat for hand-baggage and parcels. Everything was there, and everything was complete. At the front of the gondol (the technical term for the passenger carriage), and cut off by a partition, is the navigation and officers' steering-room. In the rear, and also cut off from the passenger compartment by a partition, are the entrance gangway, a kitchenette, and toilet conveniences.

The full complement of passengers was aboard. In addition to the number in the passenger gondol, there was a crew of sixteen men, chiefly above in the hold of the ship, whence they could swarm down the shroudlike braces to the motor gondols. We had entered by means of a movable set of stairs leading up to the gangway. I found my seat, which was number nine, and at the same moment discovered that we were floating out of the hall—drawn by the trolleys already referred to. As soon as we were in the open I removed my window and put my head out. There were about one hundred men holding the monster byropes and hand-railings fastened to its sides. Just as soon as we were free from the hall the ship was veered by the wind to face the south, and it became apparent that there was a very healthy head-wind on to combat. This caused a delay of half an hour in our getting off, through the necessity of taking on additional petrol. They put up into the hold an extra six large tanks of this fuel.

At ten o'clock we were away. Immediately the air-ship was unleashed the motors were started, and we sensed at once the complete control of the thing. Rising by the force of the propellers, more than through the lifting power of the gas, the ship was off, like a great flying swan, direct to the southwest.

SPENCERIAN
PERSONAL
Steel Pens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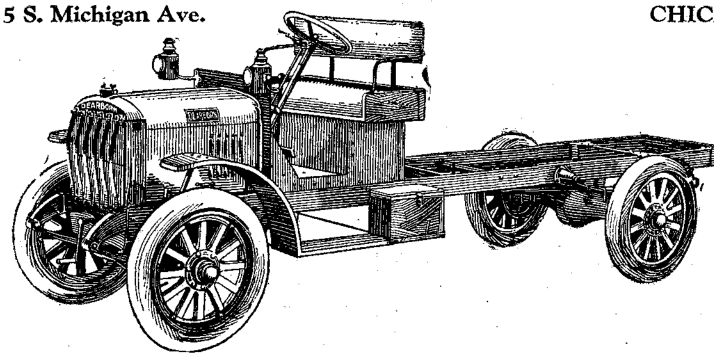

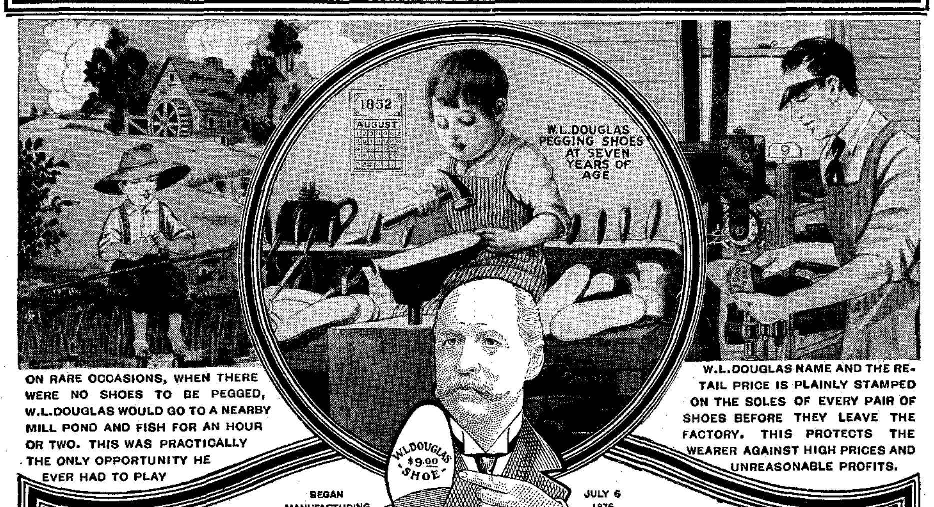
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President
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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

It may not be too much of an exaggeration to say that in one's first *Zeppelin* flight minutes impress you as seconds and hours pass like minutes. Almost instantly it appeared we were racing above Potsdam and the famous Sans Souci of Frederick the Great, at a speed of seventy miles an hour. The ship was navigating the lower strata of air and was only about four hundred feet above the tips of the pine-trees. The palaces of Potsdam were spread out beneath us like souvenir cards and could be recognized easily from our windows. This picture gave way almost instantly to something else equally interesting; and below, diagonally off to the north, sharply visible on the uneven surface of the dark green spruce forest over which we were traveling, there came, darting along, like swift-running shadows over the ripened wheat-fields, a great black object, never for a moment losing us, keeping equal pace, crossing lakes, fields, and woods, like some great sinister pursuer—the shadow, the simulacrum of the *Bodensee.*

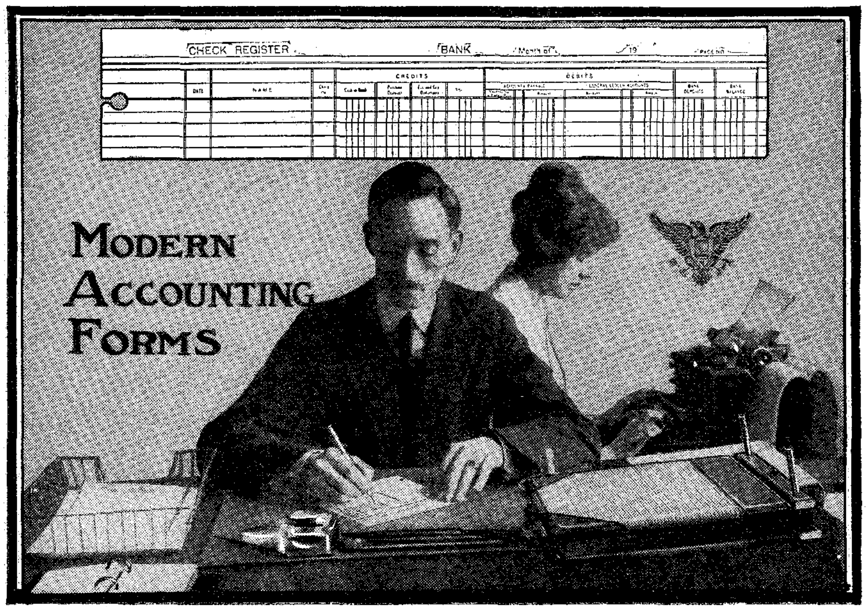
The *Bodensee* rocked and pitched to some extent, due to its flying at a low altitude and the consequent variations in the density of the air. At higher altitudes, however, we are told, the sensation of motion is entirely absent, and were it not for the flying panorama beneath, the flier would have the illusion of standing still. We further read:

> We veered, once, several miles out of our course while passing over the mountains of the Thuringian forest, to run around and avoid a snow-storm. As the sun became overclouded the air turned icy cold, and blankets were brought into requisition. Tea was served, and in half an hour we were again in the sunshine and the storm was behind us.
>
> Germany is a great winter-cabbage country, and this vegetable becomes blue as it ripens. In looking at these fields they appeared like beds of mignonette. Tame pigeons were flying about below us, and as we passed over villages, pigs and ducks, chickens and sheep could be seen and identified. A wild deer broke out of a forest and dashed for a moment into view. A farmer, at the plow, would stop and wave his hat to us—doubtless thinking, where the hat had formerly rested, something about "*Über Alles*" as we roared past. And speaking of this roar, it is deafening, to be sure, if you are below or behind the motors; but racing away from the noise at the rate of seventy miles an hour, as we were doing, only a dull, dreamy subtone comes to you and the voice does not have to be raised in the least for agreeable conversation.
>
> As we approached the Swiss frontier, the far-away Alps could be seen, with their snow-capped peaks reaching into the clouds. As we came up to the *Zeppelin* hall at Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance (Bodensee) the engines stopt. There was dead quiet. I was told that the action was to test the buoyancy and determine the loss of gas. It was only for a moment and the motors were again started, with the ship steering for the ground at an easy angle. In five minutes, as I timed the thing, we were down and safely anchored in the hall. It was four o'clock. We had made the flight in five and a half hours.

TRUCKS THAT FEED THE RAILROADS

RAILROADS exist because there are passengers and goods to be carried from place to place. Some passengers (not all) will walk up to the cars and load themselves; but goods must be transported, no matter if they are only ten feet from the rails. And the amount of transportation that the railway itself can do is strictly limited by the width of the belt on which it can depend for freight. Not many years ago the imagination of the railroad man had not gone beyond a fringe of little branch lines, making a map of the railroad look like a thousand-legged caterpillar. Hundreds of these were built, and scores are now being abandoned. The tributary belt of farms or industrial country can be reached better and more thoroughly by the motor-truck running over a smooth, hard roadway. In an article on "Trucks and Trailers as Rail-Feeders," contributed to *The Traffic World* (Chicago), Harry Wilkin Perry shows how highway transportation brings business to steam-lines and forecasts future development. He writes:

> Railroads do not exist on traffic originating alone in cities and villages actually touched by the rail-lines. Great volumes of freight reach the railroads from farms, ranches, mines, lumber districts, and some dairies, and even factories at varying distances from the railroads themselves. All this freight has to be hauled over the wagon roads; in fact, the great bulk of all railroad-freight must be hauled at one end or both ends of the rail shipment by teams or motor-trucks.
>
> In an address before the Railroad Club in New York not long ago, C. A. Morse, assistant director of operation in charge of engineering and maintenance for the United States Railroad Administration, made the following pertinent remarks on this subject:
>
> "Where heretofore development of the country for fifty miles either side of a trunk line of railroad has required the construction of light branch-lines, it is a question to be seriously considered whether this policy should be continued or whether good wagon-roads should be constructed and the products of farms and passenger travel should not be handled by motor-trucks and automobiles to the main line.
>
> "Taken alone and considered as a unit, practically none of these small branch-lines pays expenses, but as gatherers of freight and passengers to increase density of traffic on the main lines they are sources of profit.
>
> "As, however, the traffic gathered by them is turned over to the main line with a deficit attached which has to be overcome during the main-line movement before any profit is made, it would be a decided advantage if this traffic could be delivered to the trunk line by means of the motor-truck, tractor, and automobile without this bill of expense attached."
>
> Up to the present, a high state of productivity has been reached only in belts along the railroads extending as far on either side as it pays to haul to the railroad



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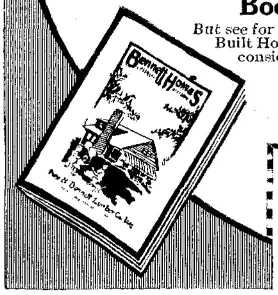
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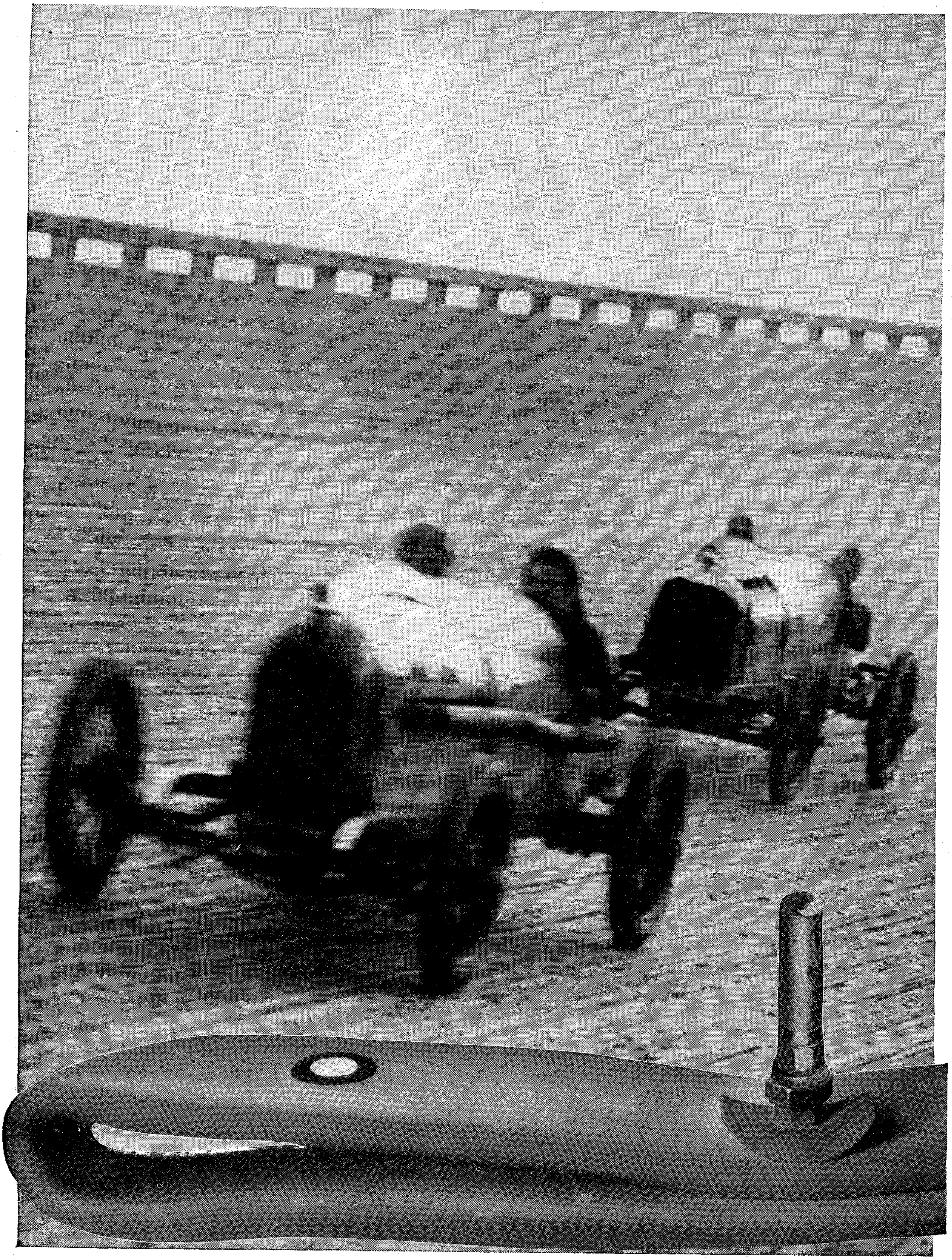

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GOODYEAR

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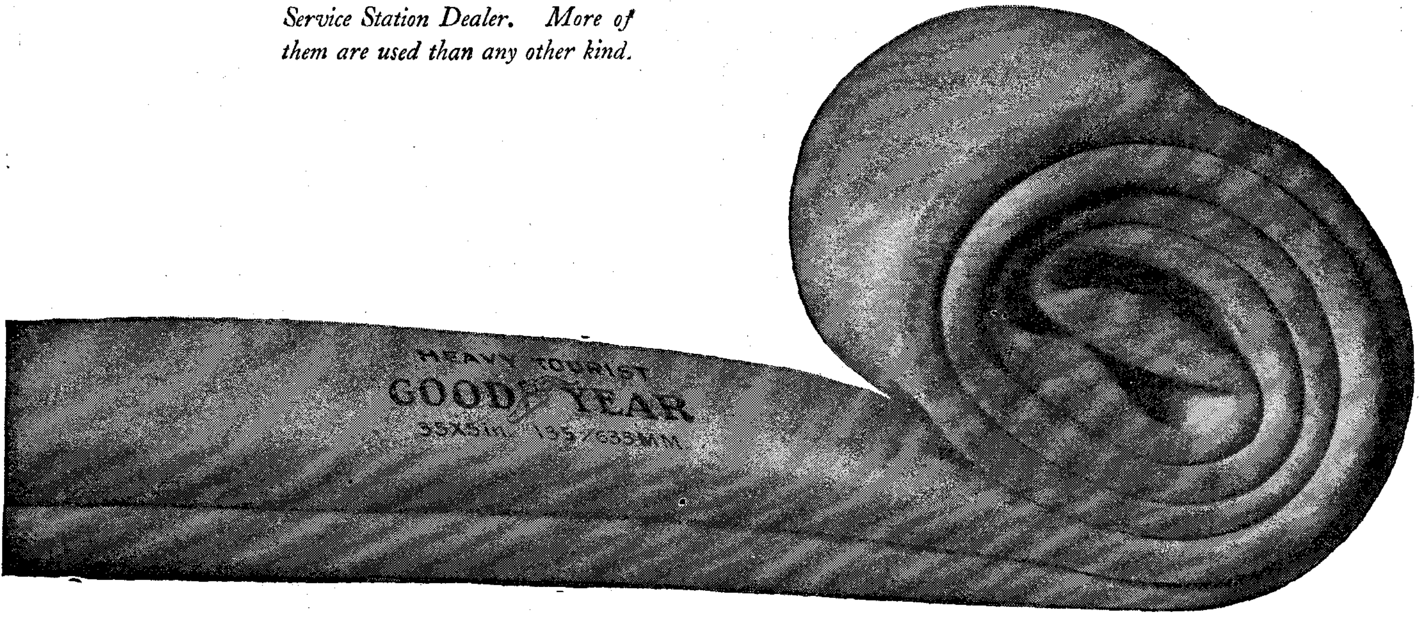

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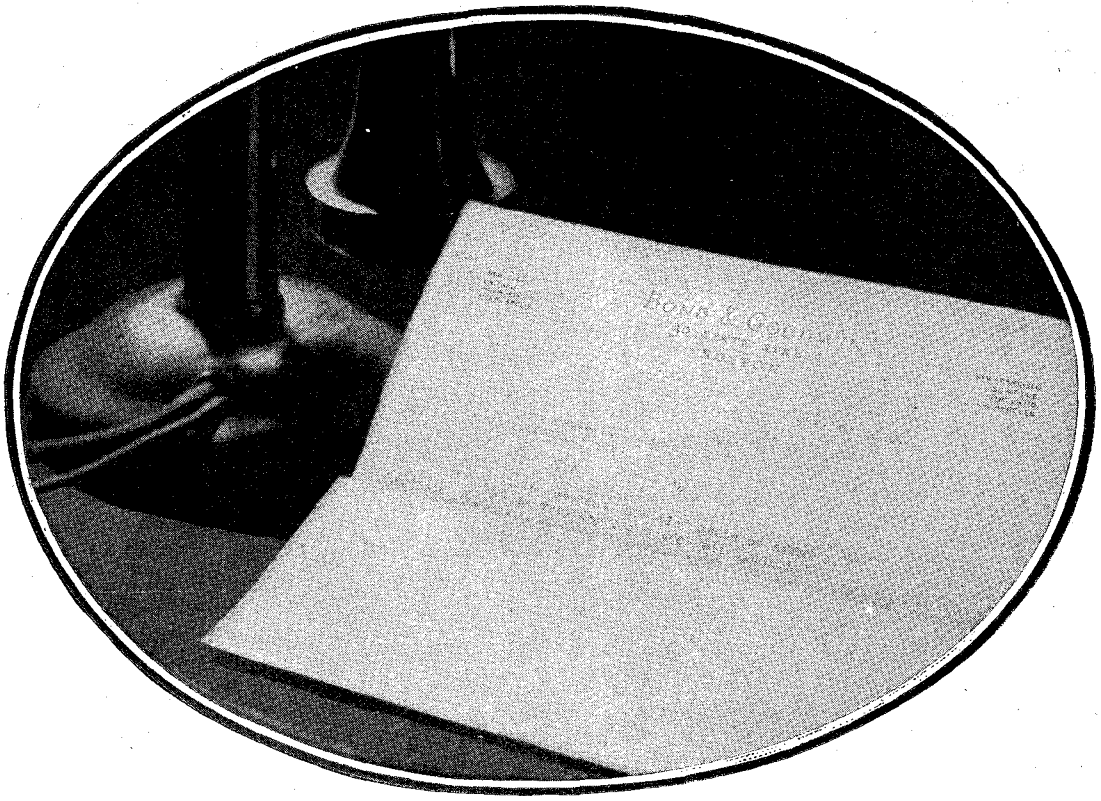

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

by team. This may be ten, fifteen, or twenty-five miles, depending on products raised and the character of the highways. Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the average length of haul of major farm-products—corn, wheat, and cotton—by wagon is only nine miles. It ranges from 6.3 miles in the eastern North Central States to 20.2 miles in the Rocky Mountain States. Thus, for these crops, the productive belt along the railway and its branch lines may be considered as being only eighteen to twenty miles wide on the average.

The same study by the government department shows that the average haul by motor-truck is 11.3 miles, so that under present conditions the use of motor-trucks is widening the revenue-producing belt along the railroads by two and one-third miles. But there is no reason why, with improved highways, suitable for the operation of motor-trucks of five tons' capacity, this belt should not be doubled in width.

It would be absurdly impractical to build radial rail-lines at intervals of approximately twenty miles to tap all these back districts; therefore, the only means of developing them and bringing their products to the railroads for the profitable long haul is by improvement of the highways and use of the motor-truck. It can not be done by horses and wagons, because horses can not haul loads more than twelve to fifteen miles and return home the same day, whereas motor-trucks easily cover fifty miles or more in a day. Furthermore, it costs more than twice as much to haul farm-products to shipping-points by team as by truck.

The average cost of hauling corn by wagon, as determined by the Department of Agriculture last year, was thirty-three cents per ton-mile and that of hauling wheat thirty cents, whereas the cost of hauling these two commodities by motor-truck averaged only fifteen cents per ton-mile. An even greater difference in hauling cotton was developed. By wagon it was found to average forty-eight cents a ton-mile and by motor-truck only eighteen cents.

An important fact is that most of the motor-trucks used by farmers are of one or two tons' capacity. Now, the cost of hauling by motor-truck decreases as the load transported on one unit or at one time increases. Every railroad man knows this as applied to railroad practise, and he also knows that better roadbeds and heavier rails, ties, and bridges are required for movement of the bigger locomotives and cars. The same thing applies to highways; they must have stronger foundations and better surfaces to sustain the traffic of heavier motor-trucks and trailers. . . . . . .

The principal reason why farmers generally use the smaller sizes is that the roads over which they haul are not suitable for operation of larger and heavier vehicles. Clearly, therefore, the construction of roads capable of sustaining five-ton trucks will double the width of the productive belts along the railways. States will make a grave mistake if, in carrying out the great road-improvement plans for which the citizens have voted big bond issues, they build or reconstruct the subsidiary market roads to the standards for loads of only 10,000 pounds, suitable for trucks of only two to two and one-half tons. They should provide for gross loads of not less than 20,000 to 28,000 pounds if farmers and others are to be given the benefit of the most economical highway haulage.

Back areas await for development only on better roads and quicker and better transportation over them. Much of the land too remote from shipping points to pay for cultivation under present road conditions is more fertile than land nearer the railroads which has been tilled for generations. Because of its remoteness it is cheap land. With the improvement of highways and the use of motor-trucks, it will be brought under a high state of cultivation and the grain, fruit, vegetables, live stock, and dairy and poultry products will be hauled to the railroads for shipment.

Farmers and other shippers are learning that hauling costs are greatly reduced by the use of trailers and semitrailers with motor-trucks and light passenger automobiles. . . . The hauling cost is cut nearly or quite in half in this way, a double or triple load being hauled on one trip and by one driver.

Rural motor-express lines that reach out into territory not directly served by the railroads may be expected shortly, Mr. Perry thinks, to adopt trailers in large numbers. He goes on:

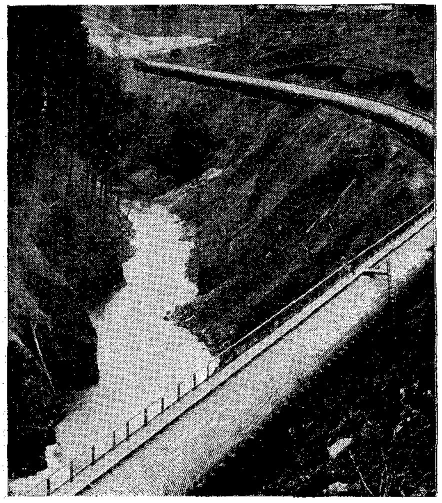
Far-sighted operators foresee the time when farmers and other shippers will purchase trailers themselves to take the place of horses and wagons, will load them and leave them at the farm-gate or at their places of business to be picked up by tractors operated over regular routes and hauled in trains to railroad points. After unloading, the trailers will be hauled back and left at the owners' places.

The obvious advantages of this system are that the farmer avoids the serious loss of time which he now spends driving a team to and from town, has no responsibility save for loading and unloading, has no expensive truck mechanism to care for and keep in repair, shipments of perishable products reach market in quicker time and in better condition than by wagon and larger quantities of produce can be hurried to market to take advantage of high prices before they drop or a season of rainy weather sets in.

The cost of a good trailer does not exceed that of a team and wagon, and there is no expense in its operation, beyond the charge made by the trucking company for hauling it to and from town. It consumes no gasoline and does not "eat its head off" while standing in the stable or shed.

The radius of operation of motor-express lines usually is from fifteen to thirty miles from the railroad point. The distance may, of course, be extended to fifty miles in areas where railroads are far apart and the country is or may become sufficiently productive to pay a profit on operation. The fact to be borne in mind is that the transportation facilities afforded serve to develop these sections, thereby creating additional long-haul freight that must come to the railroads. Where the routes parallel the rail-lines some way-freight will be lost to the highway trucking companies, but such freight is generally conceded to be unprofitable to the railroads and to interfere with the more profitable long hauls.

It, therefore, seems clear that in time the evolution in hauling now taking place will result in the creation of all the new traffic the railroads can handle, with long-distance shipping by rail and short-distance shipping by highway.



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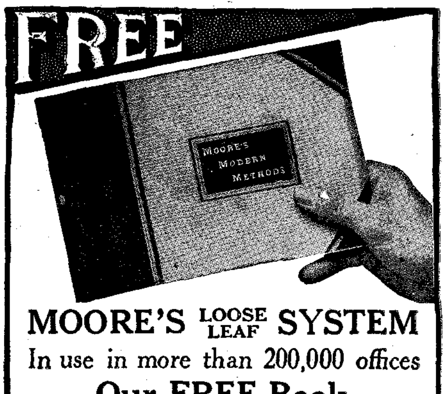

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LOW GASOLINE OUTPUT THREATENS ALL MOTOR INDUSTRIES

GASOLINE manufacture by refineries in the United States will have to be greatly increased during 1920 to meet the demands of motor-vehicles, airplanes, and other machines using internal-combustion engines. Gasoline-engines, during 1919, showed a far larger rate of increase than did gasoline. Refineries manufactured an estimated total of 92,700,000 barrels of gasoline in 1919, an increase of 7,700,000 barrels, or 9 per cent. over 1918. The number of motor-cars registered at the end of 1919 is estimated at 7,500,000, a gain of 22 per cent. over 1918. This includes only passenger and commercial cars, and not tractors, motor-boats, and gas-engines. As for the present outlook, says *The Wall Street Journal:*

> Automobile-manufacturers are preparing to put 2,675,000 cars, including 425,000 commercial cars, on the market this year, and, allowing for 20 per cent. replacements, this would make the number in use in 1920 about 8,675,000. The average car consumes about 500 gallons, or 12.3 barrels, of gasoline a year. This would mean that during 1920 at least 100,000,000 barrels of gasoline must be produced by refineries for domestic consumption. Add to this 10,000,000 barrels which will be needed for exports, tractors, and other use, and a total of 110,000,000 barrels will be needed. This is an increase of 17,000,000 barrels over 1919. Exports were about 8,900,000 barrels last year, or about 9 per cent. of the total.
>
> Stocks of gasoline on hand September 30, 1919, were 8,800,000 barrels, a gain of 2,400,000 barrels over those as of December 31, 1918.
>
> The number of motor-cars registered in 1900 was 10,000, compared with 6,146,000 in 1918. In 1914 there were 1,700,000 cars and a gasoline production of 34,762,790 barrels, compared with 7,500,000 cars in 1919 and a gasoline production of 92,700,000 barrels, gains of 341 per cent. and 166 per cent. respectively.
>
> Lubricating-oil production will be in proportionately increased demand. In 1919, 19,685,667 barrels were manufactured and about 12,369,414 barrels were consumed in the United States. In 1918 output was 20,000,000 barrels with a consumption of 19,748,331 barrels. Exports were proportionately higher, being about 6,677,000 barrels last year.
>
> The following table gives the amount of gasoline and lubricating oil (in barrels) manufactured from 1914 to 1919 (figures for lubricating oil for 1914 and 1915 unavailable) with number of motor-cars registered:

Year	Gasoline Manufactured	Lubricating Oil Manufactured	Motor Cars Registered
1919..........	*92,700,735	*19,685,667	*7,500,000
1918..........	85,000,000	20,000,000	6,146,000
1917..........	67,870,153	17,134,400	4,950,000
1916..........	49,020,966	14,870,028	3,400,000
1915..........	36,876,160	....	2,400,000
1914..........	34,762,790	....	1,700,000

*Estimated.

> Activity of refining companies and producing companies in enlarging output indicates that they are preparing to take care of increased demand. Advances in the price of retail and wholesale gasoline and lubricating oil are expected to take place throughout the country.

WHEN FRIEND WIFE ROCKED THE NEW "BOAT"

WOMAN'S right to vote, or even to take a crack at guiding the Ship of State, is admitted in practically all quarters to-day except in a few Southern commonwealths, but a good many masculine back-numbers still deny her right to have her own way with a new and expensive car. One of these wise conservatives, or foolish moss-backs—depending on the point of view—comes forward with a tale of how his marital tranquillity suffered a blowout as the result of his attempts to initiate wifie into the mysteries of spark plugs, clutches, brakes, and accelerators. In view of the thousands of women now driving cars, the relator's experience in trying to teach his better half how to operate a car without tearing it to pieces may be considered exceptional; but many men may feel a twinge of sympathy with him in his attempts to explain to the feminine mind "what goes on under the bonnet and under the floor."

The chief actors in the drama were named Reggie and Alice. It appears that when they began married life they owned a hardy, faithful car known as a Henry. Alice had sometimes run this tough and uncomplaining little beast of burden on short trips. After a while, however, they disposed of the Henry and acquired a fine and glittering, and also costly, machine which they dubbed Clarice. At the very outset, following the acquisition of Clarice, Reggie pulled an entirely inexcusable boner by addressing Alice in language as follows:

> "Now, see here, dearest, I tell you what it is, this car is very different from Henry. I think you ought to go a bit deeper into it than just knowing how to start and stop. I think you ought to learn how the thing works—the principles of it and all that. If you knew what actually happens when you push the pedals and advance the spark you'd drive a lot better."

Of course, it can be seen at a glance that a remark of that kind was highly improper, and if Reggie had been older and wiser he would never have made it. To make things worse, he explained to his wife that a little book went with the car which told all about its mechanism in words so clear that the dullest intelligence could not fail to comprehend. At this point Alice informed her husband with some asperity that she wouldn't read the book, but insisted that he take her out and show her how to run the car. What followed is thus related by John Chapman Hilder in *Motor* (New York):

> Well, I tooled Clarice gently out to some lonely back roads in a suburban development that had never developed and handed her over to Alice.
>
> "Now, old thing," I said, "if you've been watching me on the way out here you'll already have a pretty good idea of how to do it. Did you notice the first thing I did to start her?" Alice said she hadn't been watching at all because she never could get it by watching anyway, only by doing it herself.
>
> So I began to explain about the pedals. That pedal on the left is the clutch and the one like it on the right is the service brake. The little pedal to the right of the brake—and so forth, describing what they all were. Then, when I was all through, I asked her which was the clutch. "I don't know," she said, "which is it?"
>
> I went over them all again and then I told her to push with her left foot, pull the shift lever to the left and back, press lightly on the accelerator and very gently let the clutch pedal come all the way out. Whir went the engine, racing to beat old Harry. Back went the clutch. Poor Clarice jumped about ten feet and then stopt still like a dead thing. It nearly cut my heart out.
>
> "My Gosh!" I yelled, "didn't you hear me say let the clutch in *gently*. You'll pull the whole rear end out of the car if you do things like that. Gee whiz, you've got to let it in *gently*."
>
> "What do you mean, let the clutch *in?*" asks Alice. "You told me to let it out. How can I do anything if you tell me one thing one minute and another thing the next? And you needn't bellow, Reggie. I'm not deaf."

Hubby proceeded with further explanations, unfortunately not as lucid as the occasion seemed to demand. Friend wife interrupted by mixing the gear shift lever with the clutch pedal, and he started all over again. However, according to his own testimony, his explanations were not appreciated:

> "Heaven's sake," complains Alice, "can't you teach me to drive without all these explanations? It'll be dark in a few minutes. I don't want to listen to all that stuff now. The man who delivered the car said he could reach me in no time. Other people drive without fussing with technical things like that."
>
> "That's the reason the service stations are always crowded," I put in.
>
> "Well, I know there are thousands of women and men, too, who drive all right and don't bother with it. I want to drive this summer. If I have to wait till I've learned details like that, I'd rather stay out of the car altogether."
>
> By that time it was pretty dark so I suggested she'd better let me take Clarice and drive home. It was a very quiet drive home. I guess we were both what you might call fulminating.
>
> But Alice was cheered up the next evening. She met me at the station with the car. One mudguard showed evidences of having been well bent but badly straightened. I pretended not to notice it. "You take her home," said Alice. "I'll go out with you after dinner and show you how much I've learned. It's really very easy. And the man said I didn't have to worry about—er—about being able to do it."
>
> After dinner we climbed in again. I said nothing, just watched.
>
> "Don't look at me like that," says she; "you make me nervous."
>
> First thing she did was to throw out the clutch and put her into low. Then she slowly let the clutch in. But the car stood still. Alice looks at me, suddenly, white, scared to death. "What's the matter with it?" she asks.
>
> "Nothing," I told her, "only as a rule a car goes better when the engine is running."
>
> "Oh, I forgot," she said. "I have to use

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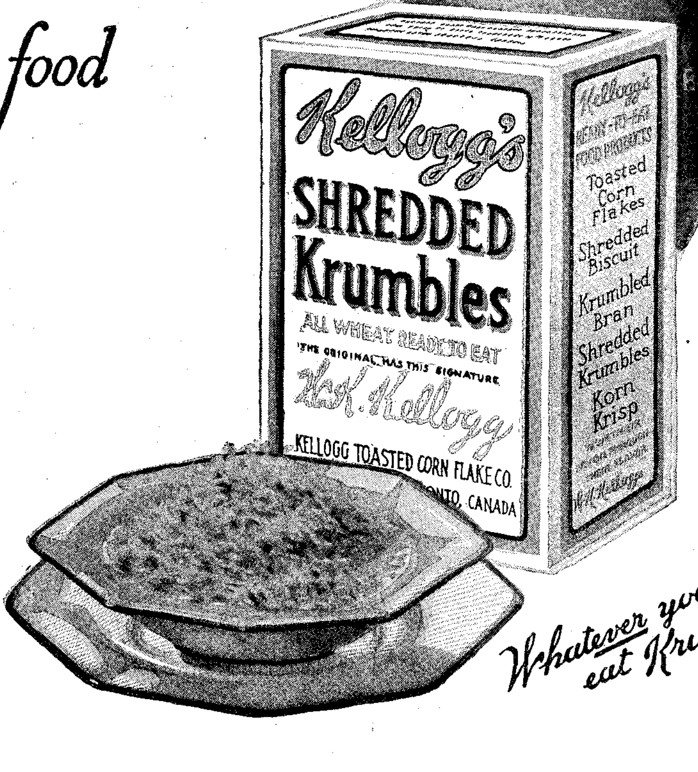
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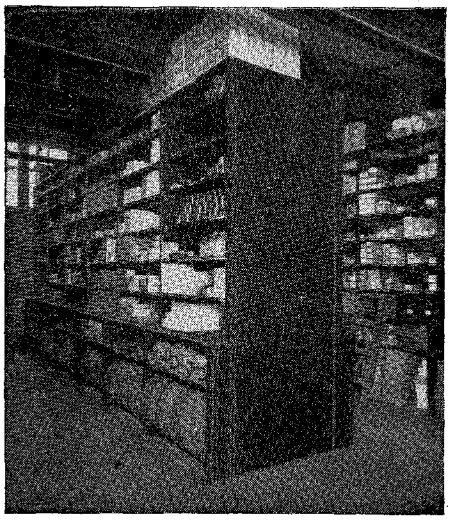

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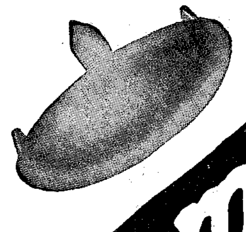


Domes of Silence
BETTER THAN CASTERS
For All Furniture Legs
Save Floors-Save Rugs
See That You Get Them

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

the starter, don't I?" And with that, before I could stop her, she steps on the starter and poor old Clarice gives a jump.

"Wait a minute, wait a minute," I shouted, "put her in neutral, put her in neutral. You'll pull the starter to pieces if you do that."

"If you're going to act that way," she came back, "I'm through. You can't expect me to remember everything right off. Trouble is I get nervous when you're in the car. I didn't do that once before you came."

"That's good," I replied; "it wouldn't take many little spasms of that sort to wreck her."

Altogether we had a jolly evening, I can tell you. It took me until about two G. M. to put through an armistice. And I only managed it then by making abject apologies.

Next day was Saturday. I didn't exactly look forward to going home, but Alice was in high spirits when she met me at the station as before. She had had another lesson that morning and I suppose the feeling that she was going great guns—as she thought—had given her a thrill. I had made up my mind to sit and suffer in silence even if it killed me. And so, after I had changed my things, we started out. All went well till we got to the end of our street and were coming to the main road. It was a busy corner. Things coming four ways at once and an upgrade in every direction. "Better begin to slow down now," I advised her. Which she did, taking her foot off the throttle. Then as we got to the turn I suggested that she shift. "I can't," she wailed, "what do I do?"

By now we were drifting out aimlessly toward the middle of the crossing, and I just had time to grab the wheel and yank us out of the way of a great lunging old chain-drive roadster doing about forty-five. He cleared us by inches, cursing as he passed. "Phew," I gasped to Alice, "that was a narrow one."

"Yes, you crazy Indian," she said, "you nearly smashed us up, losing your head and grabbing the wheel like that. I was all right. Why didn't you let me alone?"

I was flabbergasted. I couldn't believe at first she was serious. But she was. You should have seen her face. Well, I was so surprized I simply couldn't say a word. You can imagine. By the time I had recovered she had managed to start Clarice up again. You remember I said there was a hill? Well, we got over the top after stalling twice on the way and thereafter on level roads nothing happened until we reached the practise grounds.

When we arrived there were a couple of other fellows out also initiating women. Alice announced, coolly enough, that she desired to improve her technique in turning around in narrow places. I just sat and looked on. If it had been any car but mine, it would have been funny. Every time she stalled Clarice, she would sit still for five minutes, clutching the wheel, looking kind of blank. You'd have thought she was praying for divine inspiration as to what to do next. I stood it as long as I could and then during one of these communions with Providence I piped up.

"Seems to me," I suggested as casually as I could, "seems to me you'd have better luck if you understood what goes on under the hood and the floorboards."

"I suppose you'll have to get it out of your system some time," she answered; "go ahead and explain."

"All right," I said, "let's begin with the engine. Do you know why an engine has to be cranked before it will run? I'll tell you. An engine is made up of a number of cylinders. A cylinder is just what its name implies. That is, a hollow cylindrical piece of metal like a—like a tin can, for instance, only stronger, and it is open at one end. Well, inside this cylinder is what they call a piston. Know what that is? A piston is also a cylindrical piece of metal. And it fits inside the cylinder, very tight, so that none of the gas can escape. See? Wait till I find a piece of paper. Now, that's the cylinder and there, inside it, is the piston. A very tight fit. All right. Now, the piston slides up and down in the cylinder. But it has to be attached to something so its up-and-down motion can be converted into rotary motion, therefore it is fastened to the crankshaft by means of a connecting rod. Do you get that? Give me a hairpin. . . . Look. I 'showed' her these two ends of the pin. When I revolve it, they stay in the same place, but this bent middle part goes round and round. That's what the crankshaft does. And of course you can easily see that if the piston is connected with the crankshaft, every time the piston goes up and down the crankshaft goes round and round. Is that clear, so far?"

"No," admitted Alice. "What makes the piston go round and round?"

"I didn't say it did," I replied. "I said the piston went up and down and. . . . . ."

"Oh, pshaw, what's the difference? You know what I mean. What makes it move?"

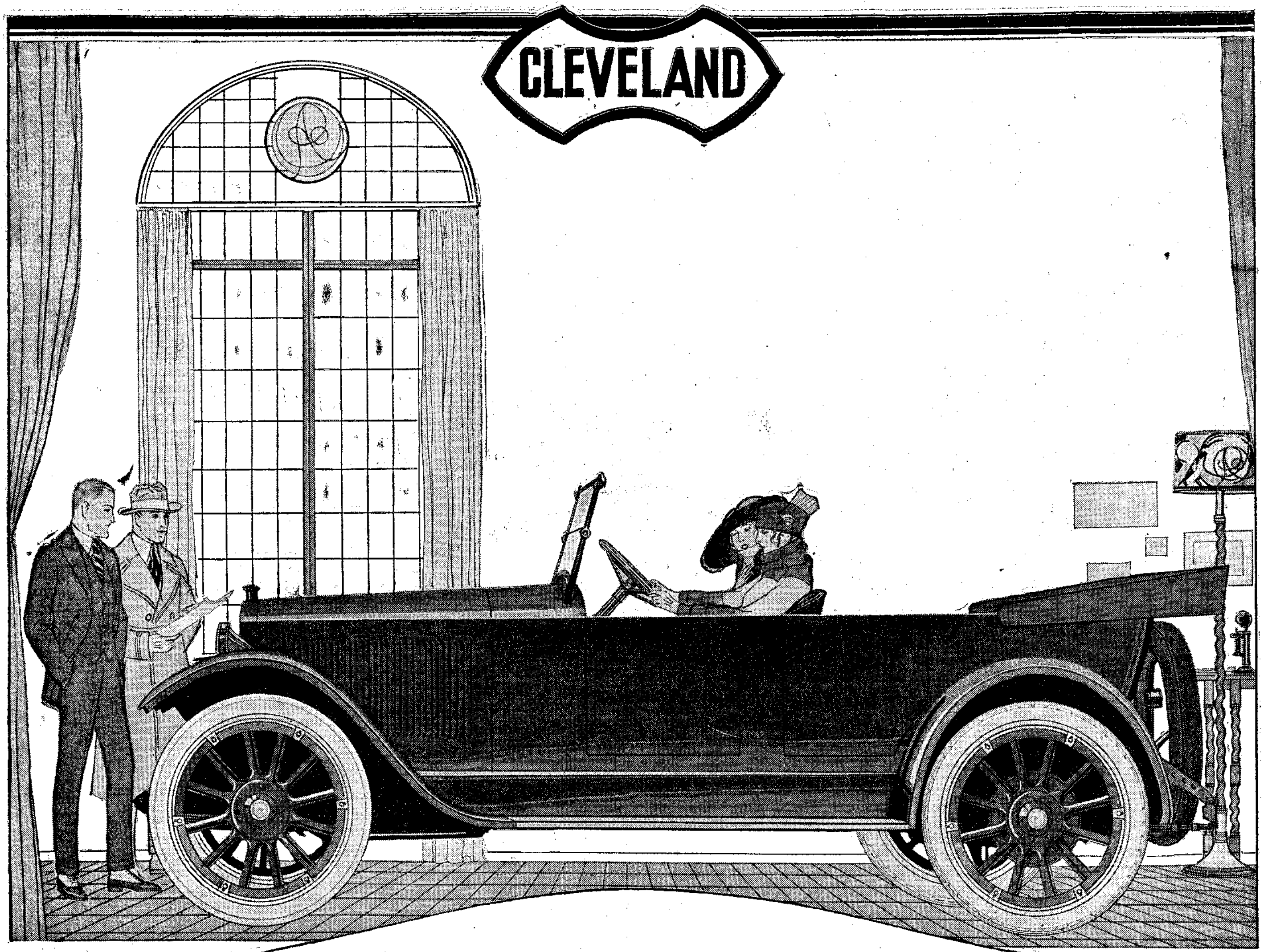
"I'm coming to that now. You see, when you crank the car. . . . . . ."

"But you don't crank this car," she objected; "it has a starter."

"Certainly, but don't you see the starter simply does mechanically what you otherwise would have to do by hand? I wish you wouldn't interrupt. Why, my dear girl, of course you can ask questions, if you'll only wait a minute. When you turn the engine over with the starter, you turn the crankshaft—the bent pin, you know—and that brings the piston down. And as the piston comes down a valve in the top of the cylinder, the closed end, opens and allows gas to be sucked in. Then as the piston goes up again the gas is compress—it's just like a gun. Know how a gun works? No? Well, the gun barrel is like the cylinder and the bullet is like the piston."

At this point the air in front of us was rent with the screech of clashing gears as one of the other student cars protested at the treatment it was being subjected to. I looked up and saw the unhappy husband. He was brandishing both fists toward the heavens. I looked sorrowfully. And I, out of sheer sympathy, shook my head and grinned.

After that friend wife started something resembling a cyclone, and the account ends with hints of mixed matrimonial and automobile difficulties. However, we are assured by other authorities, it is still possible to teach the average wife to drive without getting into the divorce courts.



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Many unusual qualities such as these are fast winning friends for the Cleveland Six. Among light weight sixes it stands out distinctly.

At all the principal automobile shows this season it has attracted extraordinary crowds. Men of mechanical interests and men experienced in the use of motor cars have been generous in their expression of approval and admiration for the entire design and construction of the Cleveland Six chassis. The several beautiful styles of body mounted on this one chassis have met with praise from men and women alike.

A leading automobile distributing house in every principal city is now showing the Cleveland Six. You will feel rewarded for seeing the car and finding out all about it at once.

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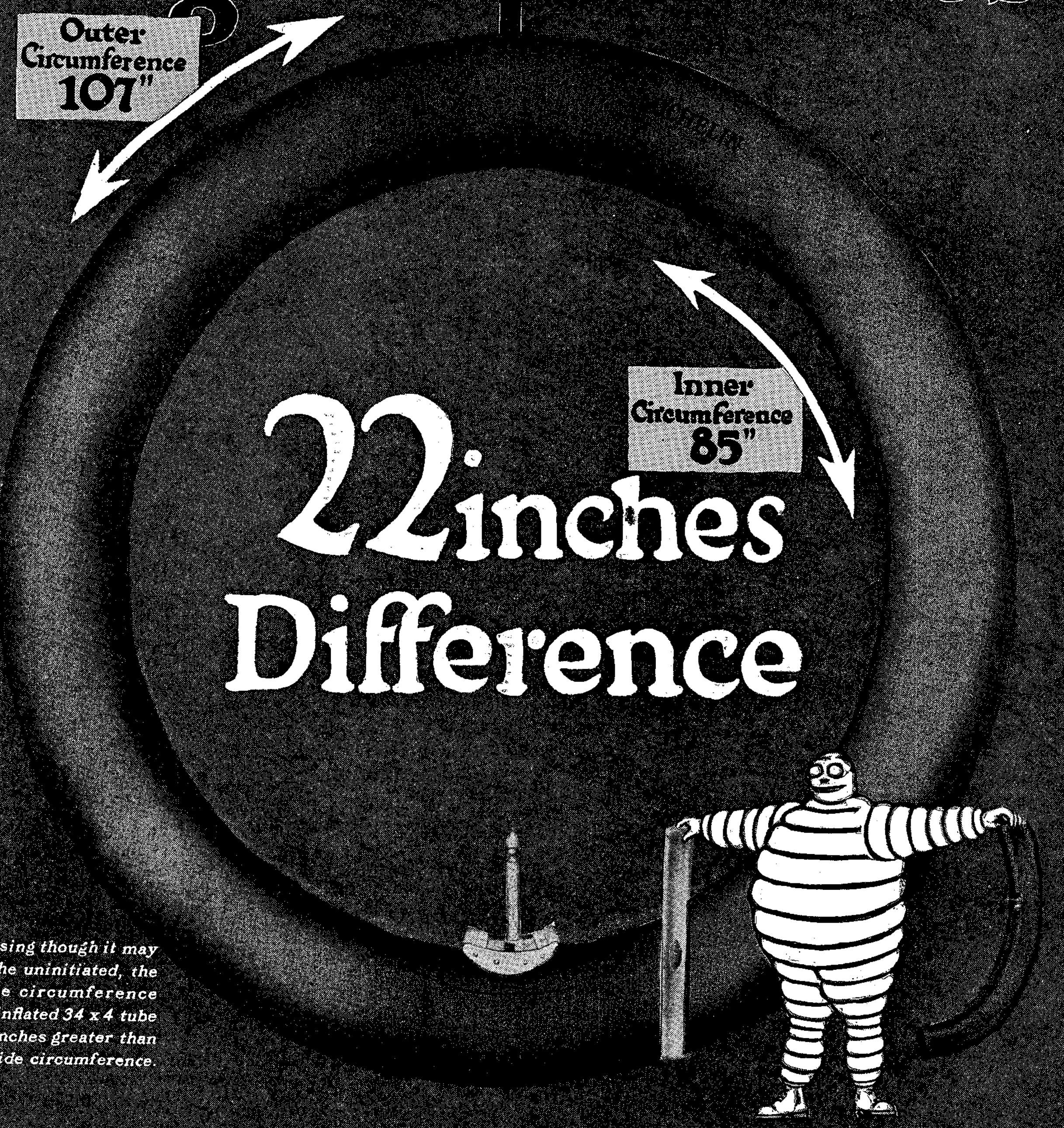
MICHELIN

ring-shaped tubes



Surprising though it may be to the uninitiated, the outside circumference of any inflated 34 x 4 tube is 22 inches greater than the inside circumference.

Any inner tube when inflated is radically longer around its *outer* circumference than around its *inner* circumference as is shown by the illustration above. Recognizing this basic principle, Michelin Scientists have built this difference into the Michelin Tube by making it ring-shaped like the inside of the casing.

But every other tube is made perfectly straight—its outer circumference being of practically the same length as the inner circumference.

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF EUROPE

NOT even the autobiographies of the German war-lords, sensational as was their expected advent to be, have matched in fervor the reception the press have given John Maynard Keynes's book on "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" (Harcourt, Brace & Howe). Column after column is written about it, colored, of course, by the political complexion of the organ presenting the review. The London *Times*, for example, calls the book "extremely 'clever,'" and the use of quotation-marks is designed to make the word opprobrious, if possible. It is admittedly "the work of an erudite university don who was attached as adviser to the British Treasury during the war, and represented the Treasury officially at the Paris Peace Conference up to June 7, 1919." He also sat as deputy for the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Supreme Economic Council, and his preface states that "he resigned from these positions when it became evident that hope could no longer be entertained of substantial modification in the draft terms of Peace." He writes his book, as he says, to set forth "the grounds of his objection to the Treaty, or, rather, to the whole policy of the Conference toward the economic problems of Europe." To the *Times* reviewer he displays a bias throughout "akin to the conscientious objector," in that he persistently places the Allies "on the same moral level as Germany in regard to the war." On the other hand, to a reader like Mr. William Marion Reedy, writing in his *Mirror* (St. Louis), Mr. Keynes's book "will profoundly modify American public opinion and produce startling results in our higher politics." With a sense of drama Mr. Keynes first sets before his readers the picture of the Conference and its chief actors, and in this impresses Mr. Reedy with doubt if there "is anything more interesting in Macaulay or in Gibbon than Mr. Keynes's study of the character of President Wilson as brought out in the weakness of his strength in the negotiations of Paris, and of the tremendous, inescapable power of Clemenceau in the same situation." Mr. Reedy goes on:

"It is almost painful to an American to read the exposure of the fatuous futility of our President confronted with such agile and penetrating and purposeful intellects as those of Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Balfour, and others. It is a pitiable picture he presents of the Chief Executive of the United States in his inability to meet and cope with the situation with which he was confronted and to deal with the rapidly changing conditions in the Conference as the negotiations proceeded. The President was helpless. He could not translate his glittering generalities of the Fourteen Points into concretions. When finally he 'dug his toes in' and stood for what he did stand for, it was after he had yielded almost everything and Clemenceau, 'the Tiger,' had gained almost everything for France, whose one word was that Germany must be rendered permanently powerless. It is impossible to condense effectively Mr. Keynes's character sketches in this volume. They are brilliant and they are deadly. His Wilson makes absurd the Wilson of, let us say, Ray Stannard Baker, but it is very much the Wilson of the late Walter Weyl and even like the George Harvey idea of Wilson. In reading, one has occasionally to stop, rub his eyes, and shake himself in order to realize that the work is not written by a German of the deepest dye."

Mr. Reedy's sensitiveness is not shared by the writer in the London *Times*, who recognizes in the beginning that "one of the most striking features of Mr. Keynes's book is the political inexperience, not to say ingenuousness, which it reveals." Yet, continues *The Times:*

"He sits in judgment upon, and condemns severely, as statesmen and as men, the French and British Prime Ministers and the American President. He draws portraits of them in which only those who know his subjects more intimately can distinguish the true line from the false. On the whole, he is perhaps least unkind to Mr. Clemenceau. Of him he writes:

"'His walk, his hand, and his voice were not lacking in vigor, but he bore, nevertheless, especially after the attempt upon him, the aspect of a very old man conserving his strength for important occasions. He spoke seldom, leaving the initial statement of the French case to his Ministers or officials; he closed his eyes often and sat back in his chair with an impassive face of parchment, his gray-gloved hands clasped in front of him. A short sentence, decisive or cynical, was generally sufficient, a question, an unqualified abandonment of his Ministers, whose face could not be saved, or a display of obstinacy reenforced by a few words in a piquantly delivered English. . . . His principles for the Peace can be exprest simply. In the first place, he was a foremost believer in the view of German psychology that the German understands and can understand nothing but intimidation, that he is without generosity or remorse in negotiation, that there is no advantage he will not take of you, and no extent to which he will not demean himself for profit, that he is without honor, pride, or mercy. Therefore, you must never negotiate with a German or conciliate him; you must dictate to him. On no other terms will he respect you, or will you prevent him from cheating you. But it is doubtful how far he thought these characteristics peculiar to Germany, or whether his candid view of some other nations was fundamentally different. His philosophy had, therefore, no place for "sentimentality" in international relations.'

"Apart from Mr. Clemenceau's alleged views in regard to Germany—which resemble those of Tacitus, and for which, in any case, German history offers some justification—Mr. Keynes fails entirely to see Clemenceau in perspective. He sees him only 'throned, in his gray gloves, on the brocade chair, dry in soul and empty of hope, very old and tired, but surveying the scene with a cynical and almost impish air.' He does not perceive in him the member of the National Assembly of 1870, the Mayor of Montmartre during the Commune, the destroyer of innumerable Cabinets, the redoubtable journalist who, in the Dreyfus affair, upheld at all costs the ideal of justice, the lifelong advocate of friendship with England and believer in her liberal institutions, the ardent and

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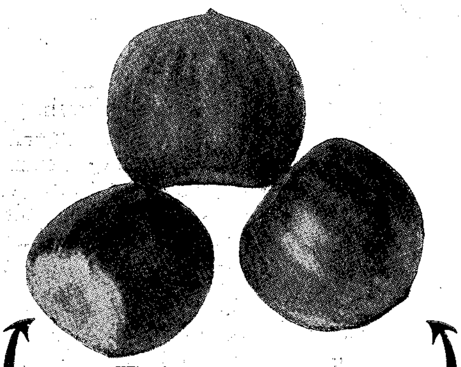

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The most convenient, efficient razor outfit

A safety razor and stropping device combined in one

DO you know why the ordinary safety razor blade gives only a few good shaves—sometimes but one or two? Why it grows duller and duller every time it is used?

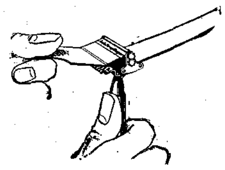
Do you know why a straight razor must be constantly stropped with painstaking care, to keep it in condition?

Look at any razor blade under a microscope and you will see hundreds of tiny teeth. Shaving bends these teeth out of line—makes them *irregular*. These *irregular* teeth "catch" in the beard, "pull" on the tiny hair follicles, and "scrape" the skin surface. It is then that shaving becomes so very unpleasant.

You don't need to put up with the discomfort of fast dulling blades. You can eliminate the bother and expense of putting a new blade in your safety razor every day or two.

If you use a straight razor you can do away with the tedious care necessary to keep it in condition.

You can avoid the drawbacks of *all* old-fashioned shaving tools if you use the AutoStrop Razor.



Sharpens itself

No skill in stropping is necessary to renew the fine keen edge of the AutoStrop Razor blade. Just slip the strop through the razor head and pass the razor back and forth along the strop. You don't have to take the razor apart, nor even remove the blade.

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AutoStrop Razor
—*sharpens itself*

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

triumphant adversary of all the forces that tended, before the war, to enslave France to Germany—forces that had supplied Germany, out of French savings, with the wherewithal to maintain her army and build up her fleet and that had, during the war, abetted pacifism, defeatism, and betrayal of the Allied cause. Of all these elements in the figure of Clemenceau Mr. Keynes seems unconscious. Was he not aware of them, or did he disapprove of them as involving possibilities of 'injustice' to Germany?"

The portrait of President Wilson is regarded as "inadequate" in that the author paints him as "a sort of Presbyterian minister, forgetting the astute party-politician and the academically trained pedagog in him":

"The first impression of Mr. Wilson at close quarters was to impair some, but not all, of these illusions. His head and features were finely cut and exactly like his photographs, and the muscles of his neck and the carriage of his head were distinguished. But, like Odysseus, the President looked wiser when he was seated; and his hands, tho capable and fairly strong, were wanting in sensitiveness and *finesse.* The first glance at the President suggested not only that, whatever else he might be, his temperament was not primarily that of the student or the scholar, but that he had not much even of that culture of the world which marks Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Balfour as exquisitely cultivated gentlemen of their class and generation. But more serious than this, he was not only insensitive to his surroundings in the external sense, he was not sensitive to his environment at all. What chance could such a man have against Mr. Lloyd George's unerring, almost medium-like, sensibility to every one immediately round him? To see the British Prime Minister watching the company, with six or seven senses not available to ordinary men, judging character, motive, and subconscious impulse, perceiving what each was thinking and even what each was going to say next, and compounding with telepathic instinct the argument or appeal best suited to the vanity, weakness, or self-interest of his immediate auditor, was to realize that the poor President would be playing blind man's buff in that party. Never could a man have stept into the parlor a more perfect and predestined victim to the finished accomplishments of the Prime Minister. The Old World was tough in wickedness, anyhow; the Old World's heart of stone might blunt the sharpest blade of the bravest knight-errant. But this blind and deaf Don Quixote was entering a cavern where the swift and glittering blade was in the hands of the adversary.

"But if the President was not the philosopher-king, what was he? After all, he was a man who had spent much of his life at a university. He was by no means a business man nor an ordinary party politician, but a man of force, personality, and importance. What, then, was his temperament?

"The poor defenseless President—'a blind and deaf Don Quixote entering a cavern where the swift and glittering blade was in the hands of the adversary'—could be no match, Mr. Keynes declares, for the nimble minds and the Jesuitical sophistry of Clemenceau and Lloyd George."

The Times is not beguiled by Mr.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

Keynes even tho he was an onlooker at the drama. It says:

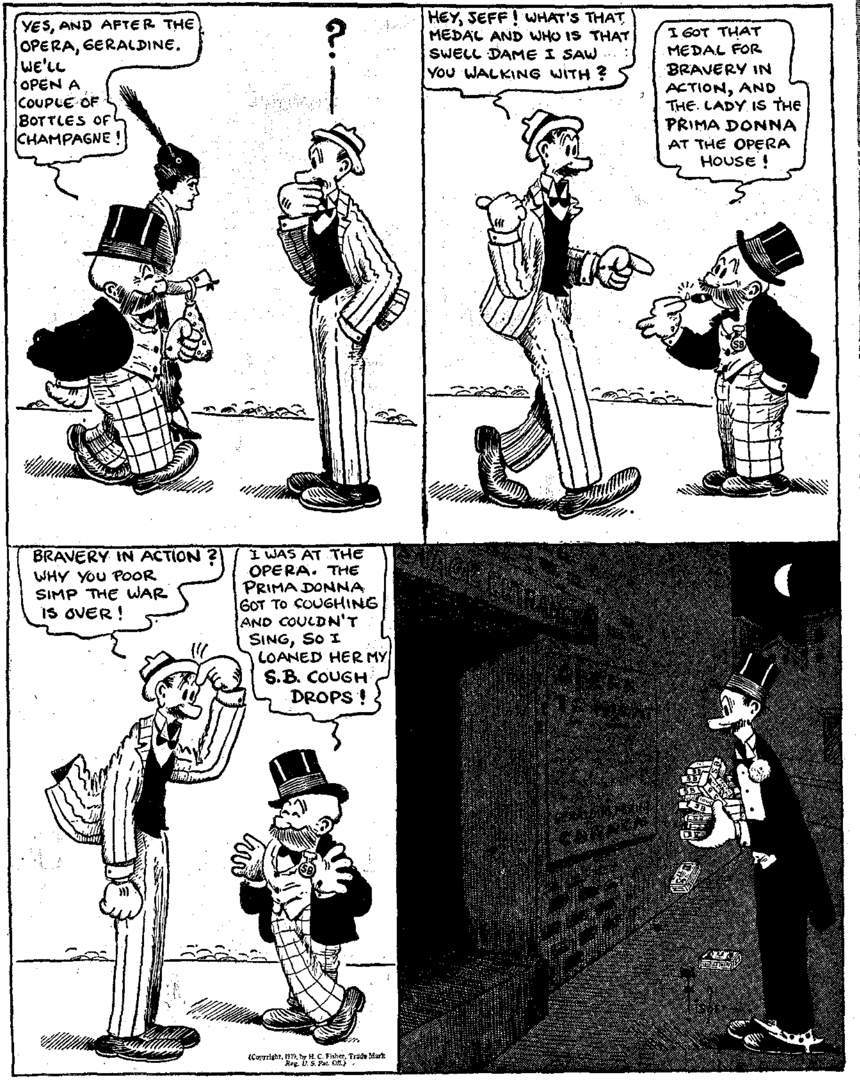
"Mr. Lloyd George may be a cunning spider and President Wilson an artless fly. Certainly Mr. Keynes's anger against the Prime Minister's unrighteousness is hot. Is not Mr. Keynes himself filled with a passion for righteousness—especially toward Germany? But President Wilson was something more than a slow-minded, un-European idealist, liable to suffer defeat 'by the mere swiftness, apprehension, and agility of a Lloyd George.' He was not devoid of humor or of a sense of proportion; and when he came into daily and hourly contact with the complications of a situation which he had before only viewed from afar, he learned many things and learned them rapidly. The real case aginst Mr. Lloyd George is not that he has 'unerring, almost medium-like, sensibility to every one immediately round him. . . . perceiving what each was thinking and even what each was going to say next and compounding with telepathic instinct the argument or appeal best suited to the vanity, weakness, or self-interest of his immediate auditor.' It is that he was overanxious to play the leading personal part at the Conference; that his temperamental repugnance to the straitening influence of principles made his influence a solvent rather than a cement; and that he attended far too closely to the course of home politics. He seemed not to realize that in the making of peace, as in the making of war, his strength would have lain in single-minded attention to the great work in hand. Instead of devoting all his energies to the rapid conclusion of a just peace, he kept one eye on by-elections in England, coquetted with Bolshevism when it seemed that he might thus win the favor of the Labor party, and changed his ground so often, even on specific questions like that of the Sarre Basin, that an Allied delegate actually drew up a list of the half-dozen different standpoints which Mr. Lloyd George had adopted in as many days."

The Times is nowise disposed to accept Mr. Keynes's book as a history of the Peace Conference. It may, it says, perhaps stimulate others to tell of their observations; but "the full truth of it can never be written, for there are no records of it."

"With the help of private diaries and memoranda and of fragmentary published records, historians may, a generation hence, succeed in reconstructing a comparatively faithful account of what took place. Then a book like that of Mr. Keynes will fall into its place as a contribution to the criticism of the economic clauses of the Treaty. As such it has real value; but as a work of political exposition it is little better than propaganda, calculated, tho perhaps not designed, to help the enemy and to increase his conviction that, far from having been guilty of willing and making the war, he was the victim of a deep-laid and envious conspiracy on the part of the Allies of which the Peace Conference, with its 'breach of faith,' was but a final stage."

A summary of Mr. Keynes's economic argument is thus given:

"According to Mr. Keynes, the Treaty aims at the systematic destruction of the German economic system as it existed before the war, and especially of (1)


YES, AND AFTER THE OPERA, GERALDINE, WE'LL OPEN A COUPLE OF BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE!
?
HEY, JEFF! WHAT'S THAT MEDAL AND WHO IS THAT SWELL DAME I SAW YOU WALKING WITH?
I GOT THAT MEDAL FOR BRAVERY IN ACTION, AND THE LADY IS THE PRIMA DONNA AT THE OPERA HOUSE!
BRAVERY IN ACTION? WHY YOU POOR SIMP THE WAR IS OVER!
I WAS AT THE OPERA. THE PRIMA DONNA GOT TO COUGHING AND COULDN'T SING, SO I LOANED HER MY S.B. COUGH DROPS!
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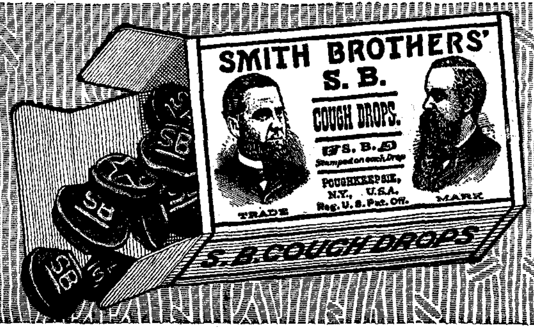
Jeff Teaches a Lesson in Preparedness

Take a tip from the "little fellow" and always be prepared for a coughing emergency. Wherever you go—to the opera, the theatre, the movies, church, or any other public assembly, be sure you have a box of S-B Cough Drops with you, for they will relieve coughing—your own coughing or anybody's else.

Drop that Cough
SMITH BROTHERS *of Poughkeepsie*
FAMOUS SINCE 1847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Clean! Quick! Convenient to fill! These are the reasons that the Searing Grease Cup is today being adopted by thousands of car owners in all parts of the United States.

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No muss! No screw threads to get crossed or jammed! No worn or dirt-clogged bearings! No hard turning, stiff steering gears or spring shackle bolts! A real economy!

Any car can be equipped

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

German overseas commerce as represented by her mercantile marine, colonies, foreign investments, and exports; and (2) the exploitation of her coal and iron, and the industries built on them. He seems to ignore the moral and material risks that Germany deliberately ran when she engaged in unrestricted submarine piracy, and appears to assume throughout that the guilt of the Allies in 'breaking faith' with the Germans over the armistice principles was at least equal to the guilt of the Germans in making the war. In regard to Alsace-Lorraine, he argues that those provinces 'had been part of Germany for nearly fifty years,' and had been the scene of some of her most important enterprises. 'Nevertheless,' he complains, 'German properties there are now entirely at the disposal of the French Government without compensation.' Nor, when he bewails the reduction of German deposits of coal and iron by the Treaty does he remember that a large part of those deposits were torn from France in 1871. As regards the international control of the rivers that traverse Germany, he seems pained that the Treaty should hand over the Elbe, the Oder, and the Rhine to international commissions on which German representatives will be in a minority.......

"Upon the subject of reparation he calculates, with great persistence and much display of figures, that it is impossible for Germany to pay more than a quarter of the total reparation for which she is liable under the Treaty. He believes it would have been wise and just to demand from Germany payment of £2,000,000,000 'in final settlement of all claims without further examination of particulars.' He regards the British general election of December, 1918, with its cry for securing the general cost of the war from Germany, as 'one of the most serious acts of political unwisdom for which our statesmen have ever been responsible.' In this contention Mr. Keynes may be right, tho for other reasons than those which he adduces; and, as an ethical principle, the liability of Germany for the total havoc caused by the war can not be gainsaid."

Not until Mr. Keynes reaches the question of the "remedies" for the situation created by the Treaty will *The Times* allow that his criticism becomes constructive:

"As a 'program for those who believe that the Peace of Versailles can not stand,' he suggests:

"1. The revision of the Treaty.

"2. The settlement of inter-Ally indebtedness.

"3. An international loan and the reform of the currency.

"4. The relations of Central Europe to Russia.

"He believes that, imperfect as is the Covenant of the League of Nations, the first efforts for the revision of the Treaty must be made through the League rather than in any other way. A preliminary condition would be the formation of new governments in the principal Allied countries. This having been done, he would fix at £2,000,000,000 instead of £8,000,000,000 the sum payable by Germany in respect of reparation, and the costs of the armies of occupation. Against this diminished total he would, however, reckon, as a lump sum of £500,000,000, the surrender

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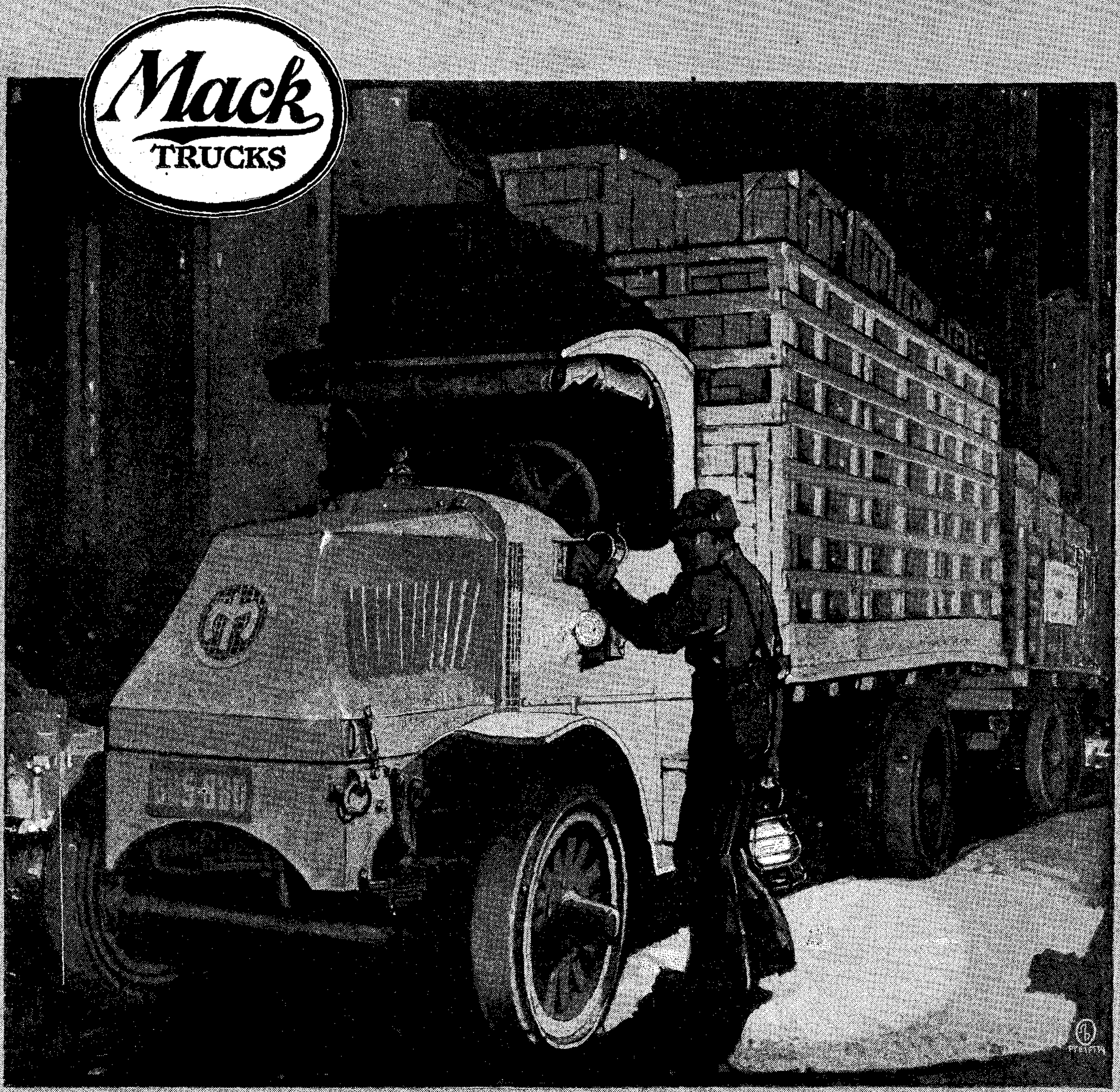

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"PERFORMANCE COUNTS"

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

of German merchant ships, submarine cables, war-material, German state property in ceded territory, and German claims against her former allies. The balance of £1,500,000,000 should not carry interest pending payment, and should be paid in thirty annual instalments of £50,000,000, beginning in 1923. The Reparation Commission established by the Treaty should be dissolved, and its functions made over to the League of Nations, on which Germany would be represented. Germany should be free to pay the annual instalments as she might think fit, any complaints against her for non-payment being lodged with the League of Nations. There should be no further expropriation of German private property held abroad. In addition, extensive arrangements should be made to secure for Germany coal from Upper Silesia and the Sarre Basin, and a free-trade union should be established, to include Germany, for a term of ten years, under the auspices of the League of Nations."

The proposals for the settlement for inter-Allied indebtedness commend themselves as "the most important and, in some respects, the most serious part of his book."

"He proposes that, on the one hand, Great Britain should waive, in favor of Belgium, Serbia, and France, her claims to cash payment from Germany for reparation in order that the £1,500,000,000, due from Germany might be subject to the prior charge of repairing the material injury done to those countries. In this way Great Britain could 'clear her honor from the breach of faith for which she bears the main responsibility, as a result of the policy to which the general election of 1918 pledged her representatives'; and would be able with a clean conscience to appeal to the United States to cancel the debts owed by Great Britain, France, and the other Allies. The United States, which suffered less from the war than any belligerent, would, by consenting to the cancelation of inter-Allied indebtedness, surrender some 2,000 million pounds, of which 842 millions would go to the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom, for its part, would surrender some 900 millions lent to France, Italy, Russia, and other Allies. France would gain about 700 millions and Italy about 800 millions. Belgium would gain 268 millions, Serbia-Jugo-Slavia 60 millions, and the other Allies (excluding Russia, whose war-indebtedness to the United Kingdom, France, and the United States is 766 millions) would gain 164 millions.

"When America gave the money to her European associates, argues Mr. Keynes, she assumed that it was not in the nature of an investment. If, he adds,

"'Europe is going to repay the £2,000,000,000 worth of financial assistance which she has had from the United States with compound interest at 5 per cent., the matter takes on quite a different complexion. If America's advances are to be regarded in this light, her relative financial sacrifice has been very slight indeed.'

"In default of the cancelation of inter-Ally indebtedness, Mr. Keynes argues that instead of receiving indemnities from the enemy, most of the Allies will have to pay them to each other. He doubts, indeed, whether it will be possible for the European Allies to pay the capital and

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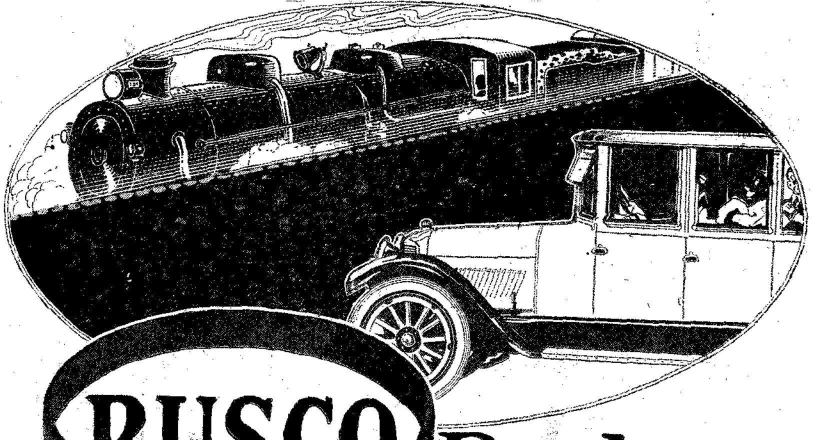

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interest due from them in respect of these debts; but insists that in any case liabilities so crushing would be a constant source of international friction for years to come. If, however, the debts were forgiven, solidarity and friendliness between the nations would be stimulated. . . .

"Apart from an eventual settlement of inter-Ally indebtedness, Mr. Keynes suggests that there be raised an international loan of £200,000,000 in order to reorganize international currency, to give a start to European production, to check the excess of European imports over exports, and to correct the adverse exchange. Such a loan should be a first charge on the resources of countries benefiting by it. They should be required to place their customs duties on a gold basis, and to pledge those receipts to its service. The progressive depreciation of the currency throughout Europe he rightly regards as an alarming portent, which may go far to vindicate the view of Lenine that the best way to destroy the capitalist system is to debauch the currency."

Finally *The Times*, while admitting the book to contain "many sane ideas," yet declares it to be "so vitiated by a persistent pro-German bias that its value as a contribution to the study of the economic consequences of the war is seriously impaired."

Mr. Reedy's final observation in the St. Louis *Mirror* is:

"This view of the Peace Treaty as a bitterly cynical disregard of the promises held out to Germany in the arrangement of the armistice and as a brutal disregard of all humane consideration for the misery and humiliation of a fallen foe, has never been adequately presented in all the arguments concerning ratification in the protracted debate in the United States Senate. That debate has turned exclusively upon selfish and jingoistic consideration. Once Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, ventured a few remarks as to the utter injustice of the peace imposed upon the Teutonic peoples, but his expression of sentiments of pity for the late enemy evoked nothing but the imputation of pro-Germanism on his part. Senator Medill McCormick also, on the occasion of a speech in St. Louis, ventured a few words of the same kind, but they were ignored by the press and the public at large. Mr. Keynes's book therefore, with whatever defects of argumentation, is the presentation of the attitude of a great many people in the United States which has had no expression from among the opponents of the Treaty in the Senate. It is an attitude altruistic and idealistic, but it is one that is taken by many citizens of the United States who are not among those least concerned for the preservation of the honor and the integrity and the unsullied sovereignty of this great nation."

The jibes which we continually see leveled at President Wilson are duplicated in England by opponents of the party in power, and particularly by foes of the Prime Minister. *The Athenæum*, in its review of Keynes's book, says that the problems of peace could never be approached from the economic point of view "when the Prime Minister, to serve his personal ambitions, decreed the general election of 1918, and in the course of the campaign committed the British delegation on the subject of indemnities." These

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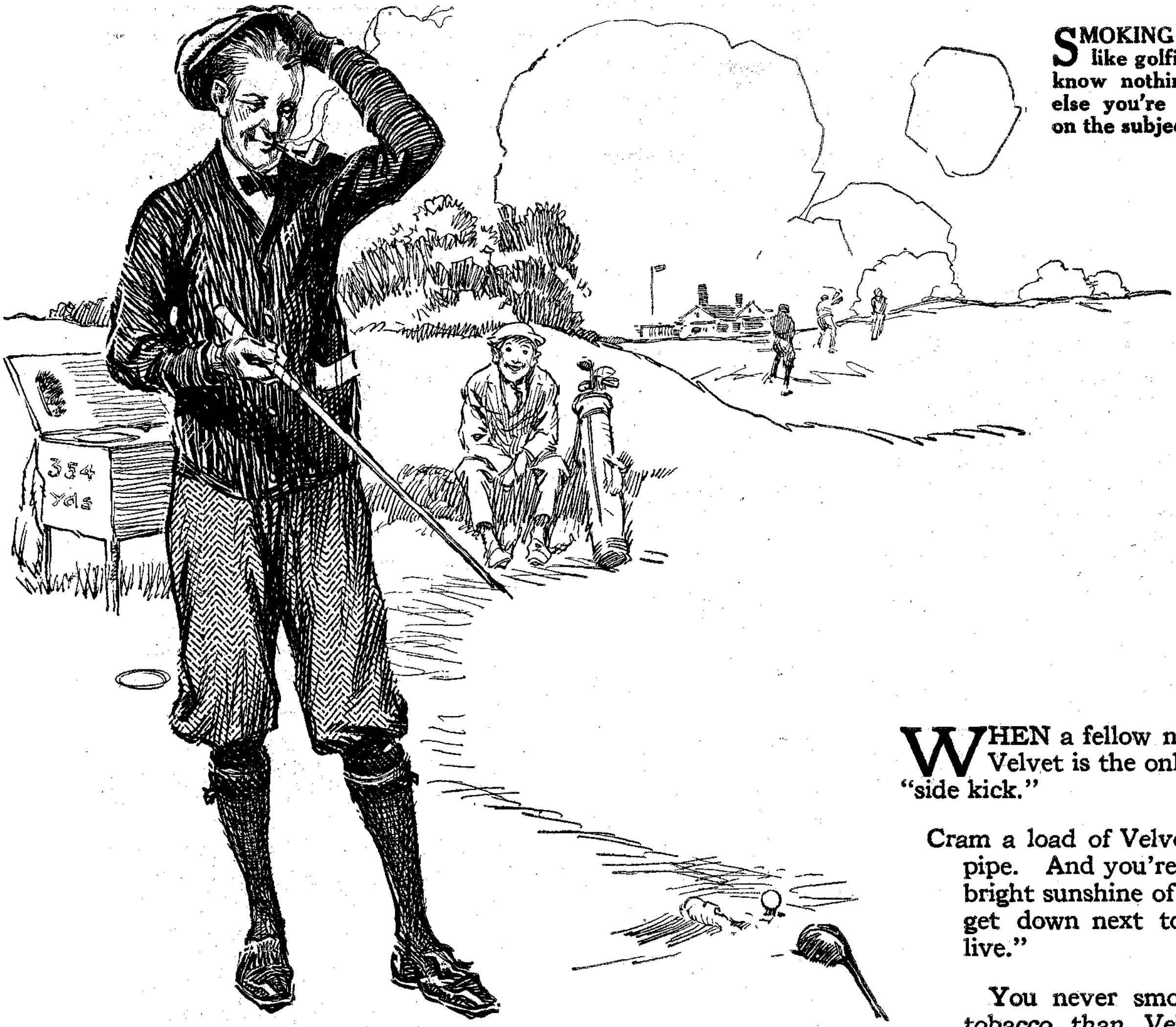

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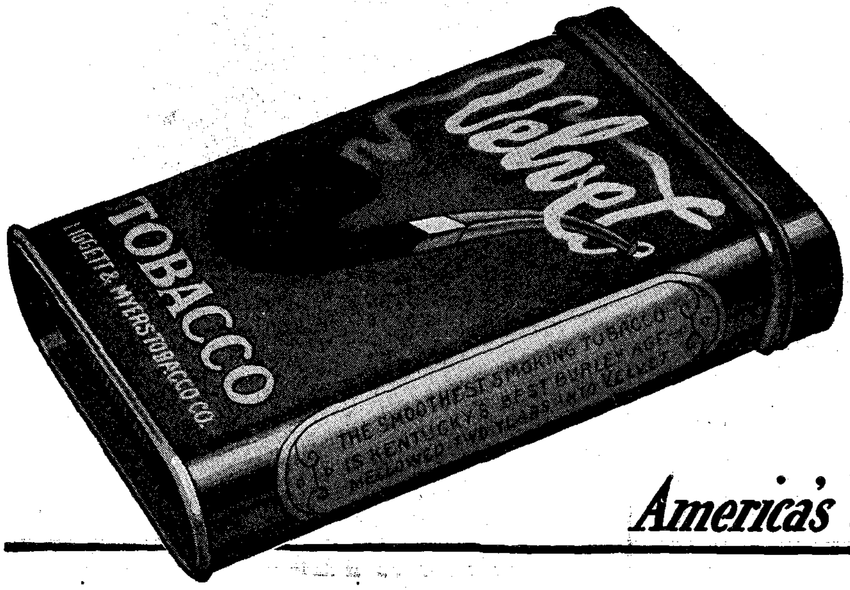
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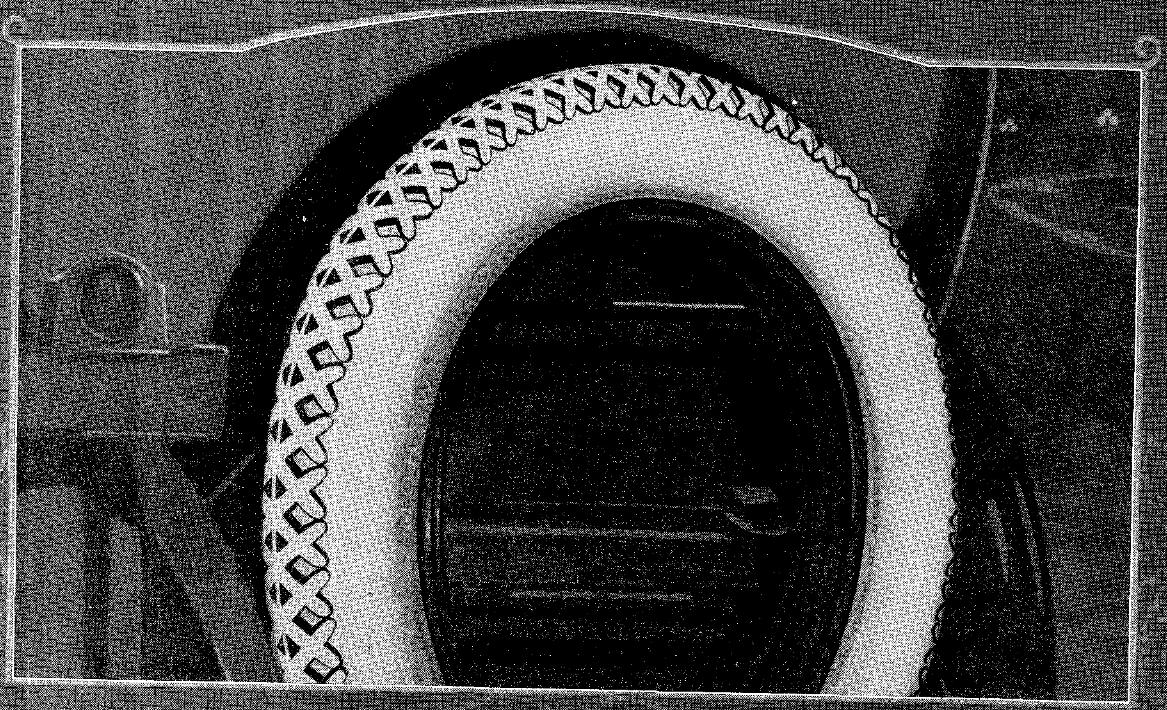

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

concluding words show a point of view opposed to the *Times* critic:

"That commitment, dishonorable because it violated the undertaking on which the Germans had laid down their arms, rendered naught the President's good intentions, played into the hands of Clemenceau (by position and tradition the least fitted among the representatives of the Great Powers to take a broad view of the European situation), and inevitably produced that entanglement of economic follies which is strangling Europe. This is the dramatic theme which artistically is the backbone of the book. Its key-words are unreality and insincerity, much as blood and darkness are the coordinating threads running through 'Macbeth.' The dominant note is struck at the beginning:

"'A sense of impending catastrophe overhung the frivolous scene; the futility and smallness of man before the great events confronting him; the mingled significance and unreality of the decisions; levity, blindness, insolence, confused cries from without—all the elements of ancient tragedy were there.'

"The plot unfolds from a single act of infatuate sin committed by one man between November 24 and 29, 1918—unless the party managers are to be held the more responsible. It is precisely here that the excessive simplification of this method is most apparent, for all its truth. The result is that the problems and characters stand out, with a quality that amuses rather than devastates us, like silhouettes on white paper, instead of emerging as solid creations against the muddled background of history. Still, as a method, this conception has immense advantages. It gives life and humanity to intricate technical discussions, it does away with false sentiment, and it avoids that vague droning about tendencies and forces to which the rhetoricians who will not call a spade a spade have too long accustomed us."

The Saturday Review (London) takes up the question whether Mr. Keynes can legitimately be called "a friend of Germany, and that his book will comfort and encourage Germany in resisting the peace we have imposed upon her." It asks:

"Is it not time that this kind of nonsense was put away? Mr. Keynes has two main propositions to establish. The first is that the Treaty of Versailles is not based on the Fourteen Points of President Wilson. The second is that we can not ruin Germany economically and at the same time expect to obtain indemnities from her, and that by attempting to do so we are imperiling the social, economic, and financial stability of the modern European system. It needed no Mr. Keynes from the Conference to tell the Germans that President Wilson's Fourteen Points were a contract obtained by the Germans at a time when they were still supposed to be negotiating with the Allies. The Treaty of Versailles is a peace imposed upon a defeated and disarmed opponent. No honest mind can read the two documents and hold that the one is really based upon the other. The Treaty of Versailles can, in fact, only be justified, and is invariably justified, on the assumption that the German signature to any document is worthless and that the Germans are so far outside the pale of humanity that it is not even necessary

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

to keep faith with them. . . . The Treaty as drafted restores nationalism in its most primitive form throughout Central Europe, makes it impossible for Germany to move economic hand or foot for a generation without the assent of a committee of her creditors, crushes her with indemnities and cripples her industries. Perhaps Mr. Clemenceau is right and such a treaty was necessary. But we shall do well in this case to say as little as possible about the Fourteen Points, and to prepare ourselves for the economic consequences. Mr. Keynes tells us that the Treaty, if it can be carried out in its present form, means the lowering of the standard of life and the possible ruin of civilization throughout Europe. This is not to be a friend of Germany any more than Cassandra was a friend of Greece. Mr. Keynes also wonders how Germany, as destroyed by the Treaty, is to pay for the war. This is not to comfort the enemy, but to remind us of the dilemma which tormented the Reparations Commission continually. Mr. Clemenceau wanted to ruin Germany: Mr. Lloyd George wanted (against his better judgment) to make Germany pay. Mr. Hughes wanted to do both, and was distressingly deaf to all reason. And so, with the help of the new states, who, whether they fought for Germany or for the Allies, were equally clamorous to be satisfied, the proceedings of the Reparations Commission had alternatively the air of a harlequinade and a thieves' kitchen."

NEARER TO THE HEART'S DESIRE

IS there any one who has not some time been tempted by the allure of a trail winding away into a wood or round a hill, off out of sight, inviting, green, and mysterious—tempted to fare away and follow, and see what lay at the end? Something prevented; time, most likely, and the moment to go never came. The trail remains unknown and alluring. If only we had found opportunity to follow it, it might have led to something . . . something different from our every-day life, something magical and radiant.

The heroine of Mary Austin's story, "Outland" (Boni & Liveright), follows her trail. "The trail begins at the Broken Tree with the hawk's nest. As often as we have talked of it since, and that is as often as the ceanothus blooms untimely for a sign of rains delayed . . . we have agreed together that the trail begins at the Broken Tree".

Herman and Mona are lovers, lovers of a sort. He asks her to marry him, at least, but his reasons appeared academic. As Mona says, "I don't know why Herman's being a professor of sociology should have led him to suppose that our liking the same sort of books and much the same people, and having between us an income fairly adequate to the exigencies of comfortable living, should have been reason enough for my marrying him, but he had spent a great deal of time that summer trying to convince me that it was. . . . Just when I was wanting most to know passion and great freedom of feeling, Herman's offer of a reasonable marriage, of which the particular recommendation was that no feeling went with it, took on the complexion of a personal affront. . . . The truth was, that if I was tired of anything,

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

it was being the very things Herman most admired in me."

It was on the heels of what was almost a quarrel, when Mona had exclaimed that Herman seemed to have said everything except the usual thing, namely, that he loved and could not live without her, and Herman had retorted that he was not going to insult her intelligence and his with any such claptrap of passion, that the two found the beginning of the trail of the Broken Tree. Somehow the quarrel had set their hearts beating in an unaccustomed way, somehow their hands touched as they pushed aside the branches, and embarrassment fell upon them, and they were never quite sure which of them saw the trail first. At any rate, pushing through the wild lilac, a branch of which was blooming late in the fall as tho spring were returning at once, there, at the foot of the pine, they saw the beginning of the trail.

They did not hesitate, but instantly took up the little pathway, which, Herman is sure, is a deer trail, but Mona sees indications, a broken twig at a man's height, a hint here and there, and she knows better.

The trail led along to a little glade where lilies grew, and then the jays began calling. Herman said they were jays, and the first one might have been . . . but one jay calls exactly like another, and about this there was a modulation that assured while it warned; that said: "I nave heard; have no concern for me." Even I could not have fancied so much as that in the mere squawking of a jay.

"Be still," I said. "You have waked the wood people, and now we sha'n't see any of them."

"What people?"

"The people that walk in the woods and leave the meadows warm and tender, whom you feel by the warm pricking between your shoulders when you come to the places where they have been. The people who made this trail, whom we heard calling one another just now. *The* people. . . . . . ."

But it was not that day that the adventures really began. Mona came again along the trail alone, and alone she met the first of the wood people:

"He was a man about forty, burned by the sun, with thick, tawny locks and a pointed, russet beard, wearing a single garment of untanned skin that came midway of his arms and thighs. There were sandals on his feet and strips of leather bound about protected him to the knees. He was belted about the body with a curious implement that might have been a sling, and from his hand swung a brace or two of quail."

Mona had found the trail to Outland, and this was one of the Outliers.

No chameleon ever practised the law of protective coloring better than this wood folk. You might walk through a whole battalion of them, and so still they would lie, so tawny and ruddy and gold and brown and green the garments they wore, that they mingled with the forest, and became invisible, or, soft of foot, stole way, mere moving shadows.

They take Mona captive, and later, when Herman, wild with anxiety, somehow stumbles again on the trail, and loses it, and wanders wild and lost, they take him, too, and the adventure begins.

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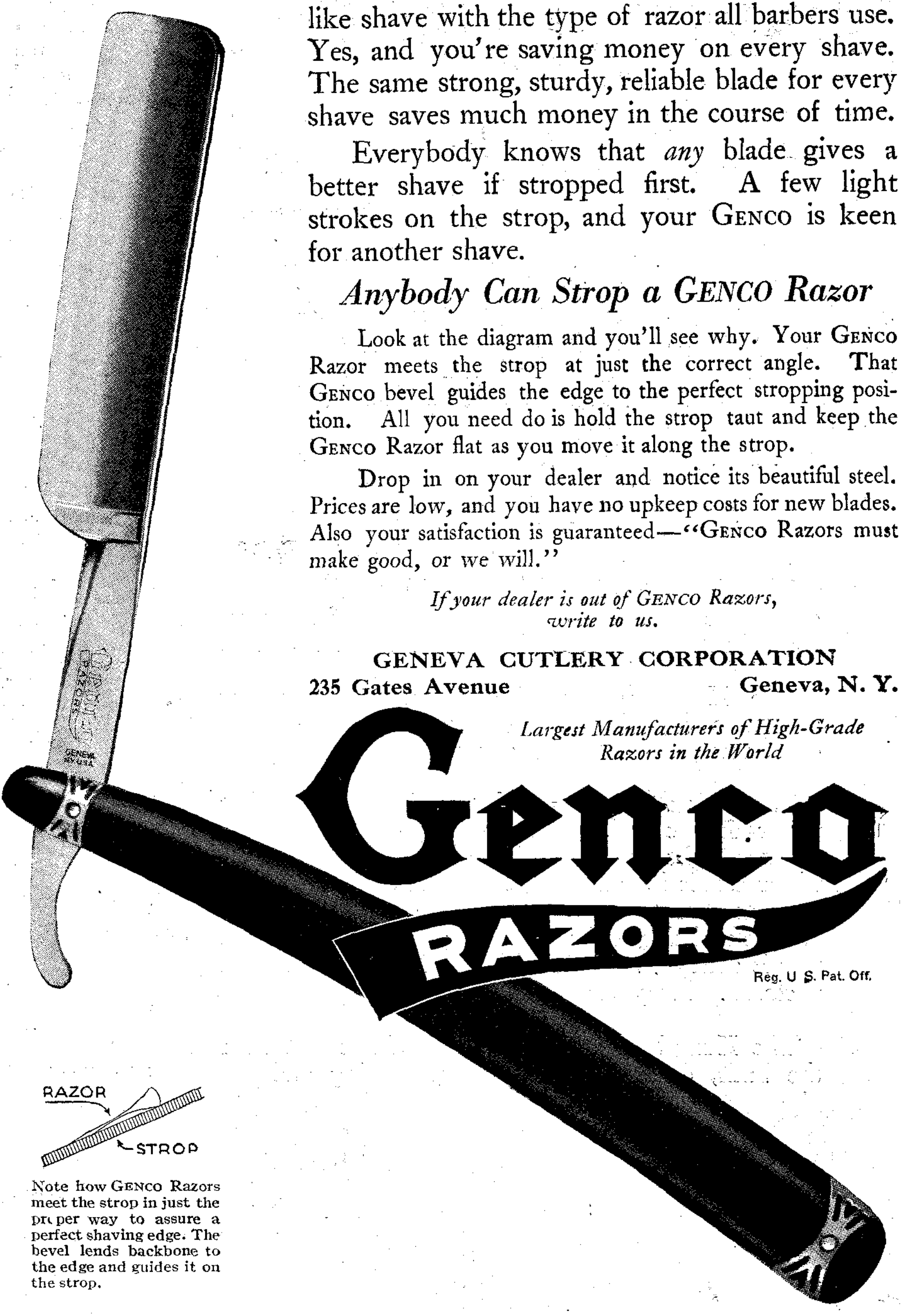
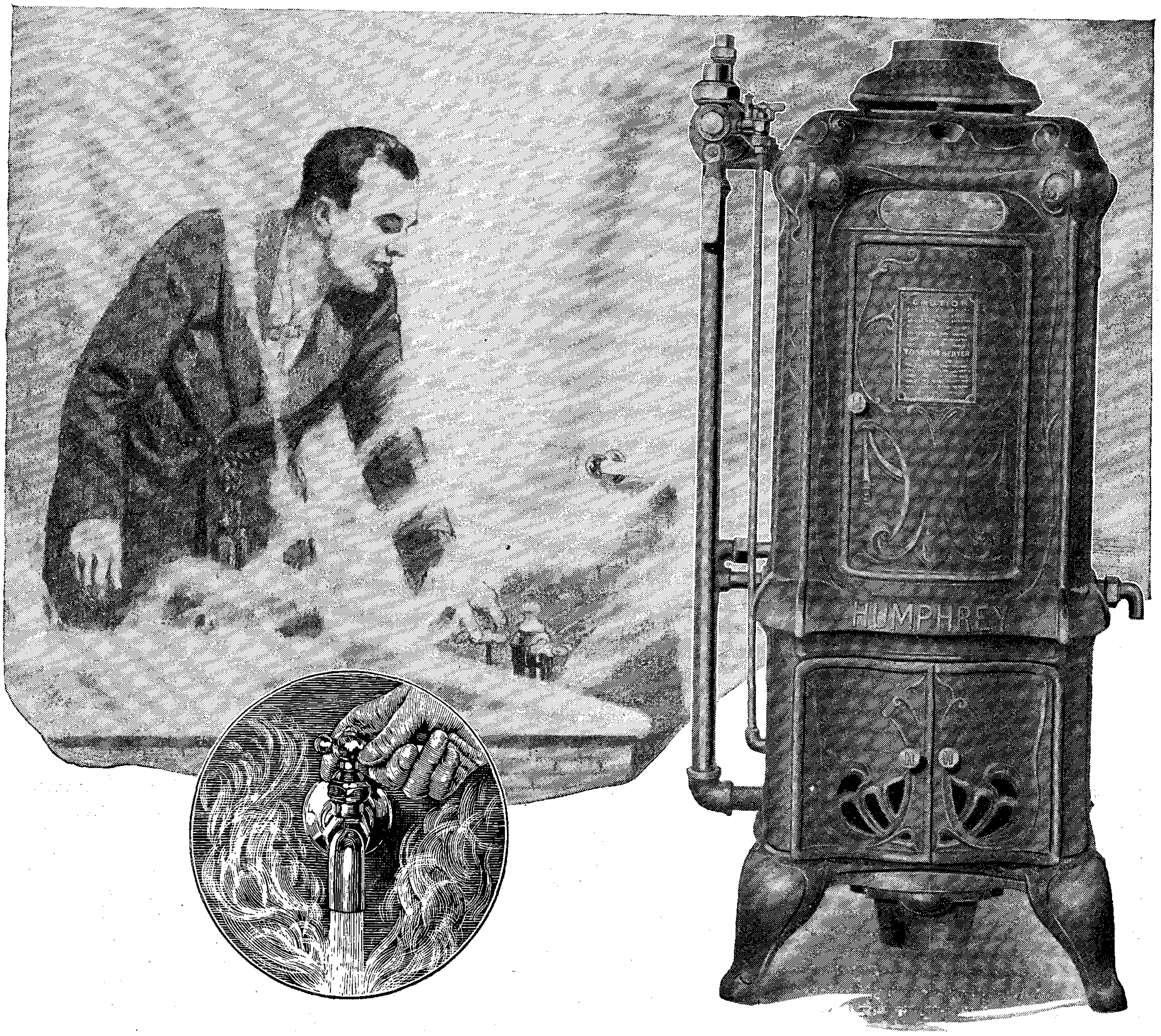


Note how GENCO Razors meet the strop in just the proper way to assure a perfect shaving edge. The bevel lends backbone to the edge and guides it on the strop.



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

A pleasant people, full of happy laughter, cast in the mold of simplicity, living in the open, swimming in the sea or the rivers, hunting their food with slings for weapons, seeing and knowing the House People, but neither seen nor known themselves.

A life they lived that seemed to Mona worth living. Herman, too, comes to love it and to discover what is worth devotion in the world, and what mere foolishness. Before the two are set back in the life of the House People, and bid farewell to the Outliers, much happens. There is a treasure, and there is another people of the barren hills who covet it. The Outliers keep it buried, for they know that all wealth is a deceit and a tragic futility. They want merely to be free, to be healthy and happy, to work in the sun and rest in the shade, and sleep under the moving, singing boughs of the redwoods. But the treasure proves too strong for them, and fighting and death result. Herman and Mona have their share in it all, and in the outcome of it, too. At the end the Outliers prevail over the Far People, and take such measures that the treasure is never again to be found. Its jewels and shining forms are lost forever, with the dead alone to guard the secret. And the Outliers return to the simple happiness of their lives, first bidding good-by to the two House People, and setting them on the home trail.

As we went our companions slipt from us, melted between sunny space and woody shadow, and mixed with the brown and green of the woodside. Now we saw bright regardful eyes and fingers laid on lips—who knew what men folk might be stirring? And now we felt to right or left the friendly presences. Finally, when we had been walking I do not know how long, suddenly there was only Herman and I in the wood, and no other.

"Herman, Herman! They are gone; we shall never see them again."

"Who knows? The trail is plain here. If we take pains to notice it, we might come this way again."

We followed it close where it left the trees and ran in the grass between the blossoming lilacs. Wet, folded poppies bent above it.

How long had they been in Outland? They could not say, but it must have been a long time. For now the slopes were blue with lilac and the air, too, sweet with it. And Herman, who had been a professor of sociology then, was more now, or so he hoped.

"Something more, I hope. And—Mona, I think we are taking the best part of Outland away with us."

I agreed to that, too, as we walked between the blue-sprayed fountains of ceanothus, and felt the swing of the earth under us.

"Are you happy, Mona?"

"Yes. Tho we have lost them, and I shall never walk alone in the woods again without hoping to find them. I am happy, but I do not know why."

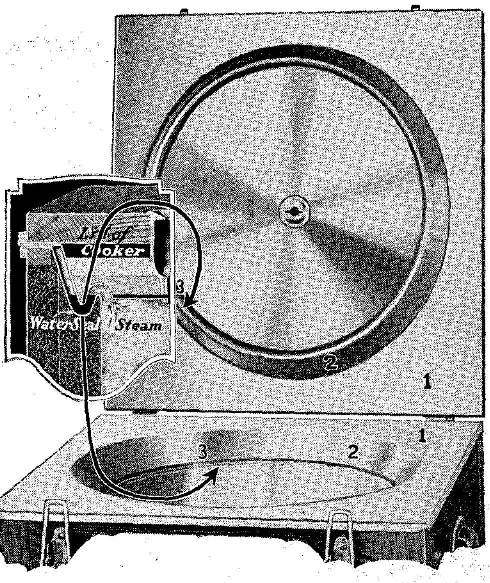
"And have you quite forgiven me?"

"For what, Herman. I have nothing to forgive you."

"For not being more, seeing more in the first place—for such a number of things. Have you—quite?"

"Yes, quite."

And then they noticed that they were no longer in the trail. It was lost, and their



The triple seal top with the Water Seal heat-lock keeps heat from escaping 'round the cover. Be sure your cookstove has it.

This Triple Seal Top

Is the Secret of Perfect Fireless Cookstove Baking and Roasting

To insure the unfailing goodness of your fireless cooked meals, be sure the fireless cookstove you purchase has the triple heat lock top, with the famous Water Seal. Only *Toledo Fireless Cookstoves* are equipped with this patented heat-conserving device—a water-filled groove in the top of the cooking compartment, which acts as a last barrier against heat leakage, and enables the cookstove to do quick baking as successfully as slow boiling.

A Few Minutes' Heat Does Hours of Cooking

It takes but fifteen or twenty minutes to heat the *Toledo* Soapstone Radiators on your range, and this heat will do hours of cooking, bake bread, cake or pies, roast meats, cook soups or vegetables. The saving in fuel is often 80%. Cooking needs no watching, foods no pre-heating; nothing can burn, nothing can be under-done. You heat the radiators to the temperature required. When the cooking is completed, the cooking process ceases, but the food remains hot for hours.

Built to Make Your Cooking Both Easier and Better

Toledo Fireless Cookstoves have, in addition to the Water Seal, the Automatic Pressure Regulator, to release surplus steam and permit perfect baking and browning; extra-heavy seamless aluminum compartment lining, five times the usual thickness and durability; and extra-heavy insulation to help in heat retention. Cooking in these efficient cookstoves is remarkably simple and results are sure. Foods are thoroughly cooked, tender and unusually fine flavored.

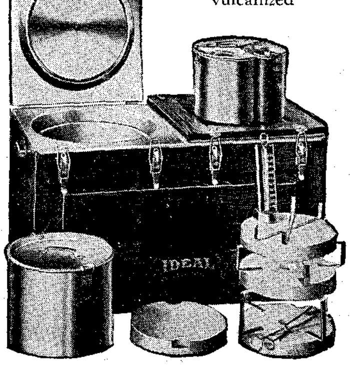
Delicious
Fireless
Cooked
Dishes

FREE BOOK!

"Delicious Fireless Cooked Dishes" is a fireless cooking demonstration, with colored photographs and recipes. Write for this book. *Address Dept. 19.*

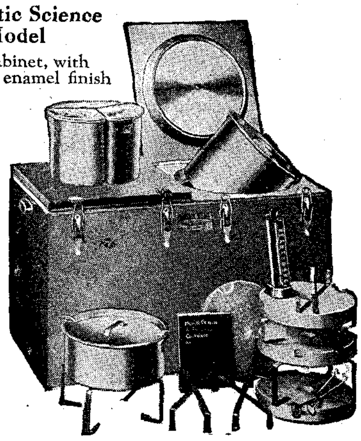
Ideal Model

Solid oak, cabinet-built case, specially vulcanized



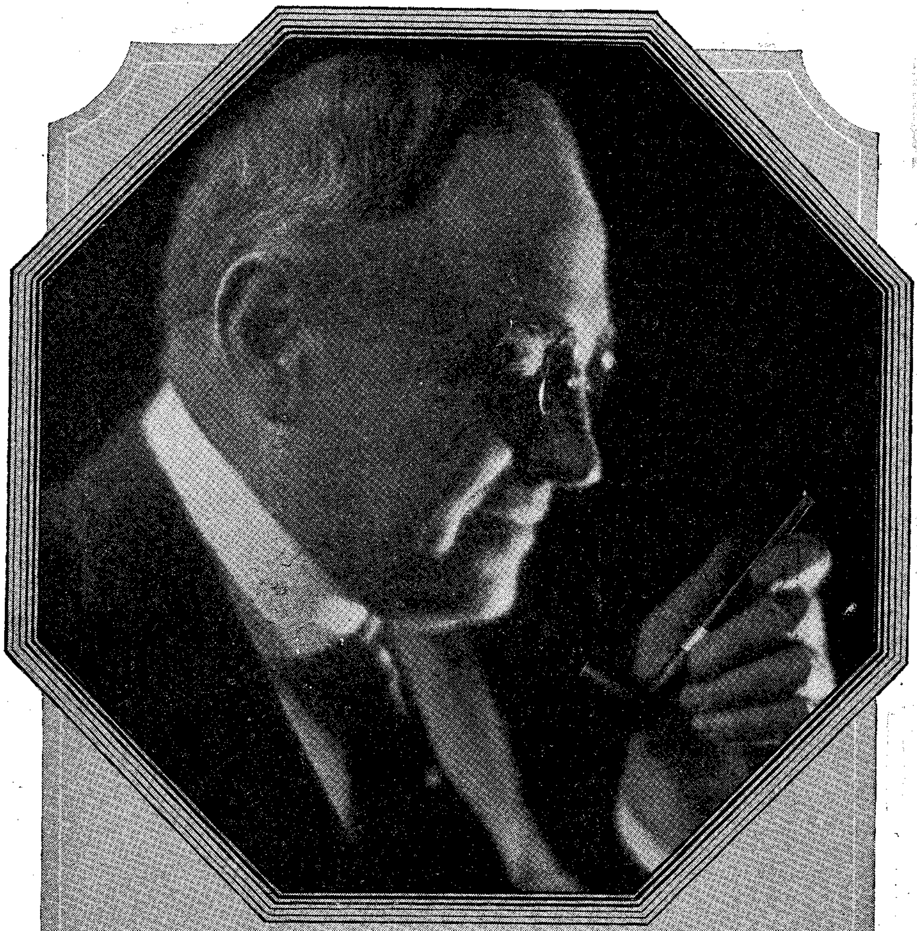
Domestic Science Model

Steel cabinet, with handsome enamel finish



The Toledo Cooker Co.

TOLEDO · OHIO



"It's a WDC"

It's the pipe one picks from a rack full.

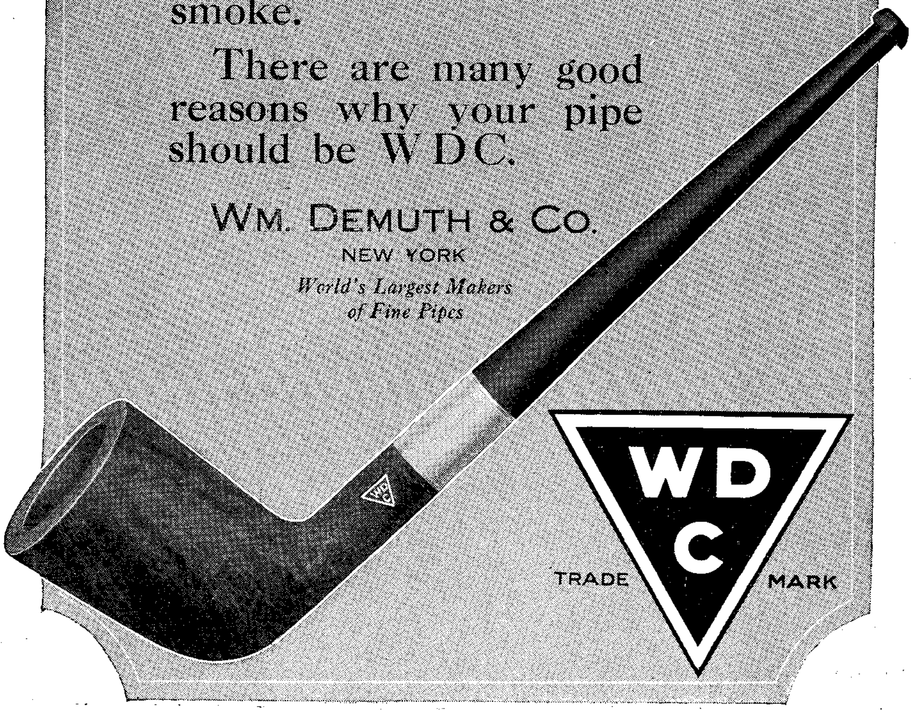
For a WDC has the good looks that suggest character.

And it's made in a way, seasoned in a way (the WDC process) that insures a delightful smoke.

There are many good reasons why your pipe should be WDC.

WM. DEMUTH & CO.
NEW YORK
World's Largest Makers of Fine Pipes

WDC
TRADE MARK



searching could not discover it. They never found it again.

But they had found a new heaven and a new earth, and were content.

Unless you, too, have sometime seen the trail that beckons to Outland, and heard the wood-folk calling, and longed for a life that should be a little nearer to the heart's desire, do not read this book. But if you have, it opens the trail for you.

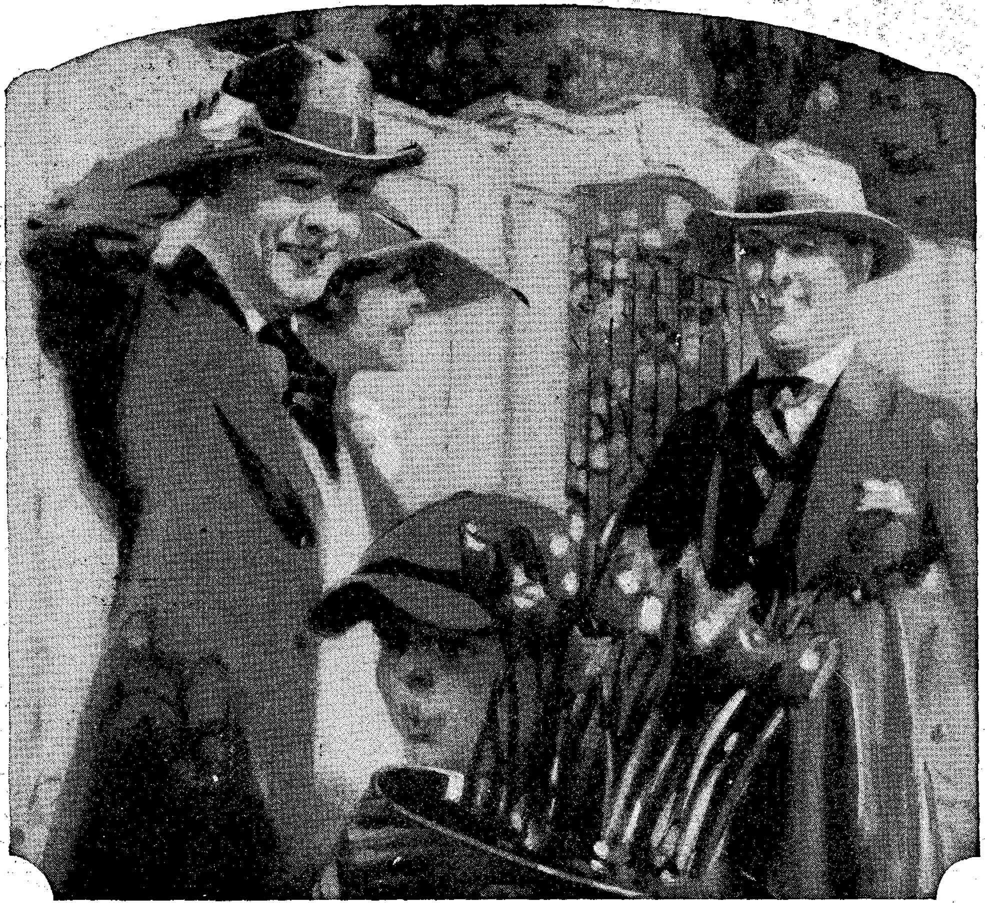
LORD HALDANE'S DEFENSE

LORD HALDANE'S somewhat unhappy prewar reference to Germany as his "spiritual home," and the natural feeling in England that his German education and associations were largely responsible for the manner in which he was hoodwinked as to the real significance and direction of Teutonic ambitions, have forced him, since the beginning of the war, into an attitude that has been almost an attitude of defense. His recent book, "Before the War" (Funk & Wagnalls Company), is the exposition of that attitude. To this day he does not believe that the German Government, as a whole, intended deliberately to invoke the frightful consequences of actual war, even if it seemed likely to be victorious. Rather, to his mind, at some period in the year 1913 it laid the reins on the necks of men whom up to then it had held in restraint, at that point allowing the decision to pass from civilians to soldiers. Yet as early as 1906, the year of Lord Haldane's formal visit to Berlin as British War Minister on the invitation of the German Emperor, astute minds in both England and France were awake to the imminence of the danger. In the historical speech which Sir Edward Grey made on August 3, 1914, the day before the British Government directed Sir Edward Goschen to ask for his passports, he informed the House of Commons that so early as January, 1906, the French Government, after the Morocco difficulty, had drawn his attention to the international situation, and had inquired whether, in the event of an unprovoked attack on France by Germany, Great Britain would think that she had so much at stake as to make her willing to join in resisting it. In such a case, could England dispatch 100,000 men, not to invade Belgium, which no one thought of doing, but to guard the French frontier of Belgium, should the German Army seek to enter France in that way? If the German attack were made farther south, where the French chain of modern fortresses had rendered their defensive positions strong, the French Army would then be able, set free from the difficulty of mustering in full strength opposite the Belgian boundary, to guard the southern frontier.

To fit England for such an emergency was the task assigned Lord Haldane in January, 1906, a month after he had assumed office as War Minister. He was conspicuously responsible for the formation of the citizen, or "territorial," army, to release the first line for service abroad, consisting in times of peace of fourteen divisions of infantry and artillery and fourteen brigades of cavalry, with the appropriate medical, sanitary, transport, and other auxiliary services. More than four years were needed for the working out of the plan, in which both Sir John French and Sir Douglas Haig took an active part. Originally designed for home defense, the

MALLORY

FINE HATS



MORE than once have we had to pay war prices for hatters' fur during the hundred years we've been making hats.

But we've never let this—or anything else—prevent us from improving the quality of the hat we make.

Today good hatters' fur costs as much as silver. No hatter can make a good hat now at the price you paid two or three years ago. Our hats are priced as low as it is possible to price them and still maintain the quality that makes more than a million men prefer Mallory Hats to all other kinds.

We believe that our advice will be taken seriously by men who want *good* hats, who are willing to pay for good hats, and who know the extravagance of throwing money away on poor merchandise.

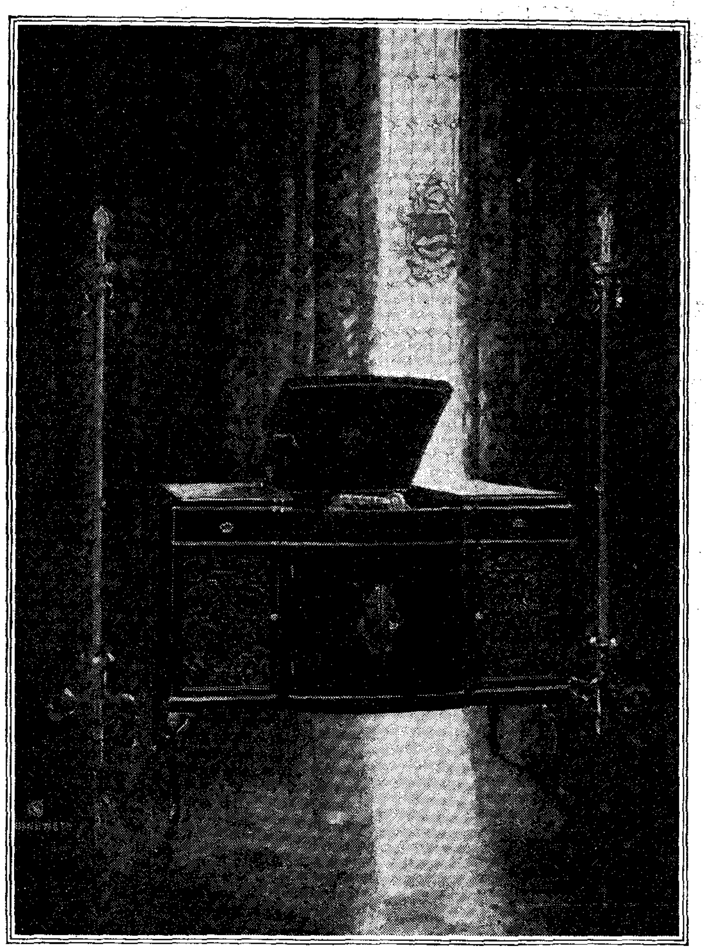
Our advice is, "Buy a *good* hat"—or, as a purchasing agent would say, "Mallory or equal."

Ask to see the Mallory "Mello-Ease" — a light-weight hat of remarkable smartness. Mallory Hats are the only hats with the famous "Cravenette" Finish that protects against weather.

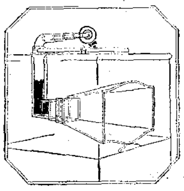
234 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Wholesale Only

The MALLORY HAT COMPANY, Inc.

Factory at Danbury, Conn.



Mellowed by Use as the years go by, because of its violin-like resonator, The Cheney's tone grows constantly richer.



The Cheney Acoustic Throat gatherstones and releases them under perfect and calculated control.

The Cheney entrances even when first it is played—all records are enriched, and acquire new beauty. Original acoustic inventions, used in The Cheney alone, have added greatly to the art of tone reproduction.

Cheney cabinets are faithful, authentic period studies, exact to the most minute detail, and fashioned beautifully by expert craftsmen.

The CHENEY

CHENEY TALKING MACHINE COMPANY, CHICAGO
Dealers Everywhere

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

members of the "territorial" were encouraged to undertake for service abroad, if necessary; and a large part of the army, in point of fact, fought in France, Flanders, and the East soon after the beginning of the war, making up by intelligence for shortness of training. "Therefore," contends Lord Haldane, "to say that we were caught unprepared is not accurate."

Field-Marshal Haig is reported to have said recently in London at a luncheon given to Lord Haldane that the latter's story "would make it clear that victory in the fight for civilization was due largely to his foresight and organization."

From his visit to Berlin in the autumn of 1906 Lord Haldane returned to assure the British public of Germany's pacific intentions. Then, in 1911, the German Kaiser visited London, and was received with great friendliness. But hardly had he returned to Germany before the German war-ship *Panther* was sent to Agadir. That, according to Lord Haldane, was an act of grave imprudence. "It imported either too much or too little. It is said to have been the plan of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, then the Foreign Secretary, and to have been done in spite of misgivings expresst by the Emperor about its danger." In the sudden march of the French Army to Fez Lord Haldane finds a certain measure of provocation. But to think that the sending of a German war-ship could make matters better was to repeat the error of judgment which had characterized "the ally in shining armor" speech of the German Emperor to Austria at the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina three years before. It was a threat where the matter called for diplomacy. After the Agadir incident the tension between England and Germany never entirely passed. The German military party began to talk loudly of a "preventive war."

With all her thoroughness, when it came to actual war in 1914, it turned out that Germany had not adequately thought out her military problems. If she had done so, she would have used her fleet at the very outset, and particularly her destroyers and submarines, to try to hinder the transport of the British Expeditionary Force to France, and, having secured the absence of this force, she would have sought to seize the northern ports of France. Again, Lord Haldane thinks, Germany never really grasped the implication of England's command of the sea. "Had she done so, I do not think she would have adventured war. She may have counted on England not coming in, owing to entanglements in Irish difficulties. . . . No doubt she knew more about the shortcomings of the Russian Army than did the French or the British. . . . There we miscalculated more than she did. But she was not strong enough to make sure work of a brief but conclusive campaign in the West, which was all she could afford while Russia was organizing. Then, later on, she ought to have seen that, if the submarine campaign which she undertook should bring the United States into the war, her ultimate fate would be sealed by blockade."

To-day Germany lies prostrate. Yet of her future Lord Haldane is hopeful. "I do not think that for generations to come she will dream of building on military foundations. Her people have had a lesson in the overwhelming forces which are inevitably called into action where there is brutal

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

indifference to the moral rights of others. What remains to her is that which she has inherited and preserved of the results of the great advancement in knowledge which began under the inspiration of Lessing and Kant, and culminated in the teachings of Goethe and Schiller and of the thinkers who were their contemporaries. That movement only came to a partial end in 1832. No doubt its character changed after that. The idealists in poetry, music, and philosophy gave place to great men of science, to figures such as those of Ludwig and Liebig, of Gauss, Riemann, and Helmholtz. Then came historians like Ranke and Mommsen, musicians like Wagner, philosophers like Schopenhauer and Lotze, a statesman like Bismarck. To-day there are few men of great stature in Germany; there are, indeed, few men of genius anywhere in the world. But Germany still has a high level in science, and of recent years she has produced great captains of industry. She is likely to be heard of again with a field of activity that probably will not include devotion to military affairs in the old way. Against her competition of this other kind, formidable as soon as she has recovered from her misery, we must prepare ourselves in the only way that can succeed in the long run. We, too, must study and organize on the basis of widely diffused exact knowledge, and not less of high ethical standards. I think, if I read the signs of the times aright, that people are coming to realize this, both in the United States and throughout the British Empire."

CORRECTING THE SHRINKING DOLLAR

THE inadequacy of the dollar under present conditions of American life is something which, unfortunately, is not open to argument. A Yale professor's idea for stabilizing the dollar is, in a nutshell, to add weight thereto, or subtract weight therefrom, in accordance with the fluctuations in prices. Confronted by such a book as Prof. Irving Fisher's "Stabilizing the Dollar" (Macmillan), it would be an impertinence on the part of the reviewer to attempt either to indorse or to discredit. His province is to place before the reader as clearly as is possible within the allotted space the author's conception of the problem and his suggested remedy. The war having loosened the fetters of tradition, now is the time for the consideration of new and radical ideas. It was the French Revolution which led to the metric system. To quote Professor Fisher: "It would not be surprizing if, as is being suggested, this war should give Great Britain a decimal system of money, revise the monetary units of the nations so that they shall be even multiples of the franc, give us an international money and stable pars of exchange, and, as the greatest reform of all, as well as the simplest, give us a monetary system in which the units are actually units of value in exchange, as they ought, and were intended, to be."

In France, before the war, prices were five or ten times those of a thousand years ago. In England, between 1789 and 1809, prices doubled; between 1809 and 1849 they fell all the way back, and more; between 1849 and 1873 they rose 50 per cent. Between 1873 and 1896 in gold-standard countries prices fell, while in silver-standard

House of F. P. Clarke, Esq., Garden City, N. Y. Aymar Embury II, Architect, New York City

THERE are two things you want of the wood you put on the outside of your house—long life and the ability to "stay put". In these respects there is a vast difference in the various woods on the market today.

Nature didn't make them all alike. She made some good for one use, and some for another. If you will select woods with regard to their fitness for particular uses, you will experience no disappointment.

WHITE PINE

Three centuries of building in America have brought out the fact that no other wood so successfully withstands exposure to the weather as White Pine.

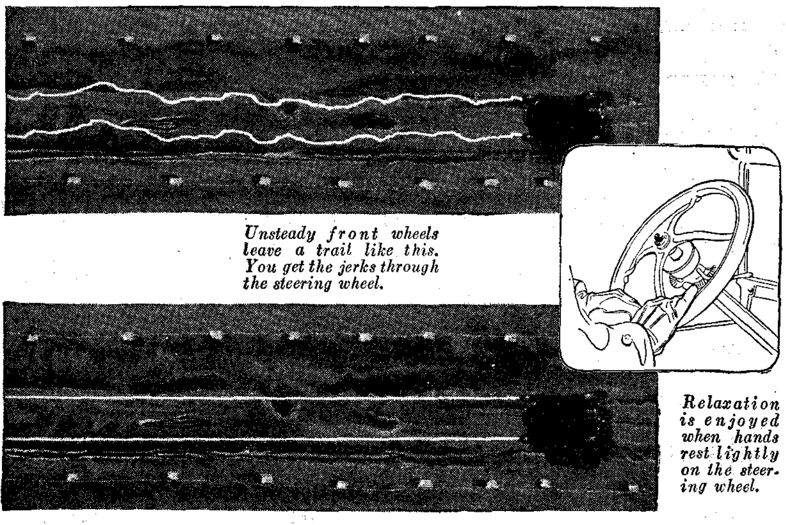
And it is more than just durable. It holds its place perfectly—even in the most delicate mouldings and carvings—without warping or splitting or opening at the joints.

White Pine in Home-Building

It is this long and satisfactory service that makes White Pine the most economical wood for home-building.

"White Pine in Home-Building" is beautifully illustrated with old Colonial and Modern homes, full of valuable information and suggestions on home-building, and gives a short, concise statement of the merits of White Pine. Send for it now. There is no charge for it to prospective home-builders.

WHITE PINE BUREAU,
1209 Merchants Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.



Unsteady front wheels leave a trail like this. You get the jerks through the steering wheel.

Relaxation is enjoyed when hands rest lightly on the steering wheel.

Steady front wheels run truly—and you are saved the arm strain of driving.

How do you Drive your Ford?

You are skimming along in a light car over brick and cobblestone pavements, or an average country road, your eyes on the highway, your hands on the wheel.

But how do you hold your steering wheel? Do you rest your hands on it easily and naturally—or are you compelled to grip your wheel tensely, as a racing driver might?

Naturally, for safety's sake, you hang on for dear life. You have to or incur the risk of swerving off the road.

In large cars the play in the steering wheel is taken up by an elaborate mechanism in the steering gear. In lighter cars you get this back-lash and jockeying in your arms and shoulders—it's the thing that's responsible for 80 per cent of the fatigue of driving.

And it is this that the Balcrank Stabilizer corrects. In ten minutes a Balcrank Stabilizer can be attached to the front axle and tie rod. Thereafter your car will drive as easily and smoothly as a heavier one.

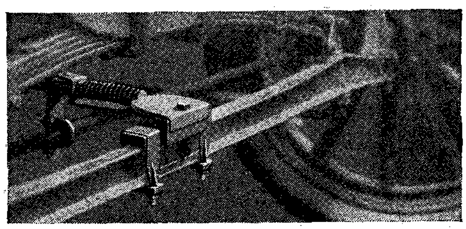
The front wheels will track truly—there will be none of the old joggling this way and that. There will be less wear on tires and bushings; you will be relieved from the constant jerky motion that is so fatiguing to arms and shoulders; you will be protected from those sharp swerves to the right or left that are so frequently a cause of mishaps; you will enjoy new safety and new pleasure in driving—you will get a chance peek at the scenery now and then.

Ask your favorite accessory dealer for a Balcrank Stabilizer, or write us direct. The cost is small—only $6.75, and you will save that quickly in tires alone. The Cincinnati Ball Crank Co., North Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Balcrank STABILIZER

FOR FORDS AND OTHER LIGHT CARS

Balcrank Stabilizer is built by makers of automobile parts that are standard on most leading cars.



Dealers who sell Balcrank Stabilizer are benefited by a constantly growing clientele of satisfied users.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

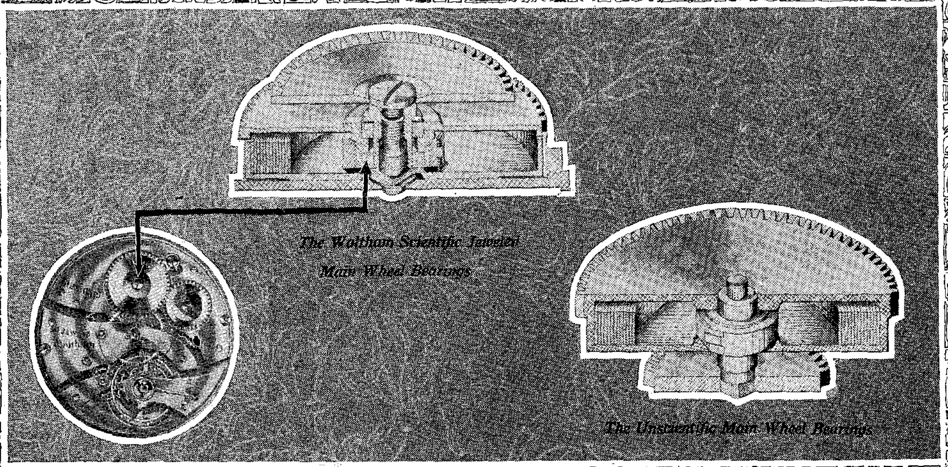
countries prices rose. Between 1896 and 1914 prices in the United States and Canada rose 50 per cent., and in the United Kingdom 35 per cent. That was a period of eighteen years. During the war prices in the United States rose seven or eight times as rapidly, and in Europe the rise was even faster. The purchasing power of a dollar to-day in the United States is about that of thirty-five cents in 1896. For the purpose of establishing the facts by an index number of prices, Professor Fisher takes the year 1913 as a basis for comparison. He calls its price level 100 per cent. The index-number representing the price level of 1917 was 176 per cent., and of 1918, 196 per cent. It is the thrift of the nation that has suffered most from this fluctuation. A working-girl who, in 1896, put a hundred dollars in the savings-bank and left it there to accumulate at 3 per cent. would now have nominally twice as much as she put in, but prices are now more than two and a half times what they were in 1896. Likewise the bondholder has had no real interest. He has cut his coupons and cashed them, but his principal, nominally intact, is, in actual purchasing power, less than half what it was. He has been, in effect, eating up his capital. Even if that bondholder had saved every penny of interest and compounded it, he would have less purchasing power now than when he started. The newly rich to-day are not bondholders, but stockholders.

In the suggested remedy the dollar standard should be worth a specified bill of goods, to include, say, one board-foot of lumber, fifteen pounds of coal, half a pound of sugar, a quarter of an ounce of butter, a quarter of an ounce of leather, a quarter of a pound of steel, etc. Such an aggregate of goods, selected on the basis of their relative importance in trade, may be called a goods dollar or a market-basket dollar. Such a goods dollar would be a good standard of value, but a poor medium of exchange, being too heavy, bulky, and perishable. Therefore it is proposed to retain gold as a medium of exchange, but to correct the gold dollar so as to make its value equal to that of the imaginary goods dollar. It would be merely a matter of varying the weight of the gold bullion dollar, with the understanding that the use of coined gold be entirely abolished. To-day gold circulates most by proxy—through paper certificates, which are redeemable in gold bullion bars. The proposal is simply to change the rate at which these bars are exchangeable for certificates from the present fixt rate of 23.22 grains of pure gold for each dollar of certificates to a higher or lower rate from time to time.

The changes in the dollar's weight would not be left to discretion, but would obey the index-number of prices. Every two months, for example, this index-number would be calculated representing what the imaginary basket of goods, called the goods-dollar, actually costs. If this basket costs 1 per cent., or one cent, more than a dollar, 1 per cent. more gold is added to the dollar. If it costs 1 per cent. less than a dollar, the dollar is lightened 1 per cent. In considering the international aspects of the matter Professor Fisher points out that the plan does not require concerted action of nations, tho concerted action would be desirable (to avoid the inconveniences of fluctuating ratios of exchange.

PROOF

THE MOST SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT WATCH IN THE WORLD


The Waltham Scientific Jeweled Main Wheel Bearings
The Unscientific Main Wheel Bearings

Waltham Scientific "Jeweled Main Wheel Bearings" that Mean So Much to You in Time-keeping Accuracy

EVERY mechanically moving unit of any machine must have a bearing, and the freedom of that movement depends upon the scientific development of that bearing.

This is true of an oxcart, the Liberty Motor, or a watch.

The Waltham Watch Bearings are the most scientifically developed bearings in the realm of mechanics.

The time-keeping performance of a good watch starts at its power plant, the mainspring. And it is an axiom of mechanics that the greatest friction is at the point where the power *is the greatest.*

That watch is the best watch where the resisting factor of friction is the least prevalent.

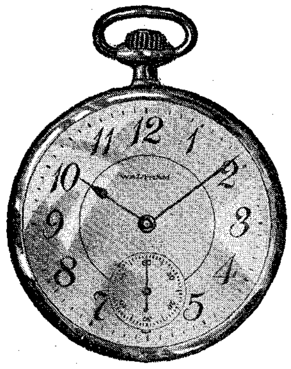
Look at the two illustrations in this advertisement. Here are portrayed sectional views of the Waltham scientific jeweled main wheel bearings and also of the unjeweled bearing methods.

You will note that in the unjeweled bearing the shaft or barrel arbor is running in a hole drilled through the barrel container. This supplies only a bearing of brass for the rotation of the steel arbor, causing a greater resistance to the power of the mainspring, variable time-keeping, and eventually becomes charged with gritty particles that destroy the highly polished surface of the shaft or barrel arbor.

Whereas in the Waltham scientifically jeweled main wheel bearings we see developed a bearing composed of two highly polished sapphire jewels which are so set in the barrel that the superbly finished steel arbor rotates in them, distributing the power of the mainspring to the train with an irreducible minimum of friction.

This is not all. Every Waltham mainspring is contained in a specially hardened and ground steel barrel which protects the "works" if the mainspring should break. This exclusive Waltham feature also provides more room for a *longer* mainspring, consequently the motive power is better distributed and a more even time-keeping performance is assured.

It is these little things, yet vitally important, hidden in the "works" of the watch that provide unanswerable argument why your watch selection should be a Waltham.



The Riverside

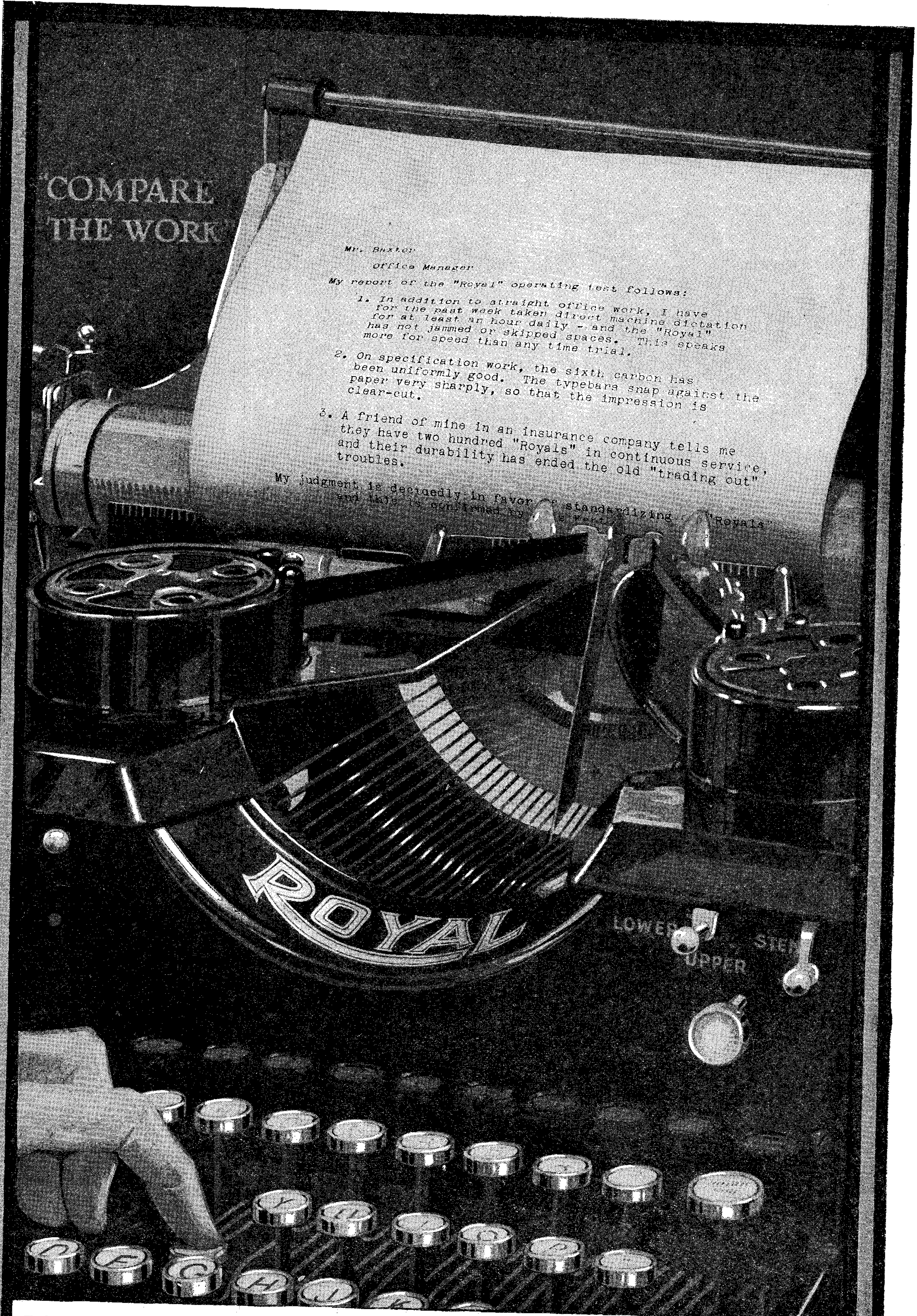
The most dependable moderate price watch in the world

$75 and up

This story is continued in a beautiful booklet in which you will find a liberal watch education. Sent free upon request. Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME



Mr. Baxter

Office Manager

My report of the "Royal" operating test follows:

1. In addition to straight office work, I have for the past week taken direct machine dictation for at least an hour daily - and the "Royal" has not jammed or skipped spaces. This speaks more for speed than any time trial.

2. On specification work, the sixth carbon has been uniformly good. The typebars snap against the paper very sharply, so that the impression is clear-cut.

3. A friend of mine in an insurance company tells me they have two hundred "Royals" in continuous service, and their durability has ended the old "trading out" troubles.

My judgment is decidedly in favor [illegible] standardizing [illegible] "Royals" and this is confirmed by [illegible]

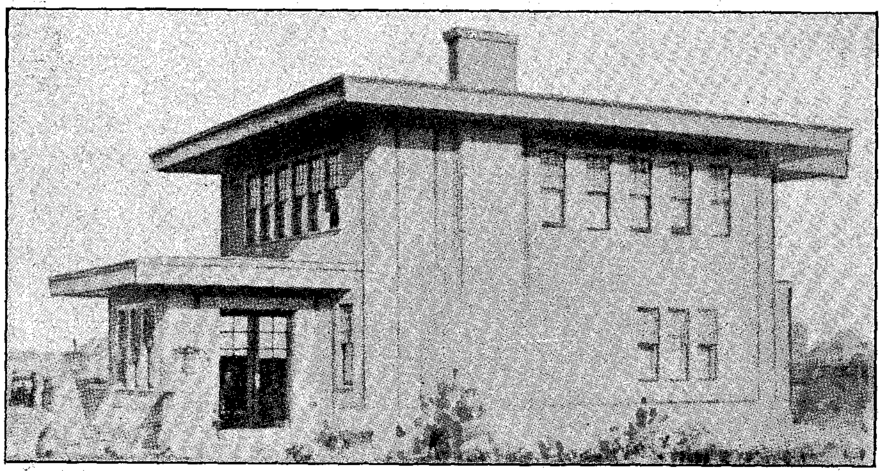
ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, *Inc.*
Royal Typewriter Building, 364-366 Broadway, N.Y.

Branches and Agencies the World Over
Chief European Office:
75 Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A COLD-PROOF HOUSE

"KEEPING out the cold" means, of course, keeping in the heat. A proper provision of heat, and means to make its passage outward very slow, mean a satisfactory degree of warmth, whether the object to be kept warm is a house or a man. A house in Saskatoon, western Canada, is described in *Concrete* (Detroit), by Randolph Patton, who applies to it with some justice the term "cold-proof." So much care has been taken to insulate the walls that the owner, Mr. H. Gauvin, a refrigeration engineer, has been able to use electric heating without undue expense, a fact that speaks volumes for his success in heat-conservation. Furthermore, his methods were so inexpensive that his "cold-proof" house cost only ten per cent. more than the ordinary variety. Mr. Gauvin's attempt to keep out the cold is of course by no means the first to be made in the severe climate of western Canada, but it is far the most successful, we are assured by Mr. Patton. He says in his account:



THIS CANADIAN HOUSE KEEPS HEAT IN AND COLD OUT.

It is built like a refrigerator and operates like one, except that it keeps the cold outside. Due to its unusual construction, it is heated with electricity as cheaply as many houses in more temperate climates can be heated with coal.

"In keeping down the expense of erection, Mr. Gauvin adopted pebble-dash stucco for the walls and tar and gravel for the roof. The price of lumber has more than doubled on account of the war, while the price of cement rose only seventeen per cent.

"The house contains nine rooms, the total content being 20,000 cubic feet. There are forty-three windows, but only two outside entrances—one front and one rear. A concrete basement extends under the entire house, and includes a concrete tank for soft water.

"The outside walls are built on eight-inch studs. Centered on the outer edge of each stud is a five-sixteenth-inch steel rod, to which metal lath is attached, thus keeping the metal lath away from actual contact with the edge of the stud. The outer coat of cement plaster and stucco was applied to the metal lath to a thickness of three quarters of an inch. When this had hardened, back-plaster was applied between the studs. This back-plaster filled in between the edge of the stud and the metal lath, in the space provided by the five-sixteenth-inch vertical rods. The outer section of the wall then consists of a reenforced concrete slab one and one-half inches thick, attached to the studs.

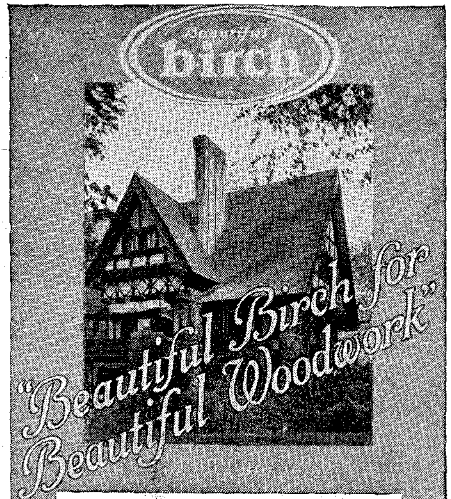
"When the back-plaster had hardened and dried, the entire back-plaster and faces of the studs were given a coat of hot pitch, each pair of studs and wall space between forming three sides of an air-tight vertical pocket.

"The inner section of the wall was built up as follows: Two layers of asphalt paper tacked to the inner edges of the studs. On top of the paper, ordinary wooden lath and plaster finish.

"The air-tight spaces thus left between the studs were then filled with insulating material consisting of granulated cork mixed with ten per cent. of dry planer shavings. . . . The idea was not to pack this material into a solid mass, but to give it sufficient density to prevent the circulation of air through the mass, and at the same time leave a fairly uniform distribution of minute air pockets.

"The theory of insulation on which this construction is based is to prevent the movement of warm air toward cold surfaces. If air pockets of appreciable size are left, the warm air will travel up the inner wall and either escape through a crack at the top or return downward along the inner surface of the outer wall, its heat radiating into the outer wall and thus being lost. Avoidance of convection currents, or keeping them within very minute limits, effectually prevents the transmission of heat through the mass.

"The greatest care was taken to prevent entrance of cold air at the lower floor line and to prevent the escape of warm air through cracks or other apertures under the eaves. In ordinary construction it is common to bring the floor sleepers out flush with the outside surface of the concrete foundation. Slight shrinkage of the wood leaves a crack on each side of the sleeper, through which cold air may enter. In this instance the sleepers were not brought out to the surface, so that the outer face of the foundation is smooth concrete. An additional precaution was taken by painting the ends of the sleepers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"Beautiful Birch for Beautiful Woodwork"

DOES BIRCH SUIT—not somebody else—but YOU? It *does* appeal to thousands of homebuilders as being the best value for the money in beauty, wear resistance, durability and general adaptability which the market affords. We believe that your Birch woodwork will please you to the utmost—permanently—and it is very simple for you to KNOW that it will. Simply ask us to send you FREE the illuminating "Birch book" which tells the whole story.

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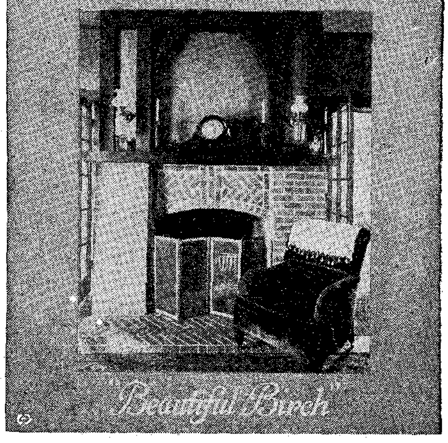


FLORIDA

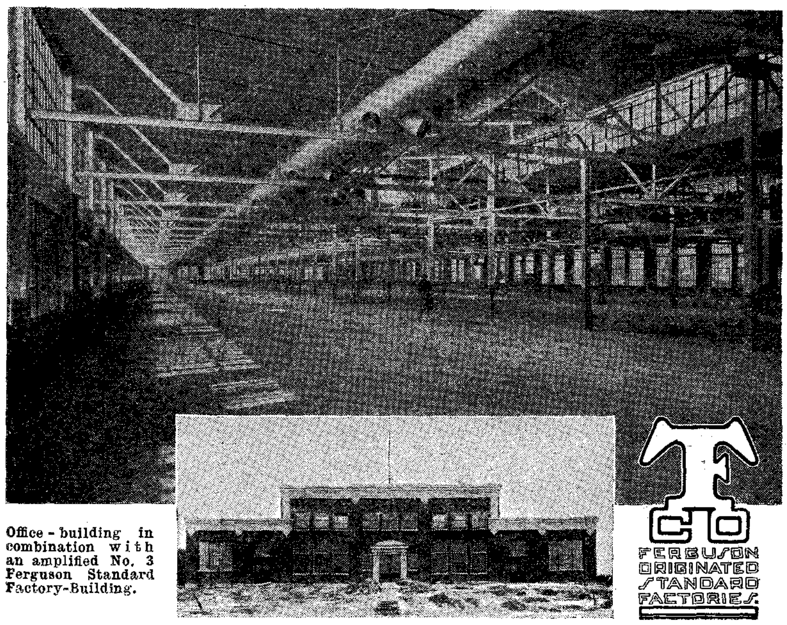
Fruitland Park in Florida's lake jeweled highlands will appeal to the homeseeker who, whether wishing land or an orange grove, desires the best. Write for book of actual photographs and learn how you can own your own grove on easy payments. BOARD OF TRADE, 103 Trade Avenue, Fruitland Park, Florida.

KEITH'S PLANS
FOR THE NATION'S HOMES

—for 20 years the choice of particular home builders—with Keith's Magazine—(full of helpful ideas and a leading authority on home-building) will help you to plan your home right. New set of 10 plan books includes 3 of bungalows, 4 of cottages, 3 of 2-story houses—32 latest designs in each.

Big $2 Offer Your choice of 3 plan books and 8 home-building numbers of Keith's—$2 (check $2.10), or entire set of 10 plan books and 12 home-building numbers of Keith's—all for $4.00 (check $4.10). Keith's on news-stands, 25c.

Keith Corporation, 325 Abbay Bldg, Minneapolis



Office-building in combination with an amplified No. 3 Ferguson Standard Factory-Building.

Individual Buildings from Standard Steel in Stock

THE Robbins & Myers Company, of Springfield, Ohio, wanted to build a factory at Brantford, Ontario, like the National Cash Register building whose interior is shown above—one of the

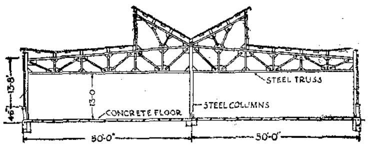
Ferguson Standard Factory-Buildings

But it was necessary to combine an office-building with the factory. The result is shown in the exterior view—a two-story office-building, 80 feet wide by 40 feet, surrounded on three sides by an amplified No. 3 Ferguson Standard Factory-Building, 150 x 360 feet.

This is a typical example of the advantages of Ferguson Standard Construction. The method of assembly of the standard members in combination with other standard or non-standard members gives all necessary individuality; and you get your building quickly because the standard members are pre-fabricated and in stock.

Ferguson Standard No. 3 provides efficient manufacturing space for a great variety of industries. It is a substantial, permanent structure with steel columns and roof-trusses, steel sash, brick walls below sills, concrete or wood block floor. With only one column to every 2,000 square feet of floor-space, it permits almost any desired arrangement of machinery. The steel roof-trusses afford a rigid support for shafting, and the hangers can be bolted up without drilling the steel. Better daylight, better ventilation without cross-drafts, and better roof-drainage are evident in this building when compared with others of the same general type.

And the steel's in stock: you can build quickly!



Cross-Section, Ferguson Standard No. 3

For full particulars, call, phone, wire or write.

Harold Ferguson, *President*

The H. K. Ferguson Co.
Engineers and Builders

Cleveland: 6523 Euclid Avenue
New York: 21 West 43d Street
Brantford, Ont.: Temple Building

Ferguson
STANDARD AND SPECIAL BUILDINGS

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

with hot pitch to prevent absorption of water from the concrete and consequent shrinkage. The stucco surface was carefully brought to an air-tight joint with the corner edge of the foundation.

"The roof is flat, pitching slightly toward a central rain-pipe, which leads into a basement water tank. The roof rafters are fifteen inches in depth. After the ceiling had been nailed up, the spaces between the rafters were filled with the cork and shavings insulating mixture to a depth of fifteen inches, the rough roofing was laid, and finished off with an ordinary tar and gravel composition. The roof framing was the simplest and most inexpensive that could be devised to meet the conditions.

"It is obvious that if the greatest economy in heating during severe weather is to be secured, no cold air must be permitted to enter the house, except that actually required for ventilation. To secure this economy all doors and windows are weather-stript with metal. There are only two entrances, one front and one in the rear. Both are double entrances, that is, a small entry-way or vestibule is provided, and one door is closed before the other is opened, thus preventing a rush of cold air into the house."

The window sashes were made as nearly air-tight as possible. The window casings were made of two-inch material and were rabbeted at the joints, each piece being primed separately to avoid shrinkage. The open spaces between the walls and frames were packed with mineral wool, and every crack was made air-tight. When storm-windows were fitted they were pushed snugly against felt strips. The result is that altho there are forty-three windows in the house, it is as snug as an underground cave, and the wind does not "drive the heat out" of the northeast bedroom. We read further:

"The first floor is filled with insulating material between the basement ceiling and the rough flooring, and the second floor is also insulated for four feet around the outer wall. . . . . .

"Tests in heat transmission through walls show that ordinary 'double frame' wall, consisting of eight-inch studs, covered on the outside with double sheeting, and on the inside sheeted, papered, lathed and plastered, transmits 8.10 British thermal units per square foot per twenty-four hours for each degree of difference in temperature. In comparison with this, the type of wall construction used in Mr. Gauvin's house transmits only 1.9 British thermal units—less than one-fourth—under the same conditions.

"The saving of fuel from this source alone is very considerable, but the construction was made much more effective by the elimination of convection currents, which in ordinary frame houses permit the heat to trickle through the roof.

"The heating plant consists of nine electric steam radiators. These are ordinary steam radiators with an electric heating coil inserted in the lower manifold. . . . It has been found that it is not necessary to keep all the radiators going in order to keep the house comfortably warm, even in extremely cold weather. . . . . .

"At two and one-quarter cents per

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

kilowatt-hour, the bill for October was $8.32; for November, $25.76, and for the first twelve days of December, $19.18. These figures compare very favorably with the amount spent for coal in heating an ordinary house of equivalent size.

"The radiators are turned off every night about 8:30. Even when the outside temperature reached thirty-five below zero, as it did December 9, the inside temperature next morning had fallen only to 54.

"This type of construction is, of course, as well adapted to any other heating system as to this one, but it was thought that the convenience of electricity might be taken advantage of, since its cost was not likely to be unduly high. The electrical installation was made at a first cost of about thirty-five per cent. of what a steam installation would have cost."

TABLE OF TEMPERATURES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE

Date	Outside Degrees	Inside Degrees	Date	Outside Degrees	Inside Degrees
November			November		
1	18	64	23	10	67
2	16	67	24	6 below	66
3	16	66	25	4 below	67
4	14	65	26	6 below	67
5	6	66	27	0	68
6	0	67	28	4	68
7	10	65	29	12 below	67
8	5	66	30	16 below	67
9	10	68			
10	4	65	December		
11	4	66	1	10 below	66
12	8 below	65	2	6 below	67
13	0	65	3	4	68
14	20	67	4	14	67
15	30	68	5	10	68
16	42	68	6	20 below	67
17	30	68	7	20 below	67
18	32	66	8	22 below	66
19	38	68	9	24 below	67
20	30	67	10	22 below	66
21	34	68	11	24	66
22	36	66	12	6	67

RUST-PROOF IRON

IRON can not itself be made rust-proof. It must be covered with a rust-proof coating if it is not to corrode, especially if it is to be subjected to heat or moisture. Protection, we are told by a writer in *The Foundry* (Cleveland), is afforded commonly through one of three methods, each involving a covering which is not readily acted upon by the atmosphere. Coating elements which are used commonly are oxids of iron; thin surfaces of zinc, nickel, copper, or other metals; or some kind of paint. We read:

"All of these methods for applying protective covering are familiar. The Bower-Barff process involving the application of plain steam, or steam with which some hydrocarbon compound has been mixed, is perhaps the oldest of the oxidizing processes and has had its development in the Swan, Bontempi, Gesner, and Weiglin methods. The modern Parker process depending upon the formation of a phosphoric coating on the iron is perhaps one of the best-known modern applications of chemical treatment for rendering ferrous products rust-resisting.

"Metal coating probably is most widely known through the electrolytic deposition of nickel, called nickel-plating, or the application of molten zinc by galvanizing. Sherardizing is another process used to coat ferrous materials with zinc. Copper and alloys of copper are electrolytically affixt upon small iron parts, such as nails, building hardware, and other ferrous products.

"Painting is perhaps the most widely

DU PONT
WAR SURPLUS PLANT SITES

New York concern buys three factories for a year's rent

Suit case and bag manufacturer gets five acres of ground and three factory buildings, with 50,000 feet of floor space, for low price, at Hopewell

HERE is the manufacturer's own story quoted from an announcement to his trade which appeared in recent issues of several trade papers:

"High cost overcome; expansion assured; Sernaker & Moskowitz, suit case and bag makers, of 9-11-13 Walker Street, New York City, have moved to Hopewell, Va., having bought five acres of ground, three factory buildings with 50,000 feet of floor space, for less than one year's rent in New York, and in addition are saving 300 per cent. on electric power.

"We also have advantage of rail and water shipment, ideal climate and plentiful labor.

"Can you figure the saving? If not, give us a chance to prove it with a quotation on your next order."

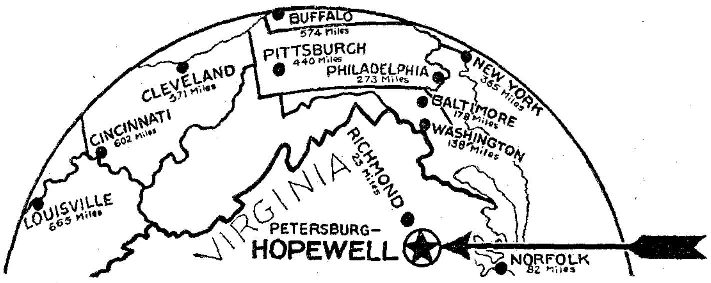
What this manufacturer did at Hopewell you can do. Similar oportunities are still open. But you must act at once. Every mail brings hundreds of inquiries and it's first come first served. The choice of plant sites go to the earliest applicants.

It's your big chance—one in a lifetime—to get that larger factory you need for probably less than the cost of a year's rent in a crowded city.

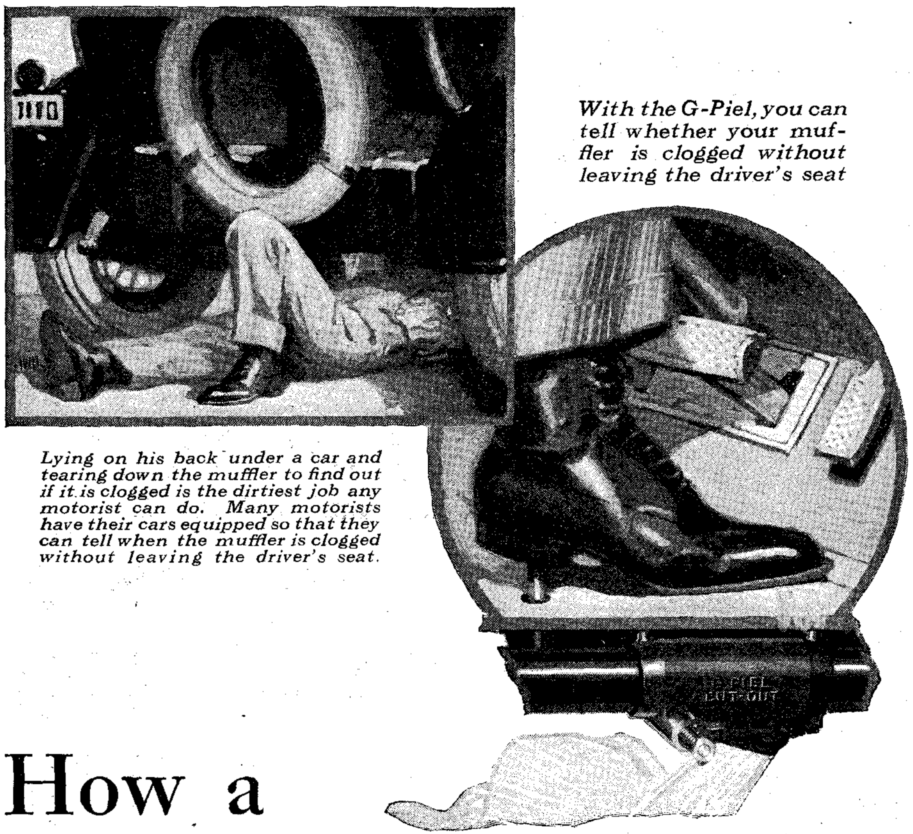
Don't rebuild your factory or build a new one until you have investigated Hopewell. We may have just the factory to suit your needs ready to turn on power—or for you too, a splendid factory site with a railway siding already built.

We will be glad to supply you with specific data regarding the advantages at Hopewell. The advice of our experts and engineers is available at all times. Write or wire at once to

Du Pont Chemical Co., Wilmington, Delaware
Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Petersburg, Va.



HOPEWELL



With the G-Piel, you can tell whether your muffler is clogged without leaving the driver's seat

Lying on his back under a car and tearing down the muffler to find out if it is clogged is the dirtiest job any motorist can do. Many motorists have their cars equipped so that they can tell when the muffler is clogged without leaving the driver's seat.

How a caking, clogging muffler saps your motor's power

An unsuspected cause of motor trouble and gasoline waste—How to detect it quickly and easily

RECENTLY a $5,500 car "went bad" so mysteriously that the engine was shipped to the factory for overhauling, after having first been overhauled unsuccessfully in New York.

Factory engineers investigated. They suggested a complete tearing down of the muffler. A full gallon measure of carbon deposit was taken out, and to the surprise of all, the car again ran like new. *The two overhaulings had been an unnecessary waste of money*, as the cause of the trouble was not in the motor—it was a clogged *muffler*.

To know just which is at fault and to detect the trouble before it becomes serious—is the use that thousands of motorists are making of the G-Piel Muffler Cut-Out.

The G-Piel Cut-Out will tell you instantly whether your car's lack of pep is due to motor or muffler, as you can cut the muffler out at will. It will permit you to adjust your carburetor to the powerful quick-burning 13 to 1 mixture so that hills will not bother you.

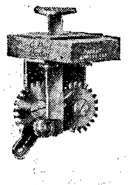
The G-Piel also makes the use of kerosene, wood alcohol or patented carbon-removers a success, as it prevents the loosened deposit being blown into the muffler. For this one purpose alone, a G-Piel Cut-Out is worth many times its cost.

The satisfaction of hearing your motor

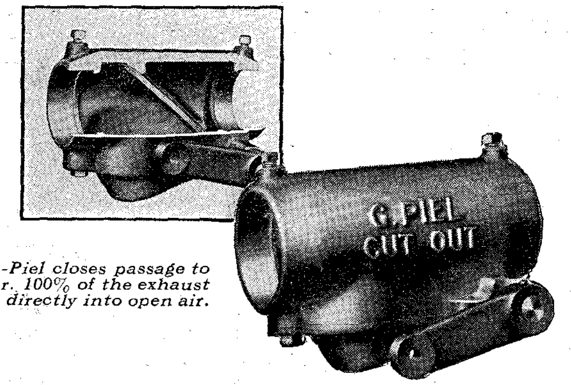
Every enthusiastic motorist enjoys hearing the sharp, clear bark of a powerful, sweet-running motor. A hot spark in every cylinder, valves opening wide and seating tight, just the right mixture from carburetor, exhaust gases scavenging freely through the G-Piel Cut-Out.

Select the right size Cut-Out for your car from the G-Piel chart at your dealer's. *It will save its cost many times in a single season.*

Sales Department
EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO.
23 West 43rd Street New York
G-PIEL COMPANY



The G-Piel Pedal is absolutely positive in action. It never sticks. Makes operating any cut-out easy.



The G-Piel closes passage to muffler. 100% of the exhaust shoots directly into open air.

G-Piel Muffler Cut-Out

Tells the motor's secrets

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

practised method used for making iron objects rust-resistant. The ease with which paint is applied together with the simplicity of the apparatus required has made painting popular for use on almost any object from a ship or a bridge to a porch letter-box.

"Recently attention has been turned to treating stoves and ranges to render them rust-resistant. Nickel-plating of some decorative parts has been used through several generations with the double purpose of ornamentation and rust-proofing, but the periodical applications of some form of commercial blacking has been necessary to prevent rusting of heating surfaces The problem of protecting the top plates of ranges during the time the stove is being assembled and until it is delivered to the user has occasioned much thought in range-making factories. To protect the stove-top during the time it is standing in the warehouse, during shipment, and, when it is on display in the dealer's store, many manufacturers have had recourse to a heavy coating of grease. However, this has been objectionable through its lack of permanence and its tendency to befoul anything which comes into contact with it.

"Recently the Malleable Steel Range Company, South Bend, Ind., has installed equipment for 'rust-proofing' malleable-iron range tops by the Bower-Barff process, subject to certain modifications which the company states render the method more efficient for this class of work. The installation has been made by W. R. Swan, recently of the Ordnance Department, who has experimented extensively with rust-resisting treatments.

"The Bower-Barff process was originated about 1876 by Professor Barff, of London, who noted the resistance to corrosion of iron pipes carrying steam. He experimented by heating iron parts to about 1,000° C. (1,832° F.). and passing steam over them, which was superheated to about 538° C. (1,003° F.) Professor Barff's son working in conjunction with Bower improved the process by passing steam and producer-gas alternately over the heated iron parts. The steam was applied for forty minutes and the producer-gas for twenty minutes, and each was used about eight times. . . . . . .

"Mr. Swan has introduced a new feature in the process which he is installing at South Bend. The range tops will be sand-blasted. Then they will be preheated to about 1,050° F. in a closed muffle. A partial vacuum will be established in the muffle, and steam superheated about 750° F. will be admitted under about four pounds pressure. It is stated that the vacuum condition will remove a portion of the gases incident to preheating, and will permit the steam to act freely and equally upon all parts of the castings. After about four or six hours' treatment the castings will be removed and dipt into a mixture of linseed-oil and a balsam product called fernaline. The action of the oil changes the dull gray to a black mat surface which proves attractive and resistant to all ordinary rusting even after the stoves have been in continuous service. . . . . . .

"Mr. Swan, who has operated a similar system previously, states that a manifold was treated for the Cadillac Motor-Car Company, Detroit. This manifold was in continuous use for 12,218 miles, and was wetted frequently with a damp cloth in an endeavor to cause it to corrode, but no corrosion was manifested, a test which seems to offer satisfactory evidence of the efficiency of the process."

BRIDGES ON THE DECIMAL SYSTEM

LIBRARIES are slowly but surely undermining the good old customs of the American countryside. When Melvil Dewey devised his decimal classification for books he did not dream that it would one day be applied to objects so diverse as highway bridges. Yet Mercer County, N. J., is classifying and numbering its bridges by the Dewey system. A comprehensive plan for so doing has been elaborated by the county engineer, Harry F. Harris, who recently described it before the New Jersey County Engineers' Association. Some such system, we are told by a writer in *Public Works* (New York), was necessary in order that information about each bridge might be recorded and all bridges kept up to standard strength and condition. The digits in the numbers indicate the township, the stream, the main stream of which it is the tributary, and the position of the bridge, counting up from the outlet. We read:

"It was first decided to subdivide the county into nine districts, and for convenience the townships were used for this purpose, each district or township being assigned a key number; for instance, all bridges in

Hopewell township begin with	200
Princeton township begin with	300
Ewing township begin with	400
Lawrence township begin with	500

Similarly all bridges in the City of Trenton begin with 100.

"As the next step, we gave to each principal stream within the county a key number, which was to follow the district key; that is, all bridges across the Assunpink Creek bear the number 4, regardless of the township or district; likewise, if a bridge were across the Millstone River, it would have the number 6, and if across Stony Brook 3. In other words, these numbers all occupy the tens column. Now, should the stream be a principal tributary of the Assunpink or Millstone it would bear, first, the index-number of the township; next, the key-number for that stream, and the following digit would then indicate whether it was a tributary of that stream. Should the bridge be across the principal stream itself and not be on a tributary at all, the next figure very logically becomes a cipher.

"Thus we have in the first three figures the township, stream, and tributary fixt. We then use a period, and the next figure indicates the number of the bridge on the tributary or main stream. That is to say, the numerical arrangement of that bridge itself is taken care of at this point, the numbering commencing at the mouth of the stream or tributary.

"To give a concrete example: A bridge bearing the number 541.7 shows, first, that this bridge is in Lawrence township because it is among the 500 series; next,

Lucas Paints
Varnishes—Stains—Enamels

Purposely Made for Farm Equipment

Good paints promote food abundance. By preserving costly implements from rust and decay, they make possible the efficient farming of large acreages resulting in plentiful harvests.

During the past seventy-one years untold millions of dollars' worth of farm equipment has been protected by *Lucas Paints*—the paints purposely made for every purpose.

Send for our Paint Standardization Plan for large industrial concerns.

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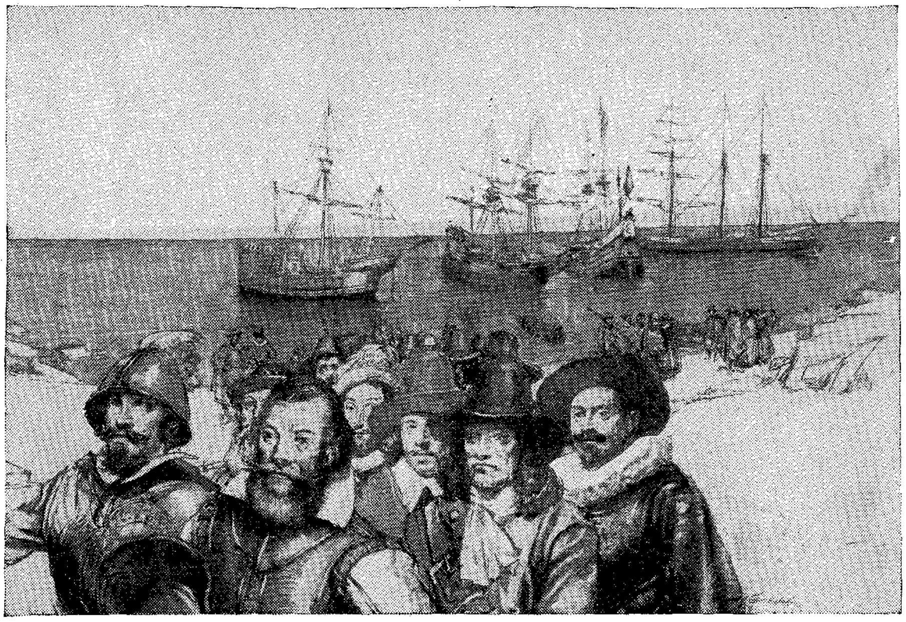
HOUSTON, TEXAS JACKSONVILLE, FLA. MEMPHIS, TENN.
RICHMOND, VA. SAVANNAH, GA.

"Save the surface and you save all" Paint & Varnish
Purposely Made For Every Purpose



Our Many-Tongued Ancestors

Born of the diverse nations of the earth, Americans appreciate, now more than ever before, the necessity for national unity; one flag, one purpose, one form of patriotic understanding.

A confusion of tongues makes for a confusion of ideas and principles. Everything which goes toward the up-building and maintenance of a one language people makes for national strength and national progress.

It is in such service that the Bell Telephone has played so vital a part. Its wires reach every corner of the country, making intimate, personal speech between all kinds of people a matter of constant occurrence.

But the telephone is no interpreter. If its far reaching wires are to be effective, those who use them must speak the same language. The telephone best serves those who have become one with us in speech.

Yet uniformity of language is not enough from those who would gain the greatest good from the telephone, neither is financial support enough; for complete service makes essential true co-operation on the part of every subscriber.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

being in the 40 series places it on the Assunpink or a tributary; while the next figure shows that the structure is not bridging the Assunpink direct, but a tributary thereof, and furthermore that it is the first tributary in that township, counting from the mouth of the stream. Now we have arrived at the decimal point. The figure following the point shows the relative position of that bridge to all other bridges on that particular stream."

The question may arise as to how a bridge would be numbered which spans a stream forming the boundary between two townships. This very frequently occurs, we are told; and the situation is met by using the numbers of both townships and separating them by a dash; thus 6—540.3 shows at once that this is a township-line bridge, and at the same time both townships are indicated and the additional information as to stream location. To quote further.

"In order not to complicate the system unduly, it is well not to carry the refinements to extremes. This is particularly true if you attempt to carry the tributary numbering too far. The principal point in favor of the system, however, is the fact that the geographical location of a structure automatically fixes its number. Or conversely, if reference is made in a resolution or a report to bridge No. 740.1, as an example, you immediately are able to locate this on your index-map to within a very small area without effort, while if all the bridges in the county were numbered consecutively it might take considerable time to search for its location, especially where the number of bridges might exceed 1,000.

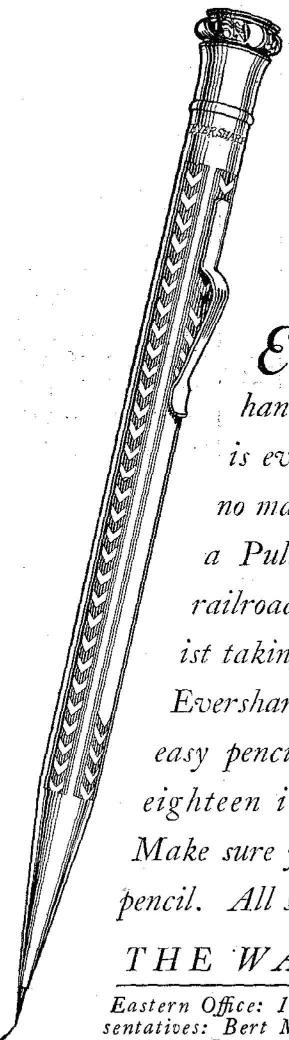
"If one desired, the first set of numbers could be omitted altogether, and, as an alternative, letters could be substituted for the township keys. For instance, the stream key can be prefixed by

Ho. indicating Hopewell Township
P. indicating Princeton Township
E. indicating Ewing Township
L. indicating Lawrence Township
Ha. indicating Hamilton Township, etc.

"This would eliminate the necessity of fixing the key figures in the mind for indicating the townships. This is, however, a matter of detail. Each county has its own peculiarities, which have to be worked out as separate problems.

"To the several advantages which have already been noted, the ease with which new numbers can be inserted or interpolated might be added; also the ease with which the duplication of numbers can be avoided by reason of the fact that each series of numbers is confined to a very small area. As for the disadvantages, these seem to be few. At first sight the system may seem to be considerably complicated, but upon giving it some little study it will be seen that this is not the case. One important disadvantage which might be cited is that of numbering inter-county bridges where several adjoining counties had adopted this system. However, it would seem that by cooperation of the county engineers this could be very readily adjusted.

"In this county we propose, after a survey has been completed of all the



EVERSHARP travels in pockets, purses and hand bags everywhere that people go. Eversharp is ever ready on the instant for any writing work no matter whether the user is in a steamer chair, a Pullman compartment or a busy office. To the railroad inspector checking freight or the naturalist taking notes, to the housewife, shopper, worker, Eversharp always is a convenient fountain of easy pencil writing. The balanced barrel holds eighteen inches of lead, sufficient for months. Make sure you get Eversharp—the name is on the pencil. All sizes, all prices. Dealers everywhere.

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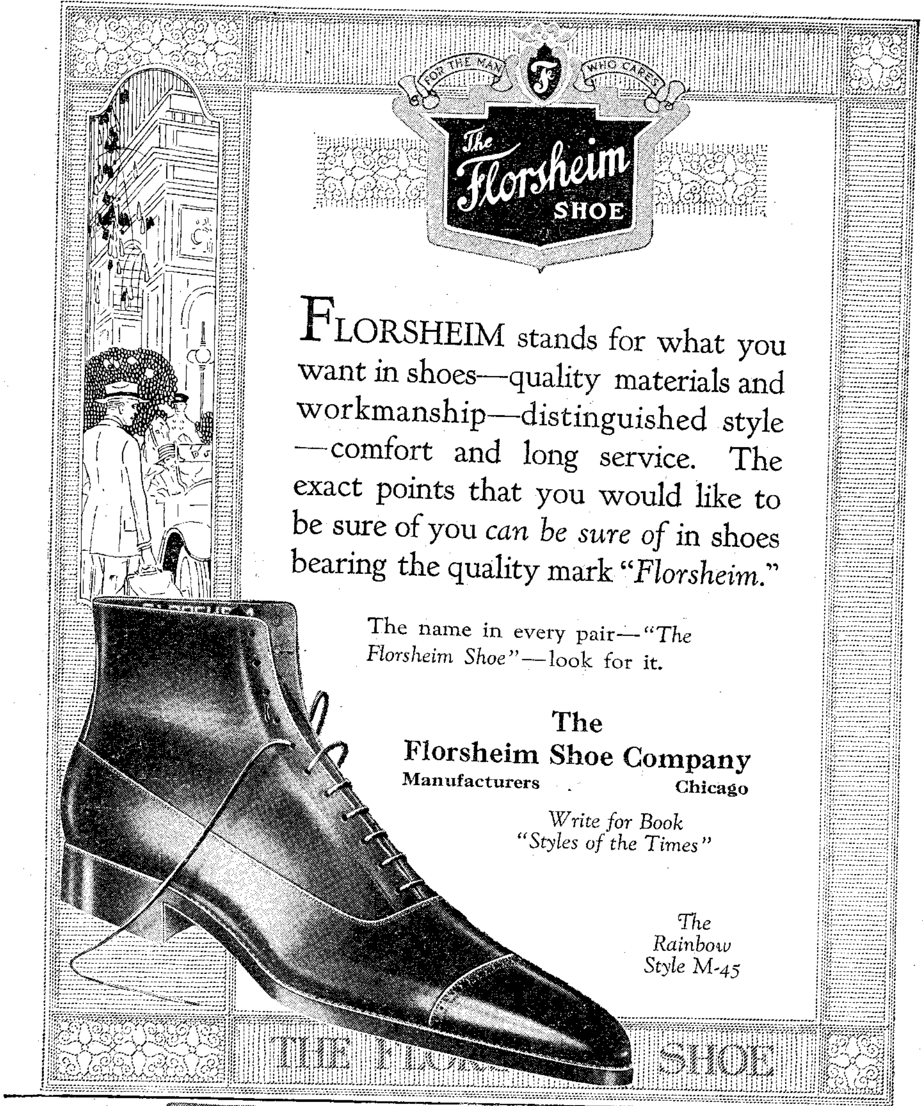

FLORSHEIM stands for what you want in shoes—quality materials and workmanship—distinguished style—comfort and long service. The exact points that you would like to be sure of you *can be sure of* in shoes bearing the quality mark "*Florsheim.*"

The name in every pair—"*The Florsheim Shoe*"—look for it.

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Write for Book
"Styles of the Times"

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Rainbow
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Cubing *the* Pyramids

THE giant hand of efficiency has closed the gaps of waste where once the "stepping" practice reigned. It has taken the struggling groups of men from their places on the stairways of packages and has turned them to productive labor. In their stead it has put one man with the Economy System of Storage Handling, more capable than the many and far less costly.

Straight up beside the narrow aisles he rears the bulky packages, easily, quickly, safely, every cubic foot of space instantly within his reach. Former pyramids of packages become solid cubes. Warehouse space reaches the highest degree of earning power.

Nearly two hundred different lines of industry are served by the Economy System of Storage Handling. Perhaps yours can be included. Economy Storage Engineers will gladly confer with you. Their advice is free. Write for information.

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The Mark of Quality and Safety

ECONOMY SYSTEM *of* STORAGE HANDLING

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

bridges in the county, to tabulate tl information collected by the field co on a card-index system modeled aft the system now in use by Mr. McClave, Bergen county. On one side of the ca appears information relative to the co of the bridge, the contractor, date wh built, and other pertinent data; and on tl reverse side a sketch showing the type bridge, principal dimensions of the brid structure, etc."

THE LANGUAGE OF SCIENCE

THERE is a science of language, an conversely there is, or ought to be, language of science—a way to expre what one has discovered, or worked ou so clearly that those who read or hear ma understand. The ability to speak or wri clearly and definitely about mere fact however, is not generally acquired in tl home, neither is it taught effectively in tl schools, thinks Dr. E. H. Johnson, Kenyon College, who writes on "The U of English in Science Courses," in *Scho Science and Mathematics* (Mt. Morris, Ill. In college, or somewhere, it must be a quired if the results of clear and defini thinking are to be imparted to the world large. Dr. Johnson gives instances of t failure of our English teachers to give a in the solution of this particular problem—a failure due apparently to the gener conception of language as the vehicle artistic rather than scientific expression—the raw material of literature rather than tool to enable us to tell our fellows abo our own ideas. He says:

"The science teacher who is desirou of giving his pupils full credit for subjec matter assimilated is continually at a los to know to what extent their written o oral expressions are indicative of thei mental grasp of the points in questio Often he feels that So-and-so's recitatio or examination is not a mark of his knowl edge, and yet he may have no reason t question the seriousness of the student' effort. I do not refer to the purely care less type whose work is illustrated by th quotation given by James: 'The birds fille the tree-tops with their morning song making the air moist, cool, and pleasant, but rather to another group of whom recent college graduate was typical. Whil he was a senior, his instructor in one of th laboratory courses, having become wearie by the student's failure to use even reasonably appropriate form of expression and his difficulty in making a good, clear-cut report on a simple experiment, remarked that it might be a good idea to turn over some of this written work to the English department—that possibly the instructor there might know how to remedy the difficulty. The suggestion was made partly as a jest. The student, however, taking the remark seriously, replied: 'No, no, please do not do that, for I have a good grade in English.'

"The sentence quoted from James was undoubtedly the result of a hasty attempt to produce a beautiful expression, the interest of the writer being in the artistic

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

ppearance of the sentence rather than in he significance of the thought itself. In ontrast to this kind of failure is that of the tudent in physics, who, after a serious ttempt to produce a definition, wrote: Inertia is the force that keeps a body noving after it has stopt.' It may very roperly be argued that this statement lso shows ignorance, but a short conersation showed that the student knew he meaning of 'inertia.' He had a very air idea of what he wanted to say, and he ppreciated the absurdity of his own statenent when it was pointed out to him, but ven then he was unable to make much mprovement in it, save to indicate by a eparate statement that the word 'stopt' hould refer to the force and not to the notion of the body.

"Again, take the following, given as a lefinition of a component of a force: When two or more forces act to produce a esultant force, a component of that force s one of the two or more forces producing he resultant.' We must admit that he got there,' and that his expression is not rammatically wrong, but unless the uestion as well as the answer were known, t would be difficult to know just what oint on the circle is the desired destination.

"Oral questioning immediately after the written exercise showed that this pupil lso had a fairly correct idea of the meanng of the term he was trying to explain. n his English class he had a high standing. What was the trouble? This last quesion was also put to him, and he answered t, undoubtedly with more success than n the former case. 'In our English work we don't study this sort of thing, where you've got to be so careful about what you say in order not to be all wrong. In an English paper we can say a thing in a good many different ways, and still perhaps be all right.' In other words, his training may have fitted him fairly well for the production of general expressions about almost anything, but the making of a definite statement about a detail was beyond his power.

"Schools of oratory, law schools, theological seminaries, and, more generally, all of the departments in that greater university of world-activities, know the need of men whose training has given them not simply the ability to think, but the power of persuasive expression.

"It may be suggested that there is a close connection between the mental power of an individual and his ability to express his thoughts definitely. This is probably true, but at the same time complete expression does not necessarily imply the power of tongue or pen to produce polished phrasing, poetic diction, or arguments impressive because of their length. A normal person should have no difficulty in stating his thought to others, if he really has the thought. And yet there are numerous examples every day of utter failure to express the ideas undoubtedly in mind. The difficulty seems to be due to insufficient training in exact expression."

Rather than to designate the present era as a scientific or a materialistic age, the writer prefers, he says, to regard it as a period of transition from an inadequate order to one based on analysis of thoughts and statements to see if they are nearly in accordance with facts. With the in-

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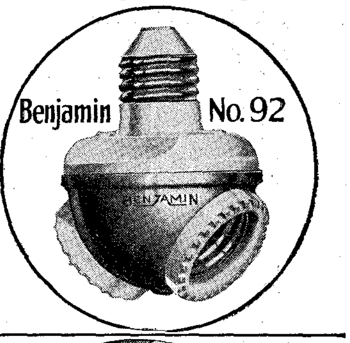

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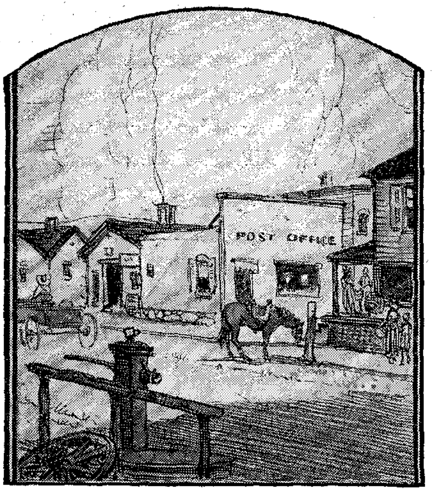

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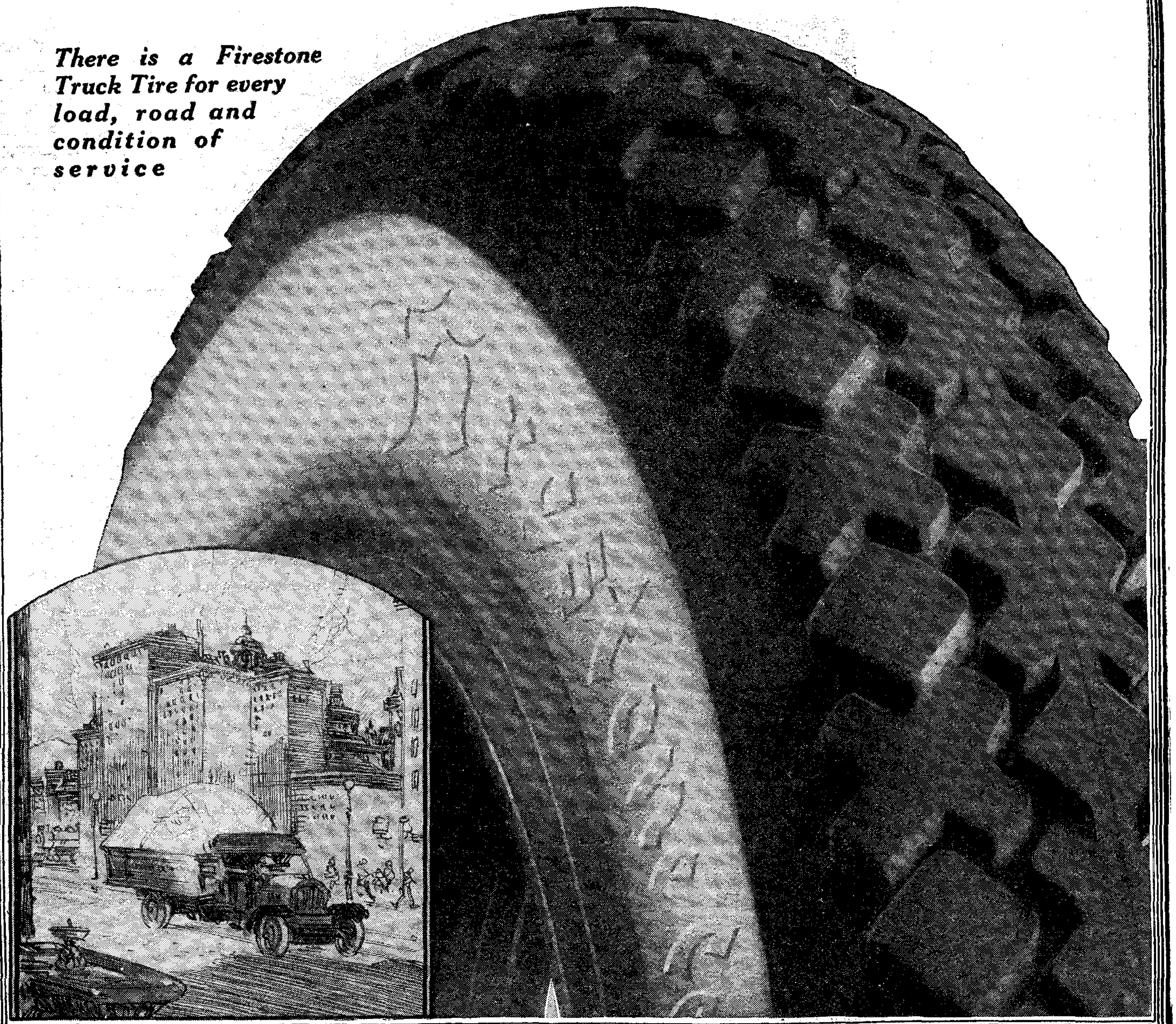

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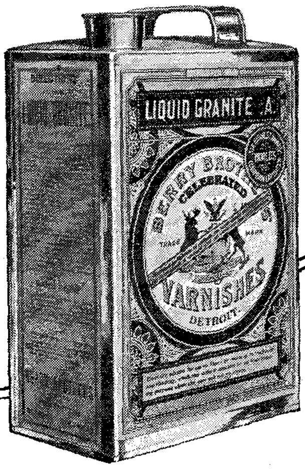

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

creasing interest in the world about us, it can not be denied that even as clear seeing and clear thinking are essential to progress, these are in turn dependent on clear, definite expression if they are to become general accomplishments. He goes on:

> "Having passed through great ages of generalization, such as that in which Darwin lived, we are again living in a period of specialization, a period during which information is being gathered, definite laws are being discovered by scientists, definite problems are being investigated and solved, to furnish material, perhaps, for some greater generalization at a later time. Hence, it is that, as never before, the ability to express one's thoughts on many subjects is absolutely necessary. The efficiency necessary for successful existence and survival in the great competitive struggles of to-day requires not only definite action, but, too, that definite expression of which I have been speaking. Unfortunately, this form of expression does not seem to be acquired in the average home while the child is young. Likewise it seems unattainable in the elementary schools, possibly because there the environment is so radically different from that to which the child has become accustomed at home, and also because of the great variety of tasks that are attempted. Hence it is that a greater definiteness of expression must be insisted upon in high schools and colleges, that the requisite habits in this respect may be formed before the student has passed beyond the habit-acquiring age. Inasmuch as science teachers, among others, have felt the need of such improvement."

CAUSES OF SUICIDE

IS a suicide's mind normal? It has been held that suicide is always the result of disturbed or distorted mental condition. This is not quite true, thinks the author of an editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). Fifty per cent., indeed, are definitely insane, and many of the rest are mentally abnormal, but there are also a considerable number whose sanity can not be doubted. We need, throughout the world, agencies for the detection and treatment of incipient insanity, the writer asserts. These would prevent a large number of our suicides. At present there is practically no preventive treatment for mental disease. We wait until a man is definitely insane before we recognize his condition, and then he is usually incurable. Often the first warning a man's family has of his mental aberration is the pistol-shot that puts an end to his life. Suicide may be reduced, the writer concludes, by more wide-spread education in mental hygiene. He writes:

> "It is a curious but well-substantiated fact that there are fashions in suicide just as there are in almost every other human activity. Indeed, the fashion changes not only with regard to the methods em-

ployed for terminating existence, but also in the whole attitude of peoples toward suicide. In the days of the ancients suicide was not regarded as a crime. The Stoic school of philosophy taught that every person had the right to decide whether or not to continue in this life.

"In the United States alone about 10,000 persons annually terminate their existence by self-destruction. This large number of deaths naturally brings up the question of the prevention of suicide, which in turn leads to a consideration of its causes. Since self-destruction is no longer countenanced by public opinion, the number of suicides has decreased considerably, and it is safe to assume that persons seldom resort to the procedure unless they are mentally abnormal or unless there are strong reasons of an unpleasant nature. Certain psychiatrists, Forbes Winslow, for example, have held that invariably persons who commit suicide are mentally abnormal; but there is little doubt that this view is not correct. In the case of criminals, particularly, there is evidence of deliberate suicide by persons perfectly capable of understanding the nature of the act. The fact remains, however, that in existing circumstances the majority of those who take their own lives are mentally abnormal. Recently Brend, in discussing the mental condition preceding suicide, has shown that probably fifty per cent. of all such persons are definitely insane, and that most of these are suffering from melancholia, chronic alcoholic insanity, or the hebephrenic form of dementia præcox. The statistics from certain European army hospitals indicate that patients suffering from psychoses, particularly those of the maniac-depressive type, are much more likely to commit suicide than patients suffering from neuroses. Neurotic persons frequently discuss suicide and express fear that they will do away with themselves, but they hardly ever reach the point of actually attempting self-destruction. Figures quoted by Brend show that among 3,700 patients suffering with neuroses there were only one suicide and two unsuccessful attempts, whereas among 3,000 patients suffering from psychoses there were three successful suicides and 105 unsuccessful attempts. It is tolerably clear, therefore, that a considerable proportion of all suicides occur in mentally abnormal persons.

"The question of the prevention of suicide is intimately associated with the early detection and treatment of insanity. At present, agencies for the early detection and treatment of insanity are conspicuous chiefly by their absence. This is true not merely in the United States but throughout the world. Some progress has been made in combating this condition by the establishment of psychopathic hospitals and by the educational efforts of bodies like the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and its allied state committees; but material progress will not be made until the public has been educated to a more acute appreciation of the importance of the early detection of mental disease, and until the facilities for the early treatment of mental cases under voluntary commitment to a hospital for the insane have been widely extended. It is quite certain that more wide-spread education in mental hygiene would result in a reduction in the number of suicides."

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Many communities buy new pavements, some for city streets, some for country roads, some for both.

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Any of these conditions begets invective and indignation and these in turn beget important and earnest discussion which should have been insisted on by well-informed taxpayers before the pavements were laid—the vital discussion, namely, of the LIFE OF A PAVEMENT and THE COST OF MAINTAINING IT IN GOOD ORDER.

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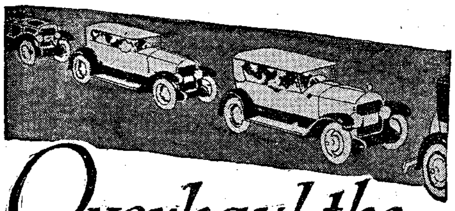

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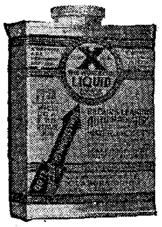

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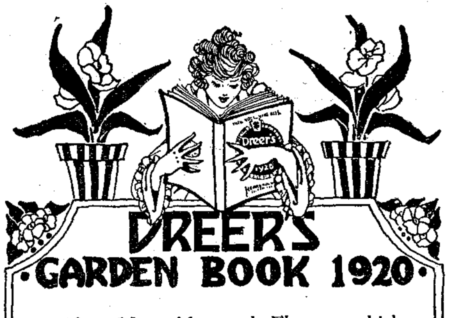
SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

THE WORLD'S GREATEST VALLEY

THE Great Rift Valley, as it has been called, extends for no less than four thousand miles, or one-sixth the globe's circumference, and could easily be seen with the naked eye by an observer on the moon. Time has utilized parts of it for river cañons, other parts for the beds of seas and lakes. Still others are traceable as vast depressions traversing equally both plains and mountain regions. It begins in Asia Minor and runs roughly north and south through eastern Africa to the Indian Ocean. Evidently not dug out by stream action, as most valleys are, it is probably due to the collapse of a great fold in the earth's surface. A recent description of this huge "rift," by Prof. J. W. Gregory in a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society brought out an editorial in *The Times* (London), in which its characteristics are briefly described. Says the editorial writer:

"It begins in Lebanon, follows the cañon of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, and crosses a high 'divide' to become the deep fiord of the Gulf of Akaba between the highlands of Edom and Sinai. The Red Sea, a great trough 11,000 feet deep, measured from the summit of its rocky wall to the sea-bottom, continues it between the high deserts of Nubia and Arabia to the narrow neck of Bab-el-Mandeb. It strikes across Abyssinia to Lake Rudolph, visible but irregular because of transverse folds, runs almost due south through British East Africa and traverses a range 7,000 feet high to Lake Natron, in what was German East Africa. Where it crosses the Uganda railway its walls are so steep that the trains used to be hauled up or lowered by cables. It is continued by the rift which holds Lake Nyasa, an inland ocean whose surface is 1,600 feet above sea-level, with a depth 700 feet below sea-level. From Nyasa, it runs down the Shire Valley, crosses the Zambezi, and ends in the Indian Ocean at the Sabi River, in Gazaland. A minor branch forms the Lower Nile, and a gigantic arm stretches from the upper end of Nyasa through Tanganyika, the second deepest lake in the world, its bottom 1,600 feet below sea-level, to the Upper Nile. We are accustomed to think of valleys as having been formed by erosion, but the Rift Valley, pursuing its course across watersheds, arms of the sea, and the valleys of rivers, is clearly the result of some more catastrophic agency.

"There have been differences of opinion as to the mode of its formation and as to its age. The steepness and apparent freshness of its sides are such that some observers have placed its formation within the historical period. But the discovery of fossil mammals, of types long extinct, makes it impossible to regard the foundering of the Dead Sea as coincident with the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is now associated, Professor Gregory tells us, with two huge changes in the surface of the earth. In Upper Cretaceous times, when the chalk of England was being deposited at the bottom of a warm, shallow sea, the Indian Ocean foundered. Later on a gigantic fold in the crust of the earth raised the Alpine-Himalayan ridge. Be-



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

tween these areas a shallow, archlike ridge was forced upward along a line running south from Lebanon to Gazaland. The sides of the ridge shrank and cracked, producing long clefts and leaving the keystone unsupported. The keystone fell in, thus forming the Great Rift Valley, the bottom of which consists of beds of the same date and formation as the plateaux on either side the gulf. In many places the collapse forced lava up through the clefts, and the volcanoes thus formed have twisted and distorted the even contours of the sides. But sufficient of the original structure has been left in so many parts of the whole system of the valley that its history is clear. Nature, in dividing the surface of the earth into land and water, mountains and valleys, has employed not only the slow processes of weathering and erosion made familiar to us by the genius of Lyell, but also sudden and colossal founderings and upheavals. Evolution and revolution have played their parts in geotectonics as in politics."

PUBLICITY FOR THE ENGINEER

THE demand for engineering education is greatly on the increase. This fact is attributed by the writer of an article in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago) to the publicity given to the engineer and his doings in current periodical literature. Similar publicity, however, he asserts, has never been given for the need of engineering methods in all fields of human endeavor. The profession may be overcrowded if advertising it swells its ranks, but does not widen its field. The demand for the services of the engineer can be enormously increased by advertising the possibilities of the profession, just as the candidates for its ranks have been doubled by advertising its feats and the consequent fame that has come to the performers. The writer takes as his text the statement of H. F. Hill, vice-president of the Chicago Telephone Company, that "everything is engineered these days." This, he says in comment, may be quite true of the telephone industry. "But," he adds:

> "Unfortunately, the Bell companies are not typical of the country as a whole. Even our railways are not 'engineered' in all their departments. And as for political affairs, engineering has scarcely been tried.
>
> "Nevertheless, engineering methods are being adopted at a rate that is encouraging when contrasted with prewar years. Probably the war itself is largely responsible for the rapid spread of engineering. Engineering professors tell us that the unprecedented size of their freshman classes is attributable to what the war has taught the public about applied science—engineering. Popular magazines and daily papers have vied with one another in depicting the dramatic achievements of our scientific men during the past five years. Take up any copy of THE LITERARY DIGEST, *Saturday Evening Post*, or *The American Magazine*, and there you will find not one

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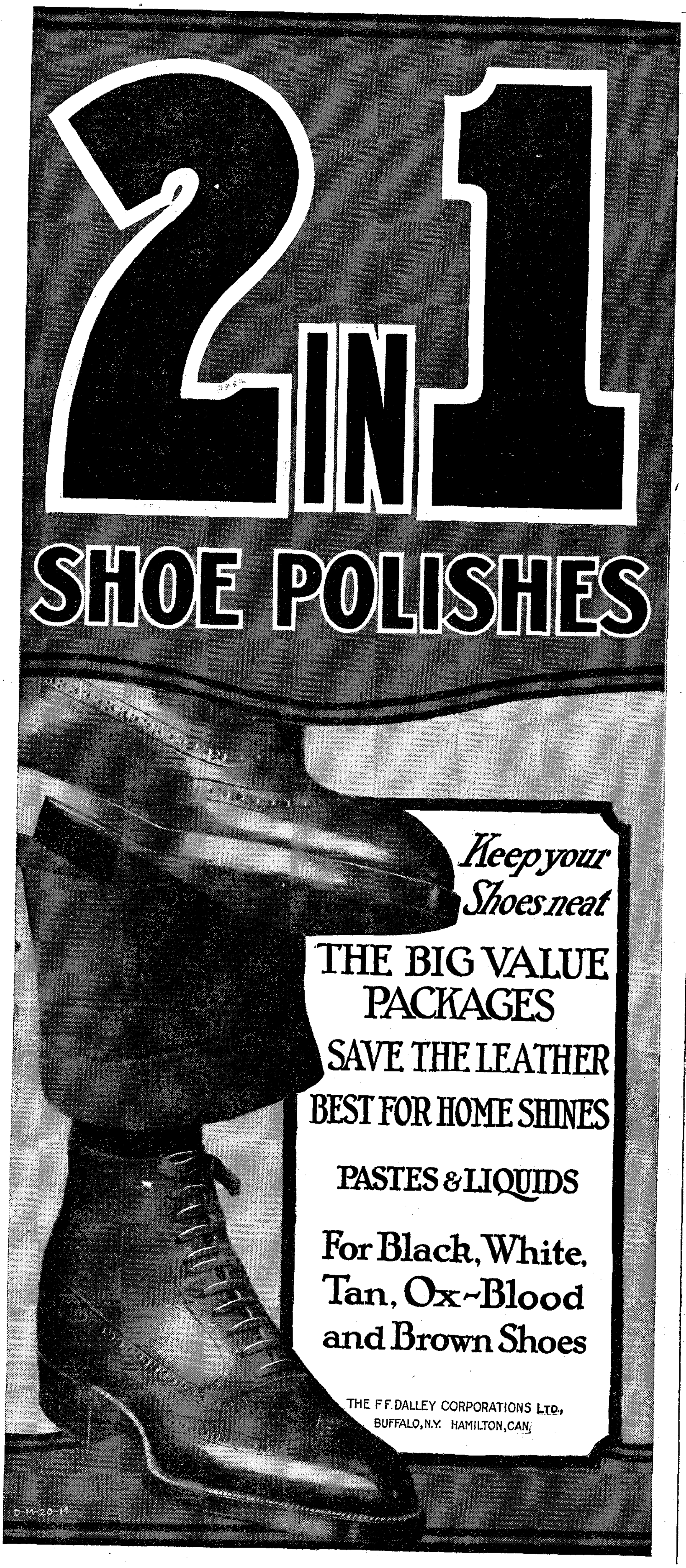

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

but several stories—fact or based on fact glorifying scientific achievement.

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"We qualify the word demand by us of the word latent, for we are well awar that demand is not always immediately i evidence. Often it requires effort to arous demand, but such effort may be infinitesimal compared with the energy of th demand then made manifest. Just as moderate amount of publicity has create a great demand for engineerng education so can the demand for engineering service be enormously increased by publicity."

No Chicken.—A certain surgeon who wa very young and also rather shy was invited to dinner by a lady who was at leas fifty, but frivolous enough for twenty. A dinner she asked the young surgeon t carve a chicken and, not having done s before, he failed lamentably. Instead o trying to cover his confusion, the hostes called attention to it pointedly by lookin down the table and saying loudly:

"Well, you may be a very clever surgeon, but if I wanted a leg off I should no come to you to do it."

"No, madam," he replied politely, "bu then, you see, you are not a chicken."—*Los Angeles Times.*

Why Men Go Wrong.—A certain rector just before the service was called to the vestibule to meet a couple who wanted to be married. He explained that there wasn't time for the ceremony then. "But," said he, "if you will be seated I will give an opportunity at the end of the service for you to come forward, and I will then perform the ceremony." The couple agreed, and at the proper moment the clergyman said, "Will those who wish to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony please come forward?" Whereupon thirteen women and one man proceeded to the altar.—*The Argonaut.*

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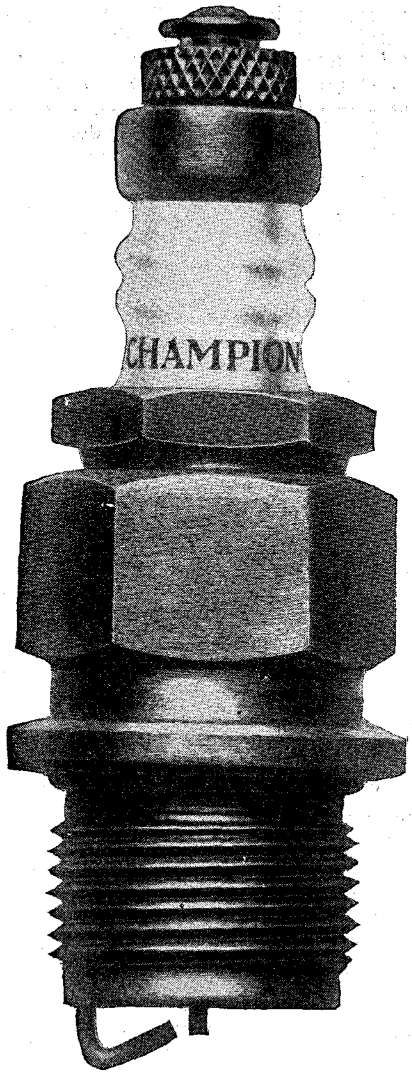

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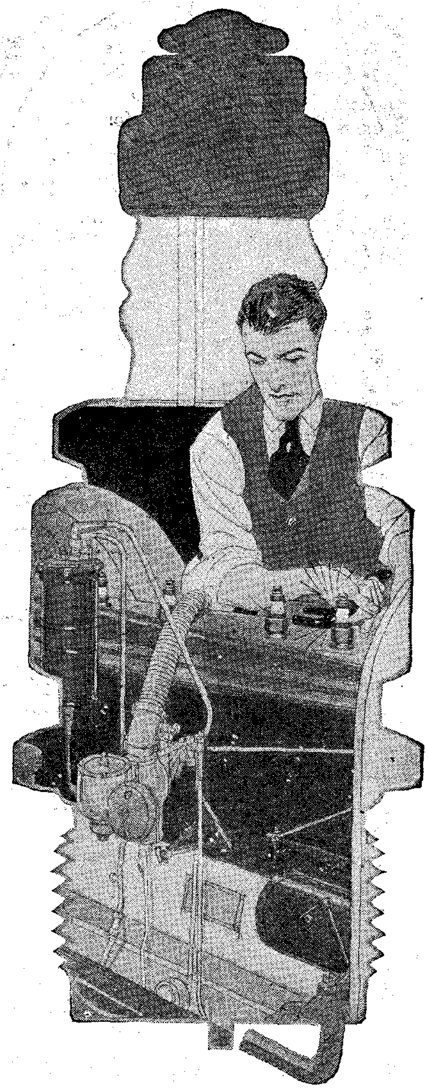

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WHAT EUROPE EXPECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

AFTER repeated demands from European financial authorities, it has been decided to hold an International Financial Conference under the auspices of the League of Nations. In a memorandum recently handed to the British Prime Minister, a number of British publicists, statesmen, and financial experts have given us an idea of what Europe expects from it. They set it down as a necessary prerequisite to any action by the conference that every country seeking financial assistance should first bring its current expenditures within the compass of its own income. This would meet one of the objections to such a conference made not long ago by Secretary of the Treasury Glass. Credit, says the British authorities, should be reduced to the minimum. Banking channels are deemed to be inadequate for the size of the loans to be demanded, and a more comprehensive scheme, in the opinion of the signers, is necessary. Identical memorials have been presented to the governments of Holland, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries, and signatures are being collected in France and the United States. The signers of the British memorandum are Sir Charles Addis, Mr. Asquith, R. H. Brand, Lord Bryce, Lord Robert Cecil, J. R. Clynes, F. C. Goodenough, Edward C. Grenfell, Lord Inchcape, Sir Robert Kindersley, Walter Leaf, Mr. McKenna, Sir Donald MacLean, J. H. Thomas, and Sir Richard Vassar Smith. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Leaf, thinks that a proposal for an international exchange bank under the protection of the League of Nations will be laid before the conference. In contrast with such a radical suggestion, the proposals in the British document are, in the words of *The Economist* (London), "necessarily somewhat vague." The London paper wonders whether the signers want the governments to do the lending, "and, if not, what is the comprehensive scheme for which they are eager?" *The Economist* presents these extracts from the memorandum:

> The governments of the countries chiefly concerned, which should include the United States, the United Kingdom and the British dominions, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Germany, Austria, the neutral countries of Europe and the chief exporting countries of South America, should be invited forthwith (the matter being of the greatest urgency) to convene a meeting of financial representatives, for the purpose of examining the situation. . . . The war has left to conqueror and conquered alike the problem of finding means effectively to arrest and counteract the continuous growth in the volume of outstanding money and of government] obligations, and its concomitant, the constant increase of prices. A decrease of excessive consumption and an increase of production and taxation are recognized as the most hopeful—if not the only—remedies. . . . No country is deserving of credit . . . that will not or can not bring its current expenditure within the compass of its receipts from taxation and other regular income. . . . For the sake of their creditors and for the sake of the world, whose future social and economic development is involved, Germany and Austria must not be rendered bankrupt. . . . The world's balance of indebtedness has been upset, and has become top-heavy and one-sided. Is it not necessary to free the world's balance-sheet from some of the fictitious items which now inflate it and lead to fear or despair on the part of some, and to recklessness on the part of others? Would not a deflation of the world's balance sheet be the first step toward a cure?
>
> When once the expenditure of the various European countries has been brought within their taxable capacity (which should be a first condition of granting them further assistance), and when the burdens of indebtedness, as between the different nations, have been brought within the limits of endurance, the problem arises as to how these countries are to be furnished with the working capital necessary for them to purchase the imports required for restarting the circle of exchange, to restore their productivity, and to reorganize their currencies.
>
> The signatories submit that, while much can be done through normal banking channels, the working capital needed is too large in amount and is required too quickly for such channels to be adequate. They are of opinion, therefore, that a more comprehensive scheme is necessary. It is not a question of affording aid only to a single country, or even a single group of countries which were allied in the war. The interests of the whole of Europe, and indeed of the whole world, are at stake. . . . . .
>
> The credit supplied should be reduced to the minimum absolutely necessary. Assistance should as far as possible be given in a form which leaves national and international trade free from the restrictive control of governments. . . . In so far as it proves possible to issue loans to the public in the lending countries, these loans must be on such terms as will attract the real savings of the individual; otherwise inflation would be increased. . . . Such loans should rank in front of all other indebtedness whatsoever, whether internal debt, reparation payments, or inter-Allied governmental debt. Special security should be set aside by the borrowing countries as a guaranty for the payment of interest and amortization, the character of such security varying, perhaps, from country to country, but including in the case of Germany and the new states the assignment of import and export duties payable on a gold basis, and, in the case of states entitled to receipts from Germany, a first charge on such receipts.
>
> The outlook at present is dark. No greater risk is before us now than to devise means by which some measure of hopefulness will reenter the minds of the masses. The reestablishment of a willingness to work and to save, of incentive to the highest individual effort, and of opportunities for every one to enjoy a reasonable share of the fruit of his exertions must be the aim toward which the best mind in all countries should cooperate.

One of the signers of this statement Mr. Walter Leaf, chairman of the London County and Westminster Bank, noted in his recent inaugural address as president of the Institute of Bankers that the British Government had given its unqualified support to the conference. When it meets, continued Mr. Leaf, as quoted in a London dispatch to *The Sun and New York Herald:*

"I expect that a proposal will be put before it—a proposal emanating from dis

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

tinguished bankers in neutral countries, and one which will be well worth a good deal of thinking over beforehand in order that, if the time comes, our representatives in that conference may be able to come to it with the advantage of previous reflection, for it is a serious proposition.

"The main idea is that an international exchange bank should be established with unlimited capital—backed, that is, by the credit of all the governments taking part. This bank would receive from each country a pledge of gold or approved securities, against which it could issue certificates—obligations or notes, if you like—on a gold basis, in which all international transactions would be carried out. This new currency would be essentially a money of account only. Its obligations would be ultimately convertible into gold, and meanwhile would be simply a medium of barter, convertible in each country at the office of a central bank into the currency of that country.

"The immediate needs of the different countries' credits would be met by a fiduciary issue of obligations to the certain multiple of gold and securities which that country had deposited, proper regard being had to the evidence which that country could give of good will and ability to redeem this fiduciary issue within a reasonable time-limit."

WOMAN'S PLACE NOT IN THE BANK

DURING the war women went into banks and banking-houses to take the place of male clerks called to the colors. They were needed, and as a rule performed well the tasks assigned them. Yet the presence of these women in the banking business alarms such an important financial organ as *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, which hints that aside from exceptional cases it is better for women themselves and for the community in general that hereafter women leave the banking business to the men. It might be interesting to know what employers of women in financial institutions think of *The Chronicle's* arguments and to hear from women employees on the subject. *The Chronicle* notes that it was only after considerable misgiving that "our leading banks and bankers began to experiment to any extent with girls as clerks." Girl stenographers, of course, had long ceased to be a novelty. Finally:

> The difficulty of filling the places of the men who went into the war from the larger establishments turned the attention of the heads to the possibility of getting girls of a higher class, college graduates, for example, to take up office work. Hesitantly a few were tried. They were without technical training, but they had been taught to think and had acquired the power of attention. In a surprizingly short time they mastered the details of the work given them to do. They proved quietly prompt, regular, and trustworthy. As they were moved upward they showed the same traits, gaining confidence, which added to their efficiency. They were something of a surprize; but adequate pay was offered and the doors were opened to others of their class. The times were favorable. Motor-driving canteen service and volunteer auxiliary work in hospitals overseas were proving valuable and exciting service for the young women who found their way into these, and here was a new opportunity which promised to be more permanent and might be equally interesting. College girls all wanted to be "doing something." The new openings quickly filled, and to-day hundreds of young women of this older and better educated class are employed in

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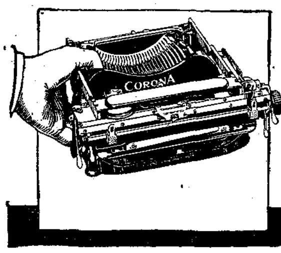

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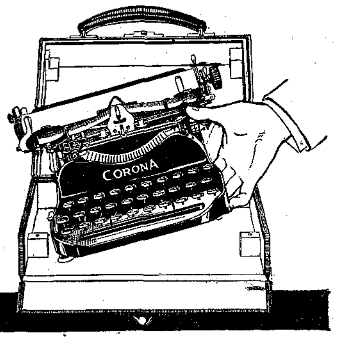

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VESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

nks and banking-houses, and are no ger an experiment.

This being the case, *The Chronicle* feels ke asking a few questions. The value of se women to their employers is ad- ted to be "not in doubt." But, it is asked, "what is the value of their new opportunities to themselves; and what does the movement mean to the country at large?" The writer proceeds to answer the first question in a manner most discouraging to the woman who would enter king as a profession:

> The first and most obvious fact is that the work opens no future to the girl. No one has an idea that a woman will even- ually become a banker. Here and there, t is true that a woman may be found suc- essfully managing some business which has en forced into her hands by the death or validism of her husband or father. But h instances are so unusual as to be jects of curious interest. It is safe to ay that no banker employing women has thought of finding a successor to himself n any such employee.
>
> Indeed the routine of clerical work in a bank almost precludes it. A bank requires no imagination and little ambition in its average clerk. His task is mainly a routine which regularity and exactness are the nly requirements. They get this in men who are content to have all days alike and who look forward to permanent employment with a comfortable compensation. vivid imagination or a restless spirit ould kill a man. "Do not talk to me of eath," said a government clerk who was eriously ill; "I have been dead and buried twenty years." "I do not want any ore smart boys," said a Wall Street man. All I want is one who knows enough to me back when he is sent on an errand." he bank goes a step further, and wants en who can make their entries correctly d be at their desk every day.
>
> That is evidently no place for a bright, pable, educated young woman, unless she in circumstances in which she must accept ny work that will bring her money. Cer- nly it is not desirable for one who does have to earn her living, or who wants make the most of herself, or escape being a parasite."

The writer in *The Chronicle* then turns consider the situation from the stand- oint of a woman's place in the community. his, he says, "has two important and ite distinct relations: a woman's func- on as wife and mother and her influence s an indispensable defining force in the plift of human society." It is argued at woman's "refining force" requires for highest development "a leisure which d-winning toil does not permit." In articular, it is urged that with so many debasing influences at work in society o-day, woman's refining influence is of al- ost inestimable value, and it "will inevi- bly be impaired if women of the class ow under consideration be drawn into rk which with less waste can be done by en." And when it comes to the ques- on of motherhood the situation, we are olemnly told, is even more serious:

> Modern life, especially in its more advanced forms, bears heavily on mothers. n them are hidden the coming generations. f it is the plan of God, as it evidently is, hat the world shall be peopled, and that man's progress shall be coupled with that eopling of the earth, whatever arrests the rocess, or impairs it, must be harmful. -day the higher groups are notoriously lling off. Compare, for example, Japan's ncrease in population of 700,000 annually with Great Britain's 350,000 and France's stationary returns or actual loss. Large families have come to be deprecated and have almost ceased to be found in the houses of the well-to-do.
>
> Attracting young women who are peculiarly fitted to be the mothers and trainers of children into occupations which, in the comfort of their surroundings, the insufficiency of their compensation, and the absorbing character of their duties and interests, withdraw them from the conditions in which they are likely either to be sought as wives, or to be content to enter domesticity and matrimony, can not fail to be a loss to the community. It is not necessary to prove that this result will always follow from such occupation; it is enough to point to its tendency, and to show the importance of restricting such employment to exceptional cases, and to maintain the ancient custom of keeping for men work which can be done by them with less risk to the community.

BUILDING IN 1919—TWO YEARS' WORK IN ONE

THE year 1917 was one of depression in building, while 1918, as *Bradstreet's* notes, "was a period of actual starvation, owing to the strenuous efforts put forth to win the war." But in 1919 there was marked activity in building of all sorts, "three times the value of 1918 having been invested and the year's total building value really exceeding that of the two previous years combined." Of course, we are reminded, the showing was not so wonderful from another standpoint, for "if the advances of labor and material prices are considered, the gain over 1916, 21 per cent. in value, certainly does not equal the advance in prices and material, 80 per cent., nor probably the gain in wages paid." *Bradstreet's* thinks it likely "that 1920 holds room for greater expansion in building than perhaps in ordinary trade." Facts and figures are presented by this financial authority as follows:

> Returns to *Bradstreet's* from 151 cities of the United States show 359,122 permits granted and an estimated building value of $1,281,943,542, a gain of 82 per cent. in permits as compared with 1918, but a trebling of value of construction permitted for. Compared with 1917 the expansion in value was about 76 per cent., and the gain over 1916 was about 27 per cent. Following will be found a summary of permits and expenditures at 151 cities for 1919, with percentages of gain shown over the year 1918:

	No. of Cities	*No. of Permits 1919*	*Values 1919*	*P. Ct. Permits*	*P. Ct. Values*
New England.....	22	18,092	$77,631,766	I 67.7	I 191.7
Middle..........	34	85,663	453,229,854	I 88.5	I 262.4
Western.........	20	84,419	240,786,028	I 98.5	I 258.1
Northwest.......	19	36,760	206,810,898	I 111.5	I 164.4
Southwest.......	14	34,102	97,797,159	I 76.7	I 220.0
Southern........	23	36,728	97,603,091	I 99.8	I 212.7
Far-western.....	19	63,358	108,084,746	I 48.1	I 106.1
Total U. S.....	151	359,122	$1,281,943,542	I 82.3	I 208.6
Canada........	11	16,896	55,701,029	I 43.0	I 79.7

> The percentages of gain in value here do not readily convey the proportions of increase over 1918, but it may be said that values were from two to four times those of the earlier years, varying with the section of country reporting.
>
> For the purpose of giving a precise measure of the building comparisons over a period of years, the following table showing the aggregate expenditures at 120 identical cities for eleven years past will be found interesting:

1909........	$888,114,741	1915.......	$763,343,811
1910........	846,991,622	1916.......	919,435,203
1911........	824,147,884	1917.......	633,483,813
1912........	879,094,308	1918.......	372,793,978
1913........	814,509,360	1919.......	1,170,773,197
1914........	728,801,072		

> The monthly tables show a perfectly wonderful recovery from the low ebb to which

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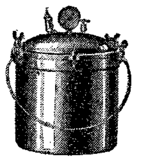

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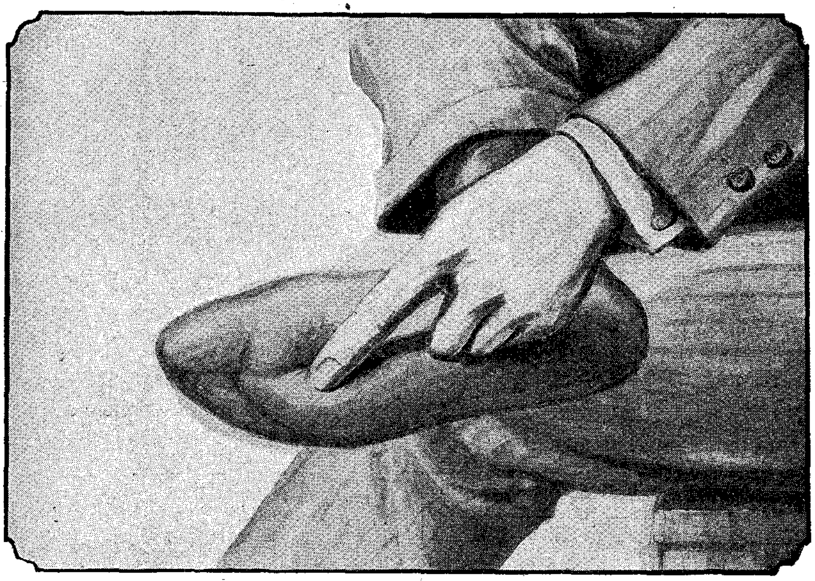

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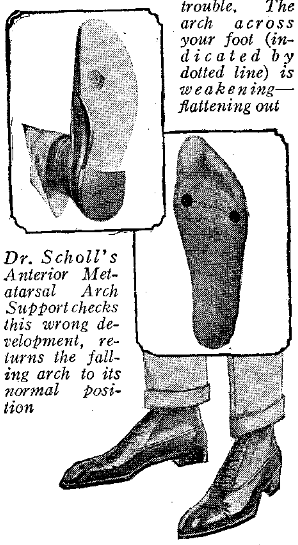
Do pains shoot up through your foot and legs—do they come on suddenly when you're walking or standing?

Such pains are almost certain signs of metatarsalgia, a most common and serious form of foot trouble. If you allow it to develop, you'll find it getting more and more acute, becoming so severe at times that you'll simply have to remove your shoe and massage your foot until relief comes.

There is an arch *across your foot* in front of your instep, you see. When that arch weakens under the strain of your body's weight, it sags—drops down. The sensitive nerves below it are squeezed and that causes most excruciating pain. Protective callouses form on the bottom of your foot. You must wear a wider shoe than you really need.

If the sole of your shoe shows undue wear at this point, watch out! You're developing an extremely painful foot trouble. The arch across your foot (indicated by dotted line) is weakening—flattening out



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

building was reduced at the end of 1918, when construction had sunk to the lowest point there is record of, number of cities considered, of course. December, 1919, construction value was, in fact, about eight times that of December, 1918, and when full returns are available it will probably prove true that December, 1919, will furnish the third best monthly total in the country's history, and this, too, despite the fact that climatic conditions were naturally against any special activity in building. In fact, the probability is that the December bookings are simply arrangements for future building which promise to bank up throughout the winter, and, unless the unexpected happens, forecast immense activity in the spring. The best available illustration of the ebb and flow in building over a long period of years is that afforded by the returns of values permitted for in fou of the five boroughs of Greater New York:

1905........	$255,620,478	1913........	$153,700,81
1906........	236,272,281	1914........	130,338,60
1907........	192,187,278	1915........	169,144,49
1908........	170,256,443	1916........	215,567,67
1909........	264,565,919	1917........	100,430,54
1910........	202,637,649	1918........	53,214,76
1911........	188,933,910	1919........	256,223,89
1912........	218,309,947		

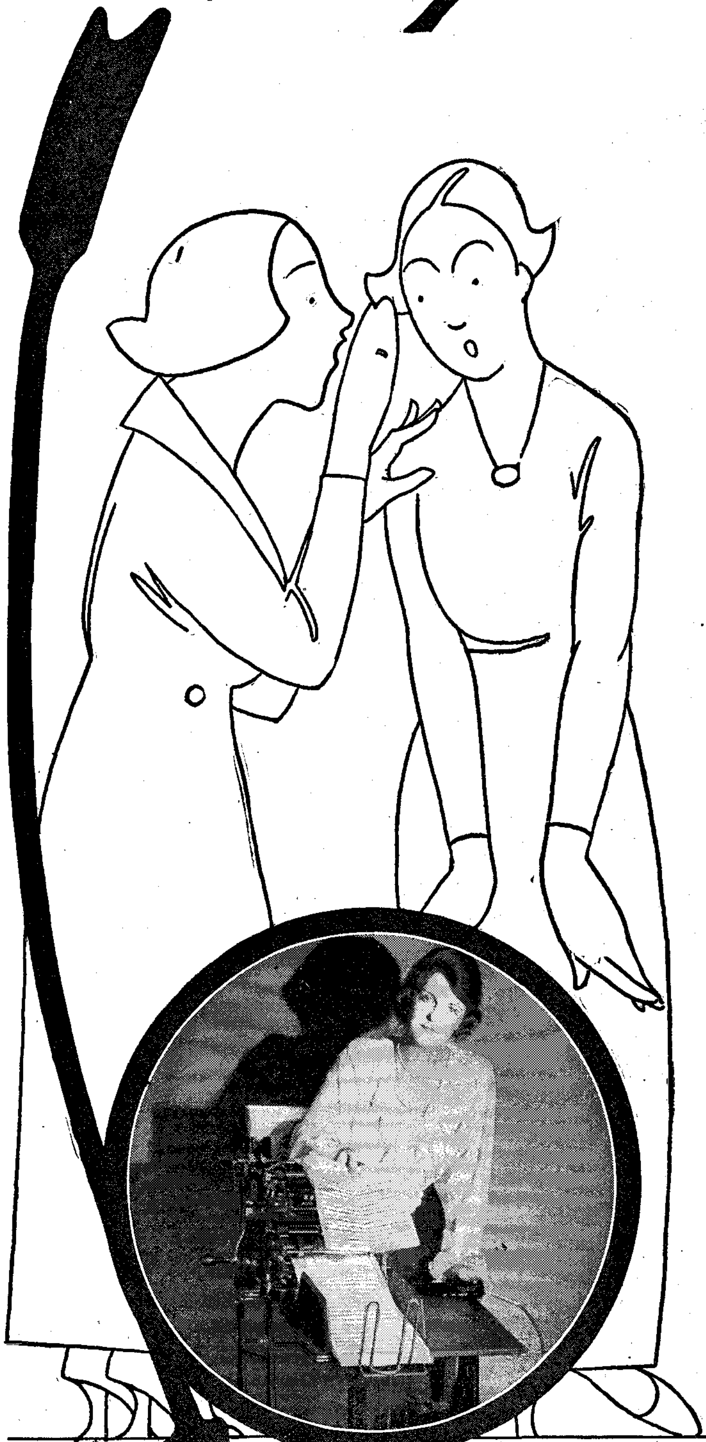
Last year's total of $256,223,892 o building in Greater New York, it will b seen, was almost five times that of 1918 two and one-half times that of 1917, ove $100,000,000 larger than in the two year combined, 19 per cent. in excess of the yea 1916, only 3 per cent. smaller than in th high-record year in New York building 1909, and a fraction of 1 per cent. large than in 1905. New York in 1919 furnishe one-fifth of the total building done at th entire list of 151 cities, whereas in 1918 i furnished only one-eighth of the recorde total. In 1909, the biggest year in Ne York building in value, it constituted 3 per cent. of the building done at 120 citie of the country.

PARLOUS TIMES FOR THE INVESTO

THO bonds are now at their lowes level in years, their cheapness mean little to the investor, not because of impaired security, but because of impaire returns. The high cost of living demand practically all his income, and often he ha to delve into his principal, the result bein that there are more bonds than investor able to buy them and a lowering in the prices. The investor seesaws unhappil between depression of bonds and elevatio of commodities. *The American Banker* reviews the situation briefly:

> Even tho the investor receives the sam amount of interest as formerly, the return suffer impairment by higher prices. Th investor seldom weighs his interest agains dollar-marks. He weighs it against th articles he must get in order to live. A commodity prices go up, the investor' income goes down.
>
> The natural result of this is that som investors who had a surplus for more bond buying purposes find a deficit instead of surplus after paying bills. The H. C. of L has eaten up the income. Consequentl the normal bond supply becomes an ove product and prices shrink beneath it.
>
> Bond investors who have no surplus require all their income for living expense since their income has shrunk in spite o themselves. To make up the deficit, the dig into their principal. To do this, the dribble away their bonds, regardless of th price they get—they need the ready cas —and so, no matter how good the bond may be, the prices go lower. Their fall involves the fall of the investor—the man wh

Strictly Confidential



"My *DEE-ah!* Don't breathe a *word* of *this* to *anyone*. But I had it on the *best* of authority, *absoLUTEly* in confidence, that"——— And in half a day it is the "strictly confidential" property of every one in town.

Ridiculous? Exaggerated? Perhaps,—yet you persist in doing much the same way with many of your most *vital business secrets.*

That private report of the last directors meeting—fine business to have it become public property! Yet *you* know and *we* know that in spite of every precaution *leaks will happen*, and it's *always just the one thing* you want to keep mum that gets out.

If it *IS* "strictly confidential," the Multigraph *in your own establishment keeps it so.*

INSIDE DOPE for the boys on the road—"A great little sales stunt—too long to put in a letter, too many copies needed—guess we'll have to print it." And *then* what may happen? *Your competitor may steal a march on you,* get the *identical* scheme across to the trade FIRST, and make your boys feel *ridiculous* when they come hustling along with the GREAT IDEA.

How did it get out? Who knows? *But you DO know* it never would have happened if you'd *really* kept the scheme *STRICTLY Confidential* by printing it on the MULTIGRAPH under your own roof.

CONFIDENTIAL Price List. Of course everyone connected with handling it conscientiously tries to keep the job confidential *and you keep careful check on the work*. BUT—you soon find the "other fellow" *knows your inside figures* as well as you do.

Mebbe you'll decide some day, that that price list *IS* going to be *STRICTLY Confidential*—printed on the MULTIGRAPH.

Money is no real object when it comes to *keeping business secrets*, so we won't say much about the 25% to 75% *saving in printing bills* when you use the Multigraph—

But wouldn't you like to be SURE that when you wanted to get a message across to only the chosen few—you could simply put it up to Miss Private Secretary and the Multigraph—

AND KNOW that the job would be turned out in no time, and all *right inside your own four walls*—*inside* dope and *NO* mistake.

You're reaching for the phone to call in the Multigraph man—or for your pen to fill in the coupon—BUT—let us whisper —STRICTLY Confidential—

You can't buy a Multigraph unless you need it

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
Cleveland, Ohio Offices in Principal Cities
THE INTERNATIONAL MULTIGRAPH CO.
***London,* 15-16 Holborn Viaduct *Paris,* 24 Boulevard des Capucines**
THE MULTIGRAPH SALES CO., Ltd.
84-88 Bay St., Toronto, Canada Offices in Principal Canadian Cities

Keep it so with a MULTIGRAPH

MULTIGRAPH SENIOR This is a complete, compact equipment that turns out high quality printing and form typewriting at very low cost—averaging a saving of from 25% to 75%. It is simple and easy to operate; rapid and convenient. Electrically driven, with printing ink attachment, automatic paper feed, signature device, automatic platen release and wide printing surface. Easy payments if desired.

MULTIGRAPH JUNIOR This is a wonderfully efficient equipment for concerns which have a limited amount of work. It does both form typewriting and office printing and produces the same high quality of work as the Senior Equipment, but it is hand-operated only and cannot be equipped with electric power, automatic feed and signature device attachments as can the Senior. Easy payments if desired.

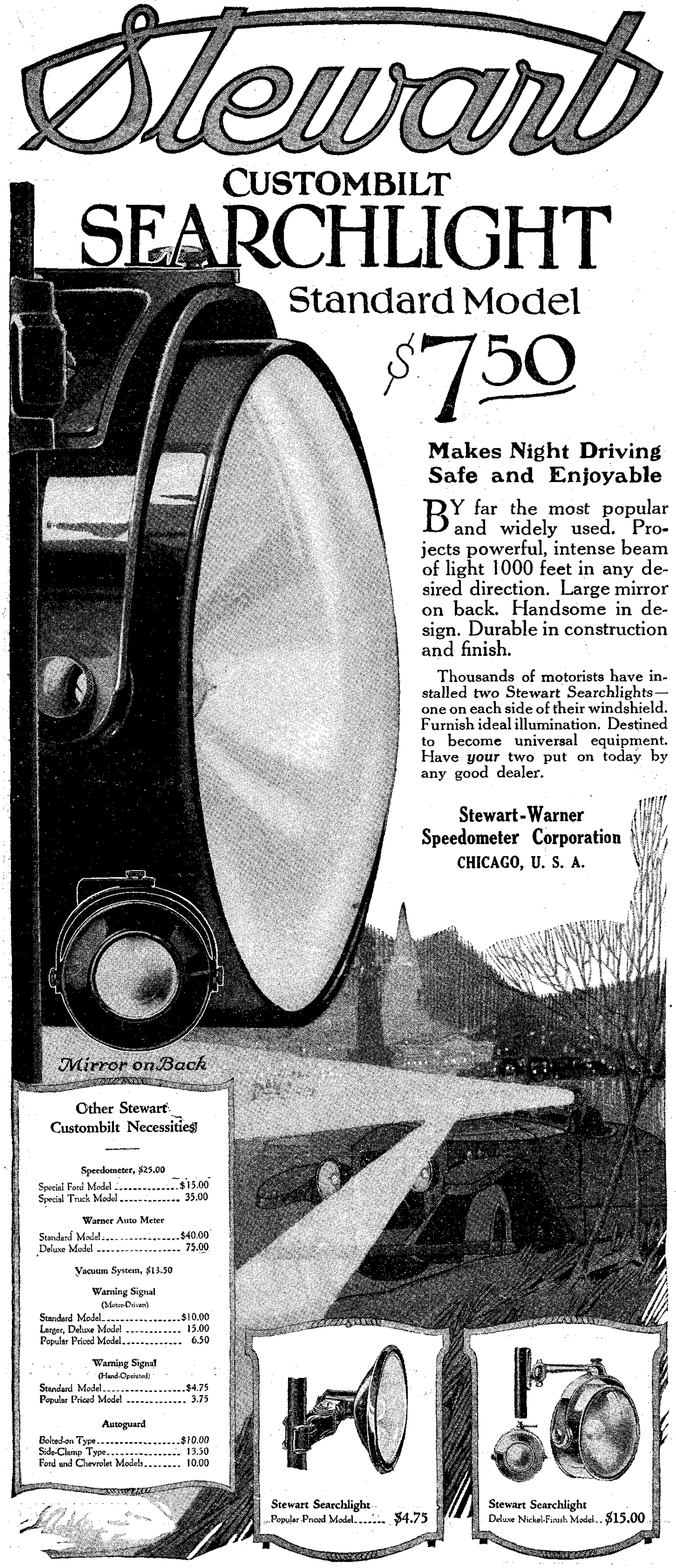
The Multigraph
1811 E. 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio

This "strictly confidential" idea interests me: Tell me more about the Multigraph and what it can do for me.

Firm_______________ Our Line is_______________

Name_______________ Official Position_______________

Street Address_______________ Town_______________ State_______ L. D.-3-13


Stewart

CUSTOMBILT
SEARCHLIGHT
Standard Model
$7.50

Makes Night Driving Safe and Enjoyable

BY far the most popular and widely used. Projects powerful, intense beam of light 1000 feet in any desired direction. Large mirror on back. Handsome in design. Durable in construction and finish.

Thousands of motorists have installed two Stewart Searchlights—one on each side of their windshield. Furnish ideal illumination. Destined to become universal equipment. Have *your* two put on today by any good dealer.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Mirror on Back

Other Stewart Custombilt Necessities

Speedometer, $25.00

Special Ford Model	$15.00
Special Truck Model	35.00

Warner Auto Meter

Standard Model	$40.00
Deluxe Model	75.00

Vacuum System, $13.50

Warning Signal
(Motor-Driven)

Standard Model	$10.00
Larger, Deluxe Model	15.00
Popular Priced Model	6.50

Warning Signal
(Hand-Operated)

Standard Model	$4.75
Popular Priced Model	3.75

Autoguard

Bolted-on Type	$10.00
Side-Clamp Type	13.50
Ford and Chevrolet Models	10.00

Stewart Searchlight
Popular Priced Model....... $4.75

Stewart Searchlight
Deluxe Nickel-Finish Model.. $15.00

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

first earns his dollar, and, instead of frittering it away, invests it in the public interes as well as his own.

In years to come we shall likely hav cheaper commodities and high bond but who will now buy bonds on such a uncertainty?

The country passed the investor by whe it had him. It confused him with the speculator, the money-hoarder, because it d not understand, and if it continues in utte ignorance of the necessity of restoring th investor's confidence, it will suffer mor even than it has deserved for its pas thoughtlessness.

The country incurs a grave risk of losin one of the most useful of the factors of th community—the investor.

MANITOBA'S FARM-LOAN SOCIETIE

MANITOBA'S rural credit societi have solved the short-term loa problem in that Canadian province, according to an article in *The Country Gentleman* (Philadelphia), by E. A. We who writes that since March, 1919, mor than $1,000,000 of credits were granted t farmers of all classes and nationalities b boards of farmer-directors of these societie and that not a single bad debt has bee incurred during the three years' existence o the system. The credits, used for the va ous and manifold purposes of agricultur have quickened the effort of the new settle relieved temporary need of the farmer o longer standing, and have improved rur conditions and evoked a fine spirit community interest. The problem establishing a satisfactory rural-cred system is one of long standing in the min of economists. Manitoba, with its tri system, seems to have evolved a solutio that may be found to be of practical bene in the United States, particularly in t undeveloped areas. The system is c operative and to a large extent sel supporting, since the farmers themselv are the mainstays of the societies and a among the judges as to the qualificatio of the borrower, the project for which t advance is desired, and the amount r quired for the purpose. During 1919 th credits were mainly for the purchase live stock, the breaking of new land, an the many expenses incident to putting and harvesting the crops. Tho less tha one-quarter of the credits was for breakr land, it is conservatively estimated th since May these loans have afforded oppo tunity to break at least 25,000 acres new land and to put them in seed. Th were distinctly short-term, or seasonabl loans, not long-term, or mortgage, loan Of the origin of the societies we read:

> The Rural Credits Act became part the statutes of Manitoba in March, 191
>
> By this act fifty *bona-fide* farmers ma start a rural credit society by subscribi to one share of one hundred dollars eac Before they can commence operations su scriptions are necessary from the munic pality—a unit similar to the county in t United States—in which the farmers li and from the province to the number one-half as many shares each as the tot number subscribed by the farmers. Eac shareholder pays 10 per cent. of his su scription on application. Thus each s ciety has a minimum subscribed capital $10,000, of which $1,000 is paid. The ba ance is subject to call by the Board Directors.
>
> Liability in all cases is limited to t subscribed capital of each shareholder.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

no case, after three years of operation, has it been found necessary to make an additional call on shares, and in no case has the capital already paid in been impaired, because in no society has a single bad debt yet developed. The 10 per cent. paid-up capital is by law invested in absolutely sound securities—government and municipal bonds or school debentures—and held intact as a guaranty fund.

The authorized capital of each society is $20,000, which permits of the admission of one hundred members. When a society grows to that size, as has already happened in several cases in Manitoba, a new society is started and part of the membership of the original society is transferred to the new one. Hence in some cases there are now three societies operating in a single municipality.

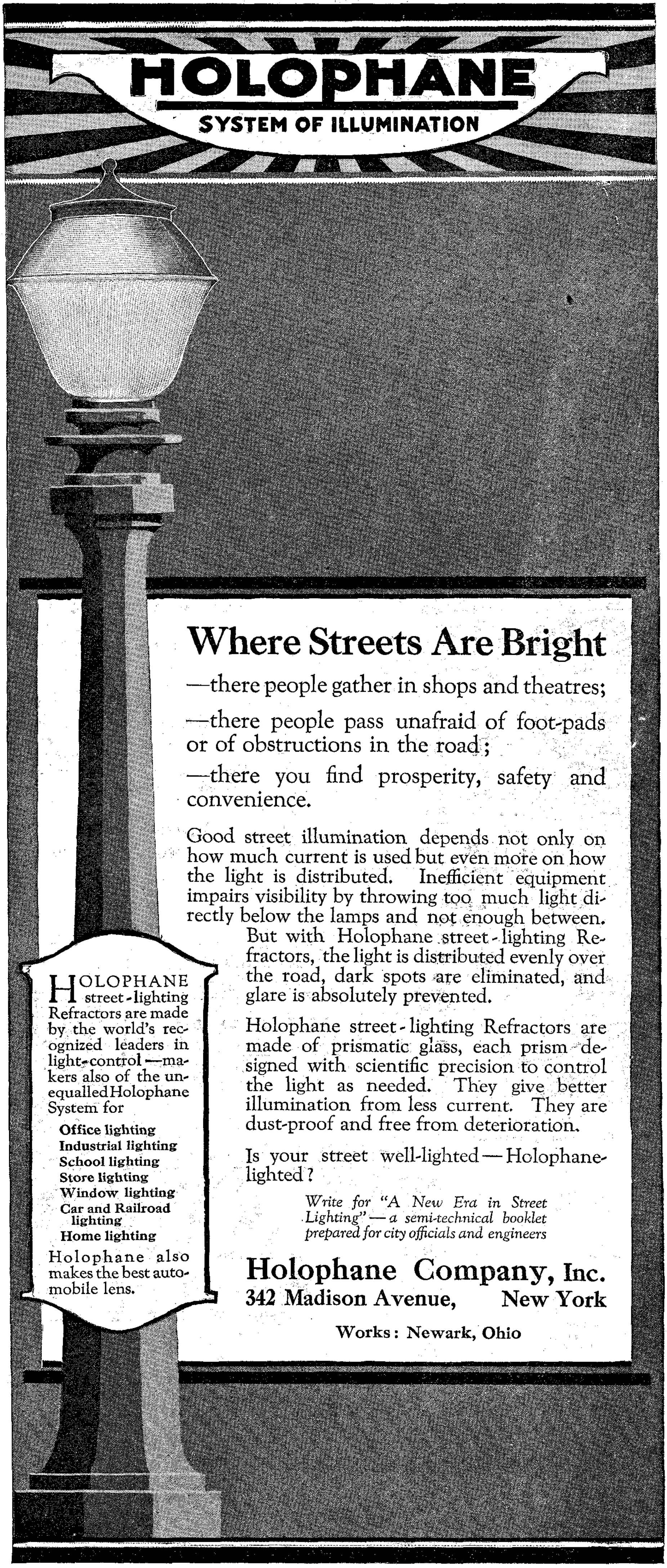
The management of a rural credit society is vested in a board of nine directors chosen separately by the three bodies of shareholders. The individual farmers elect three, the municipal council names three, and the provincial government appoints three. The members of the last two groups of directors may or may not be among the individual subscribers. They occasionally include some good local merchant or other citizen who may know the farmers better than a farmer would. Directors are selected as far as possible so as to have all parts of the territory covered by individual subscribers properly represented.

All the directors of a rural credit society are local men, except one government director, who is the county agent or agricultural representative. He is the point of contact between the central office of rural credit societies and the local board.

The management of a society is vested wholly in the board, which elects its own officers. The secretary is the only paid member, the directors, while they are attending, receiving only their expenses. An average of five meetings a year is held by each board. The writer does not recall that a single director in thirty-eight societies has asked for his expenses. On the workngs of the plan we read further:

> Applications for loans are made on certain forms in duplicate signed by the borrower and must be accompanied by a signed detailed inventory of the applicant's affairs. These statements are very interesting human documents. Each gives the board a foundation for discussion, but does not, of course decide the size of a loan. Occasionally men with good statements can get no credits. The man is the greatest factor, whether he s a homesteader, tenant, or owner, and all these are eligible to borrow.
>
> The cash to satisfy the $1,000,000 of short-term credits granted last season has been advanced by the various local branches of the Canadian chartered banks. Such advances are being made without hesitation, because the chief officials, as well as the local managers of the great Canadian branch-bank system, believe the rural credit societies of Manitoba to be sound and the security behind the loans absolute.
>
> Each board arranges for the necessary line of credit for its season's operations. This is not governed by the capital stock of the society, but by the requirements of the members. Some societies have a credit of $20,000, others of $75,000 or more.

Under the Manitoba Rural Credits Act the interest-rate is fixt uniformly at 7 per cent., one-seventh of which interest is ebated to the society when the debt is paid. Thus the poorest farmer gets credit as cheaply as his rich neighbor. The ebate to the society, with the income from



HOLOPHANE
SYSTEM OF ILLUMINATION

Where Streets Are Bright

—there people gather in shops and theatres;

—there people pass unafraid of foot-pads or of obstructions in the road;

—there you find prosperity, safety and convenience.

Good street illumination depends not only on how much current is used but even more on how the light is distributed. Inefficient equipment impairs visibility by throwing too much light directly below the lamps and not enough between. But with Holophane street-lighting Refractors, the light is distributed evenly over the road, dark spots are eliminated, and glare is absolutely prevented.

Holophane street-lighting Refractors are made of prismatic glass, each prism designed with scientific precision to control the light as needed. They give better illumination from less current. They are dust-proof and free from deterioration.

Is your street well-lighted—Holophane-lighted?

Write for "A New Era in Street Lighting"—a semi-technical booklet prepared for city officials and engineers

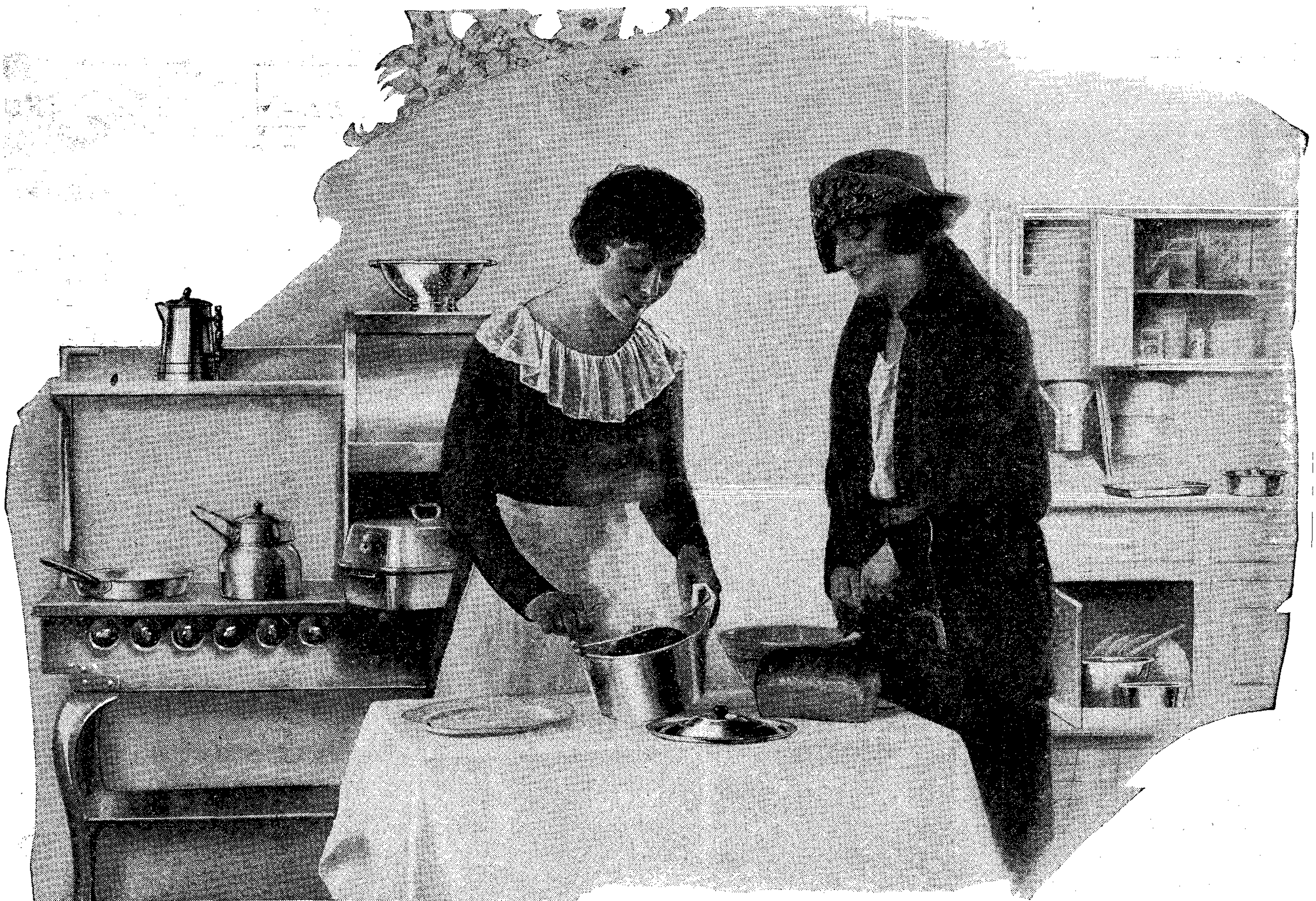
HOLOPHANE street-lighting Refractors are made by the world's recognized leaders in light-control—makers also of the unequalled Holophane System for

- **Office lighting**
- **Industrial lighting**
- **School lighting**
- **Store lighting**
- **Window lighting**
- **Car and Railroad lighting**
- **Home lighting**

Holophane also makes the best automobile lens.

Holophane Company, Inc.
342 Madison Avenue, New York

Works: Newark, Ohio



"My Kitchen"

"I love its 'homey', orderly air and its immaculate cleanliness. Walls and ceiling are bright and spotless. My little stove beams like a pleased ebony god. My chairs and well-scoured table sit primly in their places like new scholars afraid to move. Sunshine falls in cheery squares through the crystal panes. My silver-like pots and pans wink back the dancing high-lights. They seem to say: 'Let's make play of work!'"

Edith Edwards

YOU will be prouder of your kitchen than ever before if you equip it with a set of beautiful, silver-like

"Wear-Ever"

Aluminum Cooking Utensils

And you will be justified in taking greater pride in your cooking, too, because food always seems to taste better when prepared in cleanly, shining, silver-like "Wear-Ever."

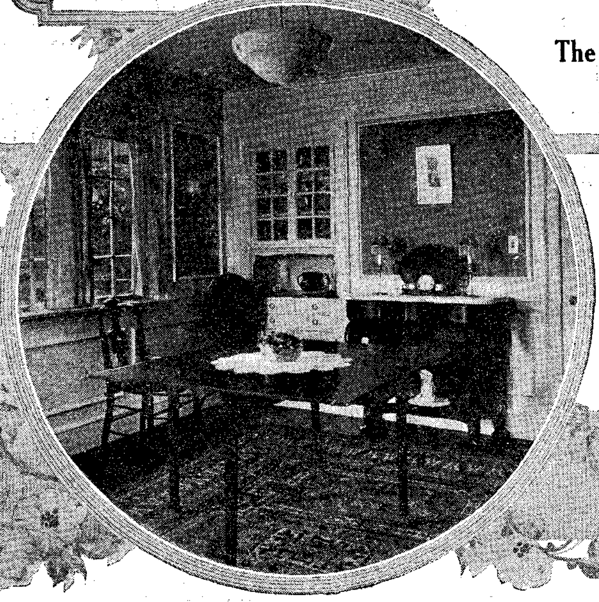
"Wear-Ever" utensils are made in one piece from hard, thick sheet aluminum without joints or seams. Cannot rust—cannot chip—are pure and safe.

Replace utensils that wear-out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., New Kensington, Pa.

In Canada "Wear-Ever" utensils are made by Northern Aluminum Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

"Wear-Ever" gives to the kitchen an atmosphere in keeping with the beautiful furnishings of the other rooms of the home



INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

the paid-up capital, pays the secretary and the other minor incidental expenses. Loans are repayable on or before December 31, so that a wholesome review of the year's business may be had. Loans for breaking land or buying stock, or for a purpose non-productive the first year, may be renewed for one year from due date, but not for more than one year at a time. Further extensions are at the option of the board. This means that the three and six months' renewal, with compounding of interest, uncertainty of renewal, and lost time consequent upon frequent renewals, are eliminated. We read further:

> The farmer can complete his fall work without having to stop work to satisfy an army of creditors. He gets cash to pay for stock, machinery, and so on, and is protected by the society. When his credit is established in the spring he can make his plans months ahead and know he will have the real stuff to carry them out. It develops his initiative, a very noticeable thing already in Manitoba. It will also tend to stabilize markets by securing a more uniform distribution and help to prevent disastrous runs now so common at certain seasons.
>
> Special security is provided under the act which places the farmer in precisely the same position as a business man who pledges the stocks in his warehouse and his accounts and so forth to the bank financing him. It lifts the farmer from the position of being patronized and utilizes his full resources to strengthen his credit.

Do farmers like it? They do. Here are the figures of growth:

Year	*Societies*	*Credits Granted*
1917	1	$ 16,000
1918	10	215,000
1919	38	1,051,876

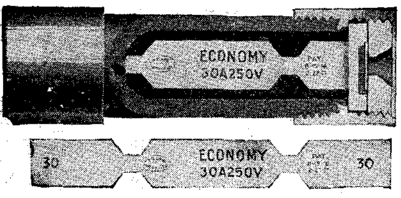
The purposes to which these credits were devoted follow:

Purchase of live stock	$172,532
Purchase of machinery	94,155
Seeding and harvesting crops	278,748
Breaking new land	247,691
Improvements	18,865
Retiring liabilities	56,742
Sundry items	183,143

WHERE OUR SUGAR WENT

WHEN Austen Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose in the House of Commons a week or so ago and remarked that Americans had added to the miseries of the world by prohibition, because they wanted an immensely increased amount of sugar, he said something for which he ought to apologize to America, in the opinion of *Financial America*. The financial daily charitably assumes that Mr. Chamberlain was fooled by the statisticians who reported that the per capita consumption of sugar in this country last year was ten pounds greater than the year before. Now these figures are not exactly what they seem, we are told, and the editor goes on to show how it was not America, but Europe, that vastly increased its actual consumption of sugar last year:

> The British Chancellor, if he had examined British Board of Trade reports, must have known that England increased her own consumption of sugar by 511,000 tons, or 60 per cent., during eleven months of 1919, compared with the same period of 1918. He can not offer the excuse of prohibition for this British indulgence. It seems to be one way of saying, "Well, the war's over; let's have something." If sugar-buying has added to the world's misery—or happiness—Britain has had a big share in the matter.
>
> America used 500,000 tons more sugar last year than in 1918. Used is the word rather than consumed. We did not eat all of this excess. Mr. Chamberlain may be surprized to know that we sent a large part of it to Europe under other names. What happened to our sugar supply in the last year is beginning to appear. A large part of it left the country in disguise, as preserved fruit and condensed milk.
>
> In condensed and evaporated milk America has been satisfying an enormous demand from Europe. Our milk is feeding the babies of Europe. It has saved the lives of millions, who must otherwise have starved because the dairy herds of Europe were slaughtered for meat. We sent a hundred times as much out of the country last year as in 1914. The total of condensed and evaporated milk exports as reported by the Department of Commerce for eleven months was 850,000,000 pounds. In value these exports were near the top of the food list, close behind pork products. The total was $551,000,000.
>
> A very large part of this 850,000,000 pounds of condensed milk was composed of sugar. The amount varies with the grade of the milk. In some poor grades it may reach 50 per cent., in others much less. It seems certain that at least 250,000,000 pounds, or 125,000 tons of sugar, went abroad in cans labeled condensed milk. America did not eat this sugar, altho it appears in the statistical reports as "consumed" in this country. Its consumption consisted only of mixing it with milk at the creameries, and sealing it in the tin cans ready for shipment. The real consumer was not the American, but the foreign purchaser. The buyers of about 600,000,000 pounds of milk were Europeans, as the government reports show. The others were scattered in many lands.
>
> Sugar used in preserving milk was not all that Europe took from us without credit from the statisticians. From our consumption must be deducted the sugar that went abroad in canned and other preserved fruit. Of this first there was a tremendous increase in exports last year. The weight is not reported. The value as given by the customs officials was $37,000,000 in eleven months, compared with only $4,600,000 in 1918. A large part of these fruit-preserves contained as high as 50 per cent. sugar. The canned goods used much less. But, like the sugar sent abroad in condensed milk, it was eaten, not by Americans, but by foreigners, tho figured in the American sugar-consumption statistics that have deceived Mr. Chamberlain and many others.
>
> There is a further indefinite deduction from our excess sugar consumption due to exports of fruit juices and extracts. These in value for eleven months were $1,266,000, an increase of about $365,000.
>
> Mr. Chamberlain probably did not take the trouble to learn that America also sent abroad enormous shipments of grape-sugar and glucose derived from corn. These exports were no less than 115,000 tons in eleven months, or more than four times as much as in the same period of 1918. This shipment of corn-sugar and sirup, of course, was taken from our own food and confectionery industries, and probably replaced by an equal amount of cane-sugar. Corn-sugar was preferred by the European who bought it because it was the cheaper sugar.
>
> It will be seen from these figures that little, if any, of the 500,000 tons of increase in sugar "consumption" went into American stomachs. Instead of adding to the miseries of the world, this 500,000 tons was keeping alive the starving children of Europe.
>
> Additional use of soft-drinks and candy took place in America, no doubt, as the result of prohibition. But the figures of consumption and export indicate that the sugar used in these articles was transferred from other purposes.
>
> Any American housewife knows where this sugar came from. Last summer there



ECONOMY
renewable
FUSES

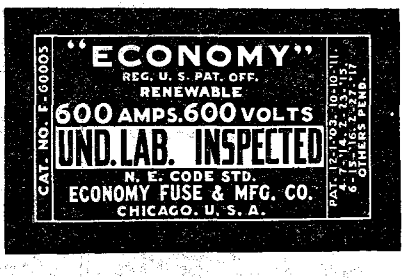
The first line using an inexpensive bare link for restoring a blown fuse to its original efficiency to be Approved in All Capacities by the Underwriters' Laboratories, established and maintained by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. (Dec. 1, 1919.)

Stop Expense Leaks

Your fuse bills are an important factor in your operating and maintenance costs. Check them over. Economy Fuses cut annual operating costs 80% compared to the use of "one-time" fuses. They reduce to a minimum the element of waste, give more dependable protection and save time and labor.

Consult your electrician, then order him to install exclusively fuses bearing the official "Inspected" label of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

This label is your protection: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"ECONOMY"
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RENEWABLE
600 AMPS. 600 VOLTS
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CHICAGO. U. S. A.
PAT. 12-1-'03. 10-10-'11.
4-7-'14. 2-23-'15.
6-15-'16. 2-27-'17
OTHERS PEND.

When buying fuses say "ECONOMY"

For sale by all leading electrical jobbers and dealers

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Economy Fuses also are made in Canada at Montreal.

Murphy
Univernish
Impervious to Boiling Water

BEAUTY of course, but cleanly, sanitary beauty—beauty that endures—that is every woman's ideal of home decoration.

This Spring, use Univernish. Use it on *all* woodwork. Use it because it is beautiful, but more important still, because it stays beautiful under repeated scrubbings with boiling water.

Use Univernish in kitchen and bathroom, on outside of doors, on hall and vestibule floors, on window sills, on table tops—wherever woodwork is exposed to water, boiling hot or cold, hot liquids of all kinds, ammonia, alcohol or powerful cleaning agents which destroy ordinary varnish.

But this is not all. Wherever, *out-doors or in*, you want a varnish for *hard* service under worst conditions, Univernish will do the work.

We authorize your dealer to refund the purchase price if you try a can of Univernish and it turns white or otherwise fails to please you.

Univernish is furnished not only as a clear varnish but in six beautiful wood colors, Light Oak, Dark Oak, Bog Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Green.

Murphy Varnish Company
NEWARK CHICAGO

The Dougall Varnish Company, Limited
Montreal
Canadian Associate

Murphy Varnish
for fifty three years an invisible preserver of beautiful surfaces

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

was a scarcity of sugar for the usual household preserving season. The price was prohibitive for many. The commercial canners, confectioners, and soft-drink makers had provided in advance for their needs. The housewife had not. So the family preserves suffered. This has caused more winter buying of canned fruits and confectionery.

Our tables are bare of home-made preserves because our Government, unlike that of Britain or France, took no measures to retain in America all the sugar that we were able to raise or buy in Cuba. We might readily have taken this action—a fact that the British Chancellor fails to apprehend. Instead, we allowed our milk-condensers, fruit-canners, and fruit-extract makers to use all the sugar they required, and to ship their sugared products without restriction to Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain owes an apology to America, and particularly to the American housewife, who made the sacrifice.

TEACHER STELLA DAVIDSON WINS $50 PRIZE

THE first week's prize of $50 in the competition being conducted by THE LITERARY DIGEST has been awarded to Miss Stella Davidson, 4484 Pulaski Avenue, Germantown, Pa. Miss Davidson is a teacher in the Allison School, Philadelphia, Pa. Here is the winning "Topic."

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Stop to consider where your indifference on educational matters will lead!

Look at the statement that one hundred and forty thousand children in the United States are without teachers!

Listen to the appeal of those self-sacrificing guardians of your children's future—the appeal for a living salary!

As announced in last week's DIGEST, the competition now being conducted by THE LITERARY DIGEST is for the purpose of obtaining from the teachers of America the best reasons, told in not more than fifty words, why teachers should have better salaries. A $50 prize is awarded weekly for the best offering submitted for that week. The name of the winning contestant together with the winning reason is shown on moving-picture theater screens in more than 2,500 theaters throughout the country with THE LITERARY DIGEST Topics of the Day film. Many hundreds of these "Topics" have been submitted by teachers in this contest, and a wide public interest aroused in the cause of more pay for the teaching profession of America. The contest closes April 3, 1920.

Saved.—FRIEND—"Were you ever lost in the woods?"

BATCH—"Almost."

FRIEND—"Who rescued you?"

BATCH—"Nature."

FRIEND—"What do you mean?"

BATCH—"The wind was blowing so hard that the girl didn't hear me when I proposed."—*London Blighty.*

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

February 25.—President Wilson's second note of the month on the Adriatic problem is received and delivered to the Allied Peace Council in London.

February 26.—The United States Senate readopts the Lodge reservation on mandates by a vote of 68 to 4. This is the first time since the Treaty was submitted to the Senate that a reservation has received more than the two-thirds vote necessary for the ratification.

President Wilson's last note on the Adriatic question is made public. In it the President stands firm on his "threat" to consider taking America out of European affairs and refusing to join the League of Nations. His solution of the problem is to permit Italy and the Jugo-Slavs to negotiate directly with each other with the understanding that no agreement they may reach can extend beyond their own borders.

February 27.—The substance of the reply of the Premiers to President Wilson's Adriatic note is made public and reveals that the Entente Premiers accept the President's proposal that the Adriatic question be settled by negotiations between the Italian and Jugo-Slav Governments. The reply also contains the assurance that the Premiers "never have had the intention of making a definite settlement without obtaining the views of the United States Government."

February 28.—According to advices from Washington, President Wilson is reported to have told a Democratic Senator that he will pigeonhole the Peace Treaty if the Senate ratifies with the Lodge reservation on Article X.

March 2.—The Senate readopts the original Lodge reservations on domestic questions and the Monroe Doctrine by large majorities.

The Supreme Council decides that Turkey shall have no navy.

Germany is to be permitted to float an international loan in neutral European countries and South America, and, if possible, in the United States, according to a decision of the Supreme Council. The decision was initiated by Premier Lloyd George and was reached after consideration of the economic difficulties of Central Europe.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

February 25.—A Bolshevik pamphlet, supposedly issued by Premier Lenine, is received in Geneva, declaring that the city of Constantinople belongs to Russia under a promise made by the Allies in 1915 as recompense for the Russian effort. The document adds that the Bolsheviki are determined to have Constantinople and will fight for it if necessary.

According to information received in London, the *Soviet* Government in Russia has placed 50,000 of its conscript army at work in the fields.

A Bolshevik wireless dispatch from Moscow reaching London says the latest returns of the Moscow elections show that of the 858 *Soviet* members chosen 762 are Bolsheviki.

February 26.—The Russian *Soviet* Government makes a new peace proposal to the Great Powers, pledging the establishment of democratic principles in Russia and the calling of a Constituent Assembly. It promises further to withdraw the decree annulling Russia's foreign debt. In return it asks that Great Britain and other countries abandon intervention in Russian affairs and pro-

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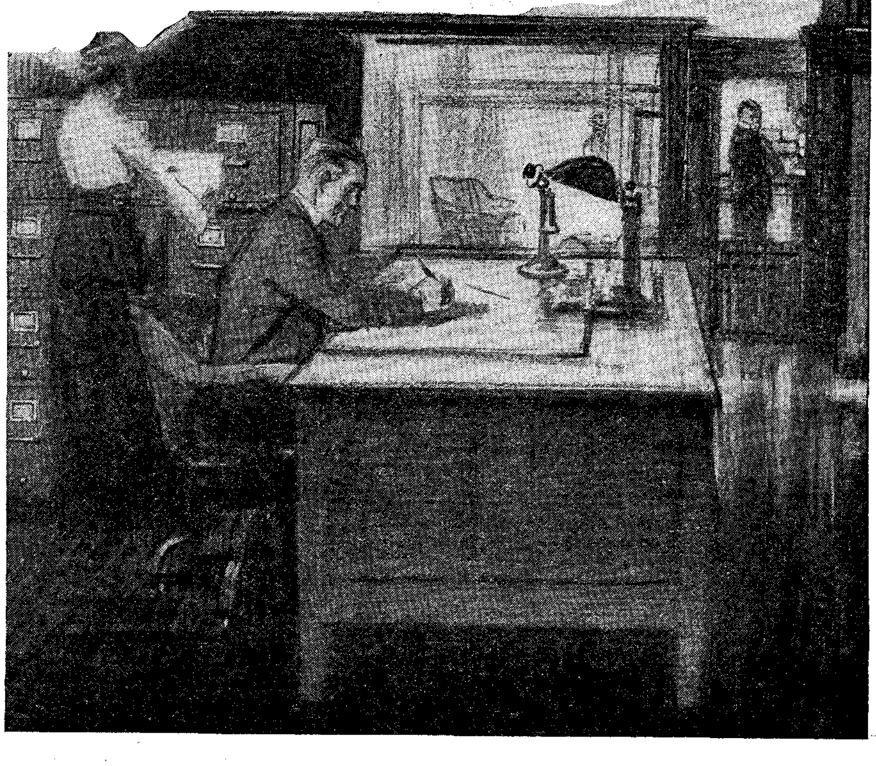

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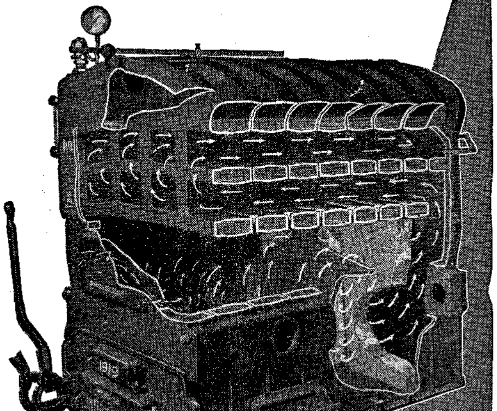

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INTERNATIONAL HEATING SYSTEMS

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

poses that the United States allow a credit to Russia.

February 27.—A Bolshevik communication received in London says the city of Onega has been occupied by the Bolsheviki. Another communication records the unchecked progress of the "Red" Army in the Murmansk region.

March 2.—A dispatch received in London from Moscow says active preparations are being made by the *Soviet* Government to open Petrograd to navigation.

FOREIGN

February 25.—Mr. Herbert H. Asquith, former British Premier, is reelected to Parliament from Paisley.

A report from Geneva says German prissoners returning home from France go through Switzerland singing "*Deutschland über Alles*," and declaring that they are going home to prepare for the next war.

Resumption of relations with Russia is being widely discust in Italy. Premier Nitti is declared in official circles to favor negotiations with Russia along both political and commercial lines.

A report to London says workers at Pieve di Soligo, Italy, have seized the municipal buildings and proclaimed a *Soviet* Government.

A general strike in sympathy with striking metal-workers is declared by the labor chamber in Naples.

A state of siege is proclaimed by the Government of Honduras, according to San Salvador reports, due to the advances of revolutionary forces on the frontier between Nicaragua and Honduras.

February 26.—Sir Auckland Geddes is selected as British Ambassador to Washington, it is reported from London.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin to London says the German state will take over the Prussian railways for $8,500,000,000.

February 27.—An order is sent out by the executive committee of the National Federation of Railway Men in France for a general strike of all railway men on all roads in that country. The strike is characterized by Premier Millerand as a revolutionary development.

Several prominent German generals and admirals accused by the Allies of war-crimes issue a declaration that they are willing to go to trial before a German judge, but reiterate their refusal to appear before a foreign court.

According to the new census, the total population of Porto Rico is 1,295,826, an increase of 15.9 per cent. since the last census.

February 28.—Augustus Morrill, former American Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, is killed by Mexican bandits.

Mexican bandits cross the line into Arizona and kill Alexander Frazier and seriously wound his brother, J. A. Frazier, at Montana Camp, about thirty miles from Nogales.

It is reported from Paris that the general strike order calling out train-men and other railroad employees apparently has not been obeyed, as on many lines almost normal service prevails. The Ministry of Public Works organizes a service to enroll volunteers to replace the strikers and to operate automobiles.

It is reported from London that the British Food Ministry is to be continued for five years more.

The Japanese Diet is dissolved by Imperial decree as a result of a difference of opinion between the Cabinet and the majority parties in the Diet regarding the extension of the franchise.

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

February 29.—Premier Nitti of Italy and Anton Trumbitch, Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, hold a conference in London to discuss the Adriatic problem. This follows the proposal of the Allied Premiers to President Wilson.

A siege of Fiume has begun with a stringent blockade against commodities, including foodstuffs. Its purpose is to compel the surrender of D'Annunzio.

March 1.—According to advices from Copenhagen, Poland demands an indemnity of $7,875,000,000 from *Soviet* Russia in peace negotiations now going on.

The end of the French railroad strike is reported from Paris. An understanding is reached between the directors of the railroads and the railroad men and the men immediately resume work.

March 2.—A Copenhagen report says Schleswig-Holstein, following its separation from Prussia as a result of the recent plebiscite, issues a proclamation asserting its independence and the establishment of a new state.

A special cable from Tokyo to Honolulu reports the resignation of Chin Yun-P'Eng, the Chinese Prime Minister.

DOMESTIC

February 25.—Bainbridge Colby, former Republican and Progressive, is appointed Secretary of State by President Wilson to succeed Robert Lansing.

President Wilson signs the oil land leasing bill, which opens up for development millions of acres in the West.

The Oklahoma House by a vote of 74 to 14 ratifies Woman Suffrage.

The House Military Committee, by a bipartizan vote, refuse to include universal military training in the Army Reorganization Bill.

February 26.—The Democrats of New York hold an unofficial State convention in Albany and adopt a platform, containing a plank declaring the Democratic party unalterably opposed to prohibition by Federal amendment and calling for its repeal.

The United States Shipping Board sells ten steel standard ships to the Royal Belgian line.

The House Military Affairs Committee reduce the number of officers asked by the War Department from 26,179 to 17,820, in the Army Reorganization Bill.

February 27.—Major R. W. Shroeder makes a new altitude record in an airplane at Dayton, Ohio, reaching an elevation of 36,020 feet.

Federal bench warrants are issued for the arrest of Jack Dempsey, champion pugilist, charging him with conspiring to defeat the operation of the Military Draft Law.

The Oklahoma Senate ratifies by a vote of 25 to 13 the Woman Suffrage Amendment. This is the thirty-third State to approve the amendment, only three more ratifications now being necessary for its adoption.

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, introduces a bill in the Senate advocating that the United States acquire the Bermudas.

Governor Milliken, of Maine, announces that the Governors of twenty-five other States have agreed to cooperate with him in blocking the efforts of Rhode Island to have the Prohibition Amendment declared unconstitutional.

Formal notice is served upon the United States Secretary of State that the State of Maryland denies the lawful right or power of Congress to propose an amend-

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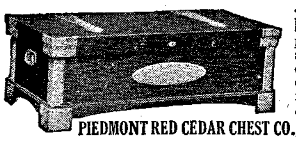

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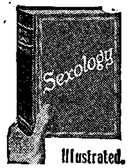

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CURRENT EVENTS
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ment such as the Woman Suffrage Amendement.

February 28.—President Wilson signs the transportation act providing for the return of the railroads to private control March 1. At the same time he issues a proclamation vesting in Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, virtually all powers conferred upon the President in the Railroad Bill. The duties of the Director-General will extend beyond the return of the roads to clear up unfinished business, and Mr. Hines will continue to perform the duties of that office.

Formation is announced of a Farmer-Labor Congressional Committee, which will assist in electing a Congress "responsible to the people."

Control of the railway-express business taken over by the Government during the war reverts to private ownership at the same moment the railroad return bill becomes effective.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, announces in the Senate that he will lead a fight against bonus legislation for former service-men.

It is reported from Washington that a fight will be made in the Senate against the confirmation of the appointment of Bainbridge Colby as Secretary of State and of Charles R. Crane as American Minister to China.

March 1.—Private operation of the country's railroads is resumed one minute after midnight after twenty-six months of government operation.

The New York Assembly by a vote of 60 to 53 adopts a resolution to investigate the Anti-Saloon League with a view to prosecuting criminally some of the officers of the league.

The New Jersey Senate by a vote of 12 to 9 passes the 3.5 per cent. beer bill adopted last week by the House.

That part of the New York State Income Tax Law denying non-residents exemptions granted residents of New York is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, in that it is held to be discriminatory.

The Supreme Court of the United States refuses to order the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, basing its decision on the ground that bigness in business is not in itself a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

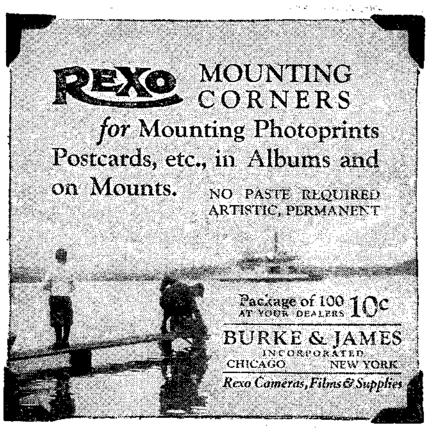
The Senate of West Virginia defeats the Woman Suffrage Amendment by a vote of 15 to 13.

Twenty-one States join with the Federal Government in asking the Supreme Court to dismiss the original suit brought by Rhode Island to test the validity of the Prohibition Amendment.

President Wilson addresses letters to railroad executives and employees, asking them to proceed with negotiations before a bipartizan board to bring about a settlement of the pending wage controversy. At the same time the organized railroad employees issue an announcement of their intention no longer to resist railroad legislation, but to cooperate with the Government in the establishment of a permanent machinery of wage adjustments.

At the annual town and city elections of Vermont the State votes "wet" by a large majority.

Governor Edwards of New Jersey signs the 3.5 per cent. beer bill just enacted in that State. The new law, which is the first of its kind passed by any State since the advent of prohibition, will be used as a basis for a test case against the Prohibition Amendment.



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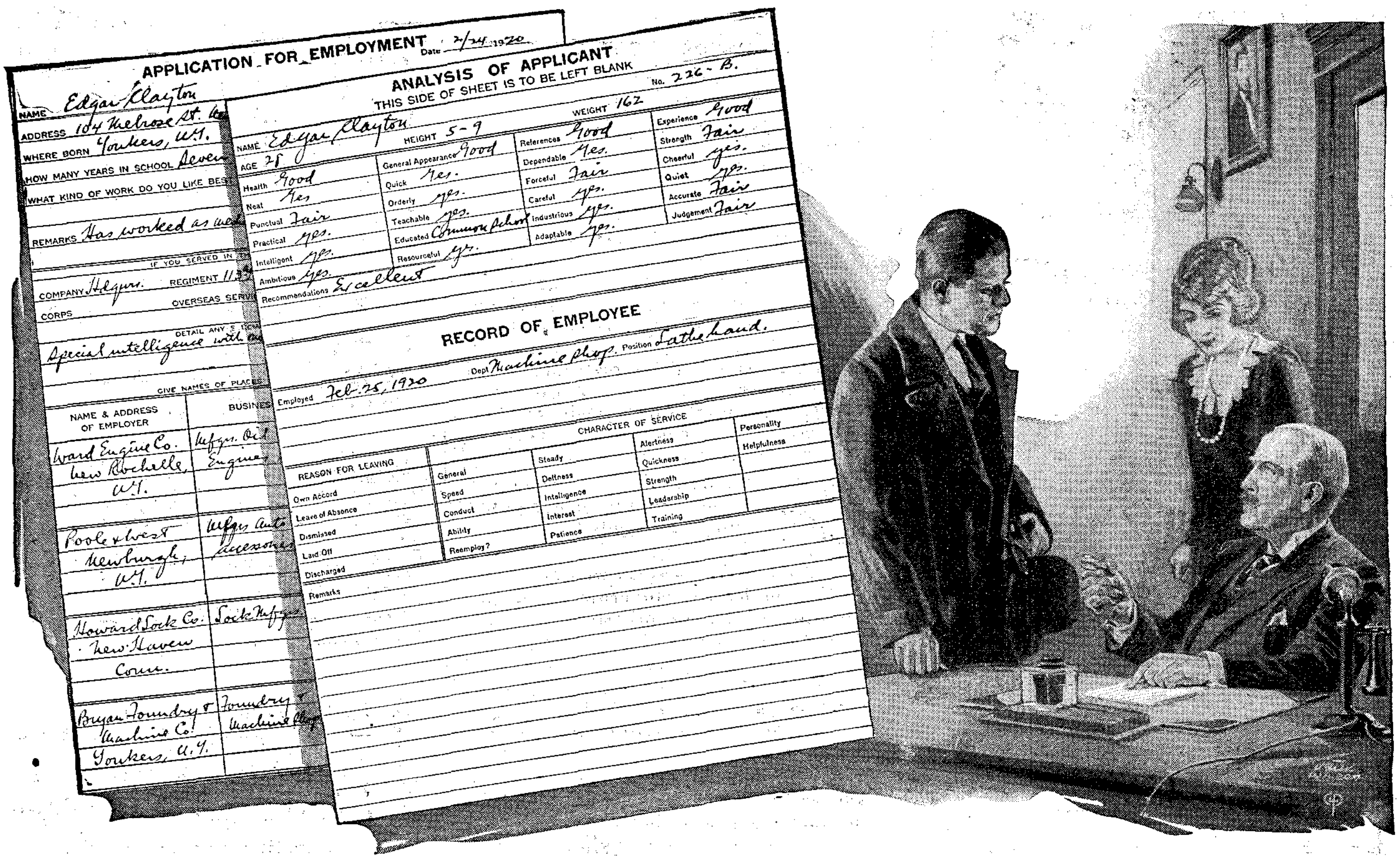

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

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ATLANTIC CITY, February 29.—The condition of Mrs. ——— ———, who is seriously ill here with pleurisy, is said to-night to be satisfactory.—*New York Tribune.*

Fatal Effect.—"Yesterday afternoon, he read his copy of *The Eagle*. Three hours later he died."—*From an obituary in the Brooklyn Eagle.*

Why He Went.—BANK CLIENT—"Hallo! What's become of the old cashier?"

NEW CASHIER—"He's gone away."

CLIENT—"For a rest?"

NEW CASHIER—"No; to avoid arrest."
—*London Tit-Bits.*

Reason Enough.—"Why did you strike the telegraph operator?" asked the magistrate of the man who was summoned for assault.

"Well, sir, I gives him a telegram to send to my gal, an' he starts readin' it. So, of course, I ups and gives him one."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Ill-bred Daughter.—EDITOR (to unsuccessful artist)—"None of these drawings suit me—but cheer up! Dame Fortune will come to your door one of these fine days."

ARTIST—"She'll jolly well have to knock, then. Her daughter, Miss Fortune, has wrecked the bell!"—*London Tit-Bits.*

Infernal Accident.—GRIGGS—"When I don't catch the name of the person I've been introduced to, I ask if it's spelled with an 'e' or an 'i.' It generally works, too."

BRIGGS—"I used to try that dodge myself until I was introduced to a young lady at a party. When I put the question about the 'e' or 'i' she flushed angrily and wouldn't speak the whole evening."

"What was her name?"

"I found out later it was—Hill."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Breaking It Gently.—At an amateur performance an artiste gave imitations of several popular actors, one of whom happened to be present.

Afterward the ambitious amateur sought an introduction to the "star," and asked hopefully:

"Did you see my imitation of you?"

"I did," replied the great man, promptly.

"Then, sir," persisted the aspiring youth, "may I ask you to give me your opinion of my art as shown in that impersonation?"

"Well, my boy," the great man said, "one of us is rotten!"—*London Tit-Bits.*

Modern Poetry of Motion

The orchestra softly played
"Kiss Me Again."
She gazed into his eyes
And breathed a sigh.
"Your dancing is like a poem,"
She said.
"Yes, yes, go on," he
Murmured.
"An Amy Lowell poem;
The feet
Are all mixt up,"
She answered.
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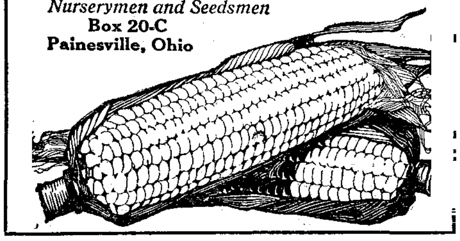

A Desperate Pair.—Famous affinities: ı and pneu.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Explained.—" Waiter, this coffee is noth- but mud."

" Yes, sir; it was ground this morning." *Voo Doo.*

The Week's Wash. — WANTED — To nt a five- or six-room house with Saturıy-night convenience. G.—— D.—— *Slater (Mo.) News and Rustler.*

Airy.—SHE—" That girl's heir—"

HE—" Yes, isn't it awful—"

SHE—" To three millions."

HE—"nice."—*The Yale Record.*

Mind - Readers. — PROFESSOR (to stunts in back of room)—" Can you all ar me back there? "

CHORUS FROM BACK ROW—" No, sir."—*ınch Bowl.*

Willing Sacrifices.—Bryan could have id, with more truth, that if the country lled for a President at daybreak a mil-ɔn volunteers would respond by sunset.—*yracuse Herald.*

Strong Methods.—" How did Bliggins ;et to be so relentless a musical critic? "

" By listening attentively to all the ihings musicians say about one another." -*Washington Star.*

Another Good Reason.—" They say a woman can not keep a secret."

" That's why I believe in having women in politics, I'm in favor of pitiless publicity."—*Washington Star.*

The Worrisome Ones.—" Well, grandad, you don't worry over your seventy-five years."

" No. Only the last five."—*Meggendorfer Blätter (Munich).*

These Brighter Days.—Some wag has said that in this year of grace and prohibition the old line " Wine, Women, and Song," should read " Ginger Ale, Wives, and Community Singing."—*The Survey.*

He Knew the Signs.—DAUGHTER—" Oh, father, how grand it is to be alive! The world is too good for anything. Why isn't every one happy? "

FATHER—" Who is he this time? "—*Tar Baby.*

Right.—" When water becomes ice," asked the teacher, " what is the great change that takes place? "

" The greatest change, ma'am," said the little boy, " is the change in price."—*Our Dumb Animals.*

He Missed His Pot.—EMPLOYER—" Don't you take off your hat when you ask for a job? "

DEMOBILIZED POILU—" Excuse me. I'm so used to my helmet that I feel bareheaded with this darned piece of felt on."—*Le Pays de France (Paris).*

Wicked Sheep.—The captain had ordered his men not to forage. That night he met a corporal coming in with a sheep over his shoulder.

" Forget what I said this morning, Corporal? "

" Well—well, no, Captain, but no blamed sheep can bite me and get away with it."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

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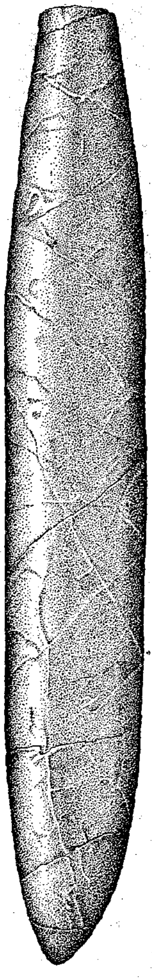

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. L. E.," Chicago, Ill.—"Should a capital letter be used in the following underlined words? 'I am going *east*'; 'The *south* is in the saddle'; 'The *north* pays the heaviest taxes.'"

The rule is, "Begin with a capital the words *North*, *South*, *East*, *Northeast*, etc., when they denote sections of country, not when they denote direction merely; as, The great *Northwest*; There is great prosperity in the *West*; Ohio is *east of* Illinois." Capitals should be used in the sentences you cite—"I am going *East*"; "The *South* is in the saddle"; "The *North* pays the heaviest taxes."

"M. S.," Merced, Calif.—"Kindly give me the pronunciation and meaning of the word *decathlon*."

A *decathlon* is a contest in which each competitor participates in ten different events (from Greek *deka*, ten, and *athlon*, contest), as in athletics, throwing the discus, 400-meter race, 100-meter hurdle-race, running high jump, 1,500-meter race, pole-vault, 100-meter race, running broad jump, putting the shot, and throwing the javelin. The word is pronounced *dek-ath'lon—e* as in *get*, *a* as in *fat*, *th* as in *thin*, *o* as in *not*.

"A. J. B.," Balboa Heights, C. Z.—"Would 'day' or 'days' be the correct word to use in the phrase 'on the *days* preceding holidays' in the following sentence—'These special Sunday and holiday tickets will be good only going on regular passenger-trains leaving terminals at or after 11 o'clock A.M. on Saturdays and on the *days* preceding holidays.' The meaning which it is intended to convey is that the tickets are good only on the day preceding each holiday."

As there are more holidays than one, there are more days than one to precede them. Hence, use the plural—*days*.

"P. J.," Canton, Ohio.—"Please tell me which is correct, *preventative* or *preventive*."

Preventive is preferable to *preventative*, which is a corruption of the former and has been described as a "barbarism." It is said to stamp any one using it as lacking in common education.

"E. M. T.," New York, N. Y.—"Which of the following sentences is correct—'I told him the man's name *is* John Smith,' or 'I told him the man's name *was* John Smith'?"

Was and *is* are sometimes confused, especially in dependent sentences that state unchanging facts. Then *the present tense* should be used in the dependent sentence notwithstanding the fact that the principal verb may denote action in *the past*. Say, "He *said* that space *is* (not *was*) infinite"; "We *assert* that life *is* everlasting." *Is* should be used in the sentence you cite—"I *told* him that the man's name *is* John Smith."

"J. J. G.," New York, N. Y.—The correct contraction for the words *did not* is *didn't*, not *did'nt*.

"G. E. H.," Trenton, N. J.—"Kindly advise me just what the term 'vitreous china' or 'vitreous' conveys to your mind."

The word *vitreous* is derived from the Latin *vitrum*, glass, and the word itself means "glassy." A *vitreous* finish is a glassy finish. *Vitreous* ware is ware having a glassy surface such as may be perhaps best described as resembling the glass or glassiness which one sees in the human eye.

"L. A.," Sebring, Ohio.—"(1) Should *f. o. b.* be written in capitals or small letters in the body of a letter? What do the letters stand for? (2) Which is correct, *thruout* or *throughout?*"

(1) The abbreviation *f. o. b.* should be written with small letters in the body of a letter. They stand for "free on board." (2) Both *throughout* and *thruout* are correct, the first form being the normal spelling, the second the simplified spelling.

"I. C. B.," Motley, Minn.—*Ypres* is pronounced *i'pr—i* as in *police*.

"R. B. D.," Waupun, Wis.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *camouflage?*"

Camouflage is pronounced *ka"mu"flaz'—a* as in *artistic*, *u* as in *rule*, *a* as in *art*, *z* as in *azure*.

"T. W. B.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Since early years I have been familiar with the noted motto or proverb used around the world, 'Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad.' It is always referred to as of Greek origin. I have exha a fine library and a regiment of scholarly without being able to get its specific author Can you help me?"

The proverb to which you refer has been g in Latin and Greek. The Latin version re "Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat Whom Jupiter wishes to ruin, he first d mad.—*Translated from the Greek by Jo Barnes* (1654–1712). The translation of Greek reads: "When a divinity would work to a man, first he deprives him of his senses Euripides, *Fragm.* See also Sophocles' *Antig* 620.

"R. W. S.," Los Angeles, Calif.—"Please me know the meaning of the words 'Simon Pur

Simon pure, or *the real Simon pure*, is a loquialism designating the genuine article. was derived from an allusion to Simon Pu character in Mrs. Centlivre's old comedy, Bold Stroke for a Wife," who is counterfeite an impostor.

"A. R. B.," Washington, D. C.—"Ki inform me which of the following expressio correct, or if both are permissible, which is ferred—'The three Misses Butler,' or 'The t Miss Butlers.'"

"The three Misses Butler" is preferred bec according to custom the eldest of the ladie *Miss* Butler, the others being distinguished their given names.

"J. G. H.," Kennett, Calif.—"Which is corr 'differ *from*,' or 'differ *with*'?"

While these phrases have both been used "have a different opinion," or the like, *di with* is not so good as *differ from* in that use, bei rather reserved for "having a difference with" expressing conflicting opinion to. *Differ fro* is thus properly the correlative of *differe from*, and is always to be used when the sense "be different from." Say "Washington *differe from* Hamilton in temperament, but he did no *differ with* him in political theory."

"J. T. McK.," Cochran, Ga.—"Is it prop when phoning to say 'I want to speak *to* Mr Smith,' or is *with* preferable?"

You speak *to* (address) a person; speak *wit* a person (converse with him); speak *of* or *abou* a thing (make it the subject of remark); speak *on* or *upon* a subject; in parliamentary language speak *to* the question.

"L. A. W.," Ansonia, Conn.—"Eleanora Banks's Correspondence Handbook and Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary give the abbreviation for *junior* as *Jr.*—with a capital 'J.' However, one of our dictators here insists that he is correct in writing his name John Smith, *jr.*—small 'j.' Will you kindly give me a ruling on this?"

A rule for the use of capital letters reads, "Every title attached to the name of a person begins with a capital letter," and, while it is true that "Junior" may not be considered an actual title, when it is used in this way it becomes an essential part of the name, and would be governed by the rule quoted.

"A. H. T.," Coshocton, Ohio.—"(1) Is the Scheldt in Belgium a canal or a river? If a river it must flow into the North Sea; if a canal it must be fed by the North Sea. Some newspapers call it a canal, others a river. (2) What is a *bridgehead?*"

(1) The *Scheldt* is a river in northern France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; its length is 270 miles and it flows into the North Sea. (2) A *bridge-head* is a defensive work covering the end of a bridge nearest the enemy.

"M. W. B.," Frankfort, Ky.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of the word *armistice*. I have heard persons supposed to be purists accent the second syllable, but can find no authority for this."

Armistice is correctly pronounced *ar'mi-stis—a* as in *art*, first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *hit;* not *ar"mi-stis'—a* as in *artistic*, first *i* as in *hit*, second *i* as in *police;* not *ar-mis'tis—a* as in *artistic*, *i's* as in *hit*.

"C. S.," Battle Creek, Mich.—"Kindly advise what is meant by 'Irredentist' and 'Italia irredenta.'"

An *Irredentist* is one of a party formed in Italy about 1878 to secure the incorporation with that country of regions Italian in speech and race, notably the people of the district around Trieste and Trent in Austria, Nice in France, Corsica, and Malta, but subject to other governments. Such regions are called *Italia irredenta*, or unredeemed Italy.